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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5, 14, and 15.

Overtime Savings to U. S.; Norwegian Clergy Quit; New Port Trade Sought

The World's Day—April 7, 1942

National: U. S. to Get Savings on Overtime

President Roosevelt declared it is the Government's intention "to re-negotiate contracts with employers wherever necessary to insure that the savings from the relinquishment of double or premium time go not to the employer but to the nation," in a letter read to a United Automobile Workers meeting in Detroit. [Page 3.]

In Europe: Clergymen Resign Posts in Norway

All Norwegian clergymen have handed in their resignations to the Nazi-controlled government, Swedish reports said.

China and the Vatican have completed arrangements for exchange of diplomatic representatives by which China will soon send an envoy to the Holy See, Chungking announced.

Lieut. Gen. Hiroshi Oshima, Japanese Ambassador to Germany, arrived in Sofia for a conference with Japan's Minister to Turkey.

Admiral William H. Standley, new United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union, arrived in Kuibyshev, Russia.

New England: New Business for Port Sought

Mayor Tobin and business, labor, and civic officials of Boston met to finds means of increasing private shipping services through the port. [Page 5.]

Geneviève Tabouis, widely-known exiled French journalist, said in Boston, Hitler seeks rule of Unoccupied France. [Page 5.]

End of baffling jurisdictional strike in Fall River, Mass., textile mills sent 11,000 back to their jobs. [Page 2.]

Boston's "First National Salvage Banks"—wooden depositories for scrap metal, paper, rags, and rubber—opened for business today. [Page 2.]

The War: Nazis Admit Break by Russians

Russia: Nazis admitted Russians had broken into German lines southeast of Lake Ilmen, but said they were repulsed after heavy bayonet fighting.

In the air: RAF bombers raided Germany but on a smaller scale than on previous nights due to bad flying weather; Germany claimed its bombers over England set fire to a destroyer docked at an English port. Axis planes also attacked the British naval base at Alexandria, and Malta..

Africa: Rome claimed the British lost eight planes during raids on Derna and Bengasi, Libya.

Atlantic: Disappearance of the 3,557-ton Brazilian freighter Cabedello which sailed from Philadelphia Feb. 14 for Brazil was announced by the Foreign Ministry at Rio de Janeiro.

Southwest Pacific: Vice-Admiral C. E. L. Helfrich has been placed in command of all Netherlands forces in the Pacific, the Dutch Government-in-exile announced.

Philippines: General Wainwright has had to give some ground before continuous Japanese massed attacks, although exacting a heavy price for the gains.

Australia: Australian and American fliers continued to attack New Guinea from a new network of airfields constructed around the northern coast of Australia.

At sea: London announced the destroyer Havoc had been wrecked off the coast of French Tunisia, following a Rome report that the vessel had been set afire by Italian naval units.

Washington: Modified Profit Limit Considered

Suspension of the rules was voted by the Senate, 51 to 10, to consider a compromise amendment to the $19,212,773,260 war appropriations bill, providing for a modified profit limit on war contracts. Earlier the Senate had rejected the flat 6 per cent war profit limit voted by the House. [Page 3.]

A 25 per cent cut, effective at once, in fuel oil deliveries on the Atlantic seaboard and in Oregon and Washington was recommended by Harold L. Ickes, Petroleum Co-ordinator. [Page 5.]

There has been no delay by the Government in development of synthetic rubber and a program for production of 700,000 tons annually is under way, Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce, testified before a Senate committee. [Background of the rubber controversy: Page 1. Mr. Jones' testimony: Page 1.]

An additional $100,000,000 for construction of access roads to military and naval reservations, to war industries, and to sources of raw materials was asked of Congress by the Federal Works Agency.

Establishment of six new conscientious objector camps located at Jasper-Pulaski, Ind.; Lyndhurst, Va.; Okaloosa County, Fla.; Placerville, Calif.; Walhalla, Mich., and Campton, N. H., was announced by Selective Service headquarters. [Page 5.]

The United States destroyer Kearny, torpedoed off Iceland by a German submarine Oct. 17, has been repaired at the Boston Navy Yard in five months—about half the normal time required—and is ready to resume operations, the Navy announced. [Page 5.]

Assignment of Col. Harold L. George, a native of Somerville, Mass., to succeed Brig. Gen. Robert Olds in command of the Army Air Force's ferry command was announced by the War Department.

Big N. E. Oil, Coal Pressure Group Planned

U. S. Senators and Representatives of area invited to meet with Governors at conference.

New England's contingent of national Senators and Representatives, home for a two-week holiday, have been invited to meet this Saturday with the area's six Governors to complete a new England coal and oil "pressure group," it was learned today.

The meeting, sponsored by the New England Council, will take place at 12:30 this Saturday at the Parker House, beginning with a luncheon and continuing with an all-afternoon discussion.

Ralph C. Flanders, N. E. C. president, sent a telegram last Sunday to each of the approximately 40 persons expected to attend pointing out that "while the crisis of late March is safely past, the outlook [in New England fuel] continues extremely grave."

Coal and oil administrators from each of the New England states are also expected to attend.

Blood Accepts

Gov. Robert O. Blood of New Hampshire has already wired his acceptance, the Council said this morning. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts was instrumental in planning the conference, and will be present.

Representative George Holden Tinkham (R) of Massachusetts has indicated that he will not be present.

Meanwhile today, New England small businessmen pressed forward with a campaign to force postponement of sugar rationing until it is proved absolutely necessary.

Their efforts were regarded as bolstered by an official statement from a member of the War Production Board that the worst of the sugar shortage has now passed.

Special Consideration

Because of its role as biggest oil-consuming area in the Country, New England needs special consideration from Washington in rationing matters, local coal and oil men are known to feel.

In an effort to secure large transfers of tank cars from middle western routes, the "pressure group" has already reached advanced stages of organization.

This Saturday's meeting is intended to make the group a coherent, smoothly-oiled working body, it is understood.

The meeting was called "upon recommendation of the oil and coal chairman of New England State fuel directors, approved by Governor Saltonstall," Mr. Flanders' telegram stated.

Other Measures

"Additional measurese will be necessary to insure that New England's essential fuel requirements will be met," he pointed out.

Mr. Flanders gave no indication of the specific business to be transacted other than to say that "factual reports concerning all fuels and transportation facilities will be presented with specific recommendations for action."

Senators and Representatives can be assembled at this time because many are now out on an unofficial spring vacation. Some Senators are still in Washington, but most Representatives are away. Although the Congress is still officially in session there, leaders have agreed that no important business will be transacted while the members are home with their constituencies.

Richard C. Cooke, President of the Smaller Business Association of New England, is preparing to appoint a committee representing

Continued on Page 2, Column 5

Japanese Gaining Ground in Bataan; Defense Ministry Is Granted to India; Full Shift of U. S. Industry to War

War Production Board order ends building of homes; consumer goods under ban.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 7—New orders virtually ending the construction of all private dwellings and stopping entirely the production of hundreds of every-day items using critical metals will be issued in the next few days, Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, announced today.

Warning that the effect of these orders will "change the face of American industry" and that "their impact here and abroad will be widespread and sweeping," Mr. Nelson said that there was little question but that by May 31 the production of all durable consumers' goods would have stopped.

"It is a question only of how fast or how slowly we must move in the conversion of civilian industry to war production," he continued, adding that it was inevitable that there be casualties among private businesses, but that everything was being done to keep these at a minimum.

Complete Conversion

"They (the new orders) mark the suspension of the consumers' durable goods metal industry and the civilian construction industry. They make possible the complete conversion of the men, materials, and machine tools formerly devoted to these pursuits of war production.

"The steel order, to be issued shortly, will prohibit at an early date the use of iron and steel in hundreds of specifically listed metal products. But it is more than a steel order. It also prohibits the use of specifically listed materials as a substitute. This list of materials includes all of the metals and the scarce plastics.

"The construction order will place severe limitations upon new construction of all types, confining it to relatively small projects and defense works. These two orders mark the high point in the execution of a policy that was initiated with the closure of the gigantic automobile industry in the first days of February.

"Since the issuance of the automobile orders, the War Production Board has moved quietly but swiftly for the curtailment of one consumers' durable goods industry after another.

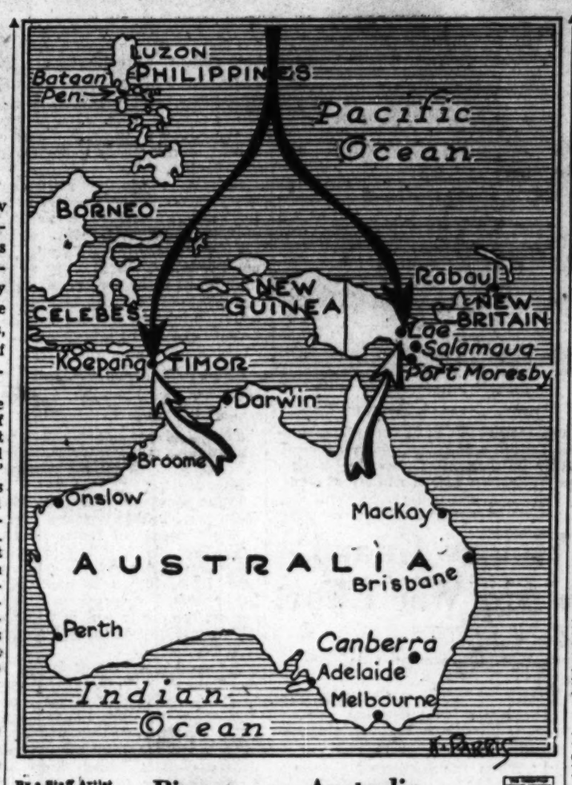
Wide List Affected

"Soon there will be no more processing of such articles as electric refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, laundry equipment, radio receivers, vending machines, amusement machines, and a host of electrical appliances. Other industries producing metal signs, metal windows, metal furniture, metal kitchen and household utensils, metal toys, lawn mowers, domestic oil burners and coal stokers will be equally affected. Even such items as mortician's goods cannot be produced in the metal-working field."

At the same time, Mr. Nelson said that war production was accelerating very rapidly and past expectations were being broken right and left.

He revealed that during the month of March the total American war effort exceeded $3,000,-

Continued on Page 8, Column 1



By a Staff Artist

Pincers on Australia

Black lines indicate Japanese pincer movement bearing down on Australia which is being held up by constant United Nations' air attack on New Guinea and Timor (indicated by white arrows).

Dutch Guerrillas in Java Halt Japan's March South

Dispatches from Joseph C. Harsch will be interrupted for a few days as he journeys "to the front" in Australia. Meanwhile, coverage at General MacArthur's headquarters continues with the arrival there of W. E. Lucas whose dispatches from Europe and interpretative articles on continental affairs are well known to readers of The Christian Science Monitor.

By W. E. Lucas
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AT GENERAL MacARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, April 7—Persistent rumors that the Dutch still are resisting in Java were confirmed officially today by Dr. Hubertus van Mook, acting head of the Dutch East Indies Government Somewhere-in-Australia.

According to an official statement, Dr. van Mook, during a conference with General MacArthur, Supreme Allied Commander in the Southwest Pacific, disclosed the strength of Dutch resistance and discussed the implications of this fact on the Southwest Pacific area.

Two Dutch forces of considerable size under Generals Schilling and Pressman are operating in the jungles and mountains of Central Java. They are well supplied with food and munitions and can be expected to hold out for some time.

Expert opinion here attaches considerable importance to this continued Dutch resistance, which unofficially is said to be supported by numerous Australian units still on the island.

It is estimated that the Japanese are compelled to tie up several divisions in field operations against these Dutch forces. The result is that Japanese plans for an advance southwards have been held up temporarily, since it would be hazardous to allow this pocket of resistance in the rear of a forward sweep.

How far the Dutch forces in Java can be compared to the American defense on Bataan is difficult to say, with the limited information available. Strategically, their positions are worse, since neither flanks nor rear rest on the sea. But from sources familiar with the Java terrain, it is learned that the chances of maintaining an active front for some time in these Central Java jungles are good, especially as preparations for this very eventuality had been made by Dutch military authorities well in advance.

Unlike Singapore and Hong Kong, the troops are assured of ample water supply.

Dr. van Mook is reported to have informed General MacArthur that he expects this Dutch resistance to play an increasingly consequential part as the war in the Southwest Pacific progresses. The longer the Japanese are prevented from developing their thrust toward Australia, the sooner can the Allied powers build up an offensive strik-

Continued on Page 8, Column 3

Concession by Britain fails to meet all objections to plan as a whole.

NEW DELHI, India, April 7 (AP)—Britain has agreed to appoint an Indian as Defense Minister, Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the Moslem League, said today.

Mr. Jinnah said this concession was made by the British War Cabinet in its reply to Indian criticism of the original British proposal for India's postwar independence.

Nevertheless, despite this offer and renewed efforts by a United States envoy, the leader of the All-Indian Congress party expressed objections to other phases of the program, and there were signs that general Indian acceptance was still highly uncertain.

It was learned that the American emissary, Louis Johnson, had been in recent touch with the White House regarding the Indian negotiations.

Mr. Jinnah said that the British negotiator, ir Stafford Cripps, told him of the Defense Ministry offer this afternoon and that the proposal would be considered by the Moslem League tomorrow.

Johnson in Conferences

Mr. Johnson talked again with Maulana Abul Kalan Azad, President of the All-India Congress Party, and Jawaharlal Nehru, a powerful Congress leader, after the two had met this morning with Sir Stafford Cripps, the British War Cabinet member who announced the proposals.

Meanwhile Mr. Nehru declared his oppostion to any plan for India from which peoples of the Indian States were omitted.

He also indicated that, whatever the British Government or its emissary might say, the Indian people had essential unity and that he would fight those who meant to disrupt India.

"We have remained united in slavery," he said, "and we shall remain united in freedom."

The tone of Mr. Nehru's speech was interpreted in some Indian quarters as meaning that the Congress would not be satisfied with a compromise on the immediate issue of whether Britain or India would direct Indian defenses for the duration.

"I don't know what the future will bring," Mr. Nehru said, "but in the present I will not, as far as I can, permit or encourage a wrong conception in the people's mind.

"This country, with its mountain fastnesses and southern seas, is one country. It is going to be one in freedom as it has been in subjugation, and the Indian States people must play a big part in that united India."

Mr. Nehru said he disagreed with those who thought the problem of the states could be left out for the time being, and contended that "instead of an attempt being made to soften animosities and untie knots the British Government is adding more knots."

Position of Moslems

Mr. Jinnah, President of the Moslem League, the biggest group among India's 77,000,000 minority Moslems, conferred later for 30 minutes with Sir Stafford, the British emissary, who brought India an offer of post-war dominion status, which so far has proved unacceptable.

Mr. Jinnah arranged to meet Sir Archibald P. Wavell, Commander in Chief in India, later, while the working committee of the Congress Party was called to hear a report by its president, Maulana Azad and Mr. Nehru on their meeting with Sir Stafford.

China writhes under Indian irresolution: Page 7.

American-Filipino lines bend under successive mass attacks by superior forces.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Attention has been turned once more to the Philippines where General Wainwright's small force has been standing up to seven successive massed attacks in a determined Japanese effort to crush resistance on Bataan Peninsula before the rainy season three weeks hence.

In the present attack, General Wainwright concedes some Japanese gains and records heavy losses on both sides. Whether the American defenders can hold out, or whether they must retreat to new positions on Bataan or even, in the last resource, to the island fortress of Corregidor, must depend partly on whether the four Japanese divisions, said to be engaged, can stand the heavy losses inflicted on them by the defenders.

In the other Far Eastern battlefields the question whether the American Flying Fortresses that have been operating against Rangoon and the Andamans are numerous enough to establish air superiority in the Burma situation has yet to be answered. The Japanese claim their raiders had destroyed vital oil refineries at Mandalay and no Allied air activity was mentioned in the dispatches today. But it is still too soon to determine the air situation in this field.

On land, the British in Burma have retreated to a point 40 miles north of Prome, adopting a scorched-earth policy in destroying oil and cement installations at the towns of Thayetmyo and Allanmyo on the Irrawaddy River. They are stated to be on their way back to prepared positions, although no hint has been given as to how far the retreat will take them.

The Chinese, some miles away to the east of the Irrawaddy, said they were getting reinforcements and were holding their own a little to the north of Prome.

In the Australian sector, the Allies more definitely control the air. According to Australian Air Minister Drakeford, they have constructed a new chain of airdromes along the Australian North Coast, from which raids on the advancing Japanese on neighboring islands continues. The raids for the moment are concentrated on the extreme ends of the Japanese pincer movement coming southward respectively through New Guinea and Timor.

Philippines:

The War Department in Washington reported today that heavy casualties on both sides marked furious fighting along the Bataan Peninsula Front in the Philippines, with the enemy continuing to score "some success" in repeated heavy attacks against the center of the line.

A communiqué said that aerial bombing of the rear areas and the south coast of Bataan was particularly severe throughout April 6.

Antiaircraft batteries destroyed

Continued on Page 8, Column 4

U-Boat Attacks Decrease

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP)—Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, reported today that German U-boat attacks on shipping along the United States Atlantic Coast had dropped off considerably last week and that the drop might be due to protective methods recently enforced by the Navy.

Discussing the submarine situation at a press conference, Secretary Knox said the Navy's experience with U-boat raiders throughout the North Atlantic had shown that they operate in waves.

"In preparing your stories," he told reporters, "it will be necessary to keep that fact in mind because that may be responsible for the decline in coastal attacks last week. On the other hand the drop may be due to methods newly adopted."

The Navy announced 14 submarine attacks in the Western Atlantic and adjacent waters last week. Naval officials said, however, that only two of those, one tanker and a tug with barges, actually had been attacked along the Coast during last week. The other attacks occurred either prior to March 29 or else were in the Caribbean area, which Mr. Knox's statement did not cover.

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Weather Predictions

FAIR RAIN WARMER CLOUDY
TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Senators Quiz Jones on Rubber Shortage

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 7—Why doesn't America have synthetic rubber?

The question is asked all over the nation as John Citizen looks at the white threads appearing in his worn tires. He knows he won't get any more.

The Senate Truman Committee is investigating the matter. It is like a jig-saw puzzle and the parts are being fitted together. Today, Jesse Jones, head of the RFC, gave his version of the story: the third time he has told it to a congressional committee.

To begin with, 98 per cent of America's raw rubber supply is held by the Japanese. There is strong evidence that, for years before that, the great East Indian Rubber Cartel charged an exorbitant price for rubber. That is water over the dam now, except that the ever-constant threat of cut prices served to block synthetic rubber. Germany was excluded from the natural rubber cartel. So Germany went ahead with its synthetic rubber production and made rubber from coal and oil and air.

The American chapter of the

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

© Harris & Ewing

Jesse Jones and First "All Native" Tire

This picture also might be captioned, It Can Be Done. The Secretary of Commerce is holding the first tire made entirely from the native guayule plant, a sample of which Mr. Jones holds in his left hand. The tire was manufactured by the General Tire Company and will give up to 90 per cent of the service rendered by the finest Hevea Far Eastern rubber.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 7—America's acute rubber shortage is due in part to the necessity of exporting rubber to its Allied countries, Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce, told the Truman Committee investigating defense matters today.

Asked by Chairman Harry Truman (D) of Wisconsin, whether the British had accumulated a stockpile of rubber before the Japanese cut off supplies, Mr. Jones said,

"At the fall of Singapore they had 100,000 tons or less."

He had previously testified that the U. S. had accumulated a stockpile of 700,000 tons. President Roosevelt, he said, ordered the step taken in 1940, in order to meet possible emergencies.

"Then they are dependent on us?" asked Senator Truman.

"Yes," said Mr. Jones. "Instead of an importer of rubber we became an exporter, because we now have kinfolk who need rubber as well as some other things we can send them."

Senators were obviously sur-

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

Four-Alarm Blaze Sweeps Coal Pier in East Boston

A four-alarm fire swept the property of the Massachusetts Wharf Coal Company at 229 Marginal Street, East Boston, shortly after 1 p. m. today, causing one of the heaviest palls of black smoke to descend over downtown Boston in recent years.

The fire was on a 400-foot pier which was being dismantled, spreading to two coal pockets formerly used for the storage of soft coal, two cranes, several small piles of soft coal, and old piling under the wharf which had been saturated in creosote over a period of years.

The fire was under control shortly after 2 p. m.

The wind blew the flames and smoke directly across the harbor and threatened the Boston and Albany terminal and grain elevators. Firemen brought the fire under control, however, before it spread that far. On the other side of the property is located the Simpson plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company, at which many ship repair jobs are being done.

Every available tugboat in Boston Harbor swarmed to the scene when the dense volume of smoke suddenly columned into the air, beating the fireboats to the scene by several minutes, according to eyewitnesses. Four alarms were rung in because of the fierceness of the blaze and the density of the smoke in a locality so near to ocean terminals and the shipyard facilities of the Simpson plant, according to firemen.

Nearly an hour after the fire

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

Pictures: Page 3.

11,000 Strikers Go Back to Work in Fall River After $500,000 Walkout

Defense Test In Wee Hours Next Week

Some morning next week between 1:00 and 6:00 a. m., the personnel in Civilian Defense report centers and key men in various protection divisions will be awakened to man the report centers in one city and seven towns in Greater Boston in a surprise test to determine speed of mobilization.

This test, the first sectional tryout under actual surprise conditions in Massachusetts, was announced today by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety. The communities involved are: Waltham, Watertown, Weston, Arlington, Belmont, Lexington, and Lincoln. These communities form the northwest corner of the Fifth Civilian Defense Region.

"The purpose of the test," Kenneth P. Miner, Director of the District known as V-C-2, "is to determine just how quickly report centers and key men in the various Protection Divisions can be notified and mobilized at their posts in the early morning hours."

Mr. Miner pointed out the hours from twilight to 6 a. m. are considered the danger periods by Army experts.

"In that case, the time for us to test our forces as to promptness and efficiency is not at 8 o'clock in the evening, but during the hours when all of us are normally sleeping."

A green light warning flash will start the test at the reports centers. The men on watch will immediately call key men to their posts. Street wardens and enlisted personnel will not be called in this test.

First National Salvage Banks Begin Service

Boston's "First National Salvage Banks" are now open for business.

Today, 15 wooden boxes, formerly used to hold sand for highway work and the like, are being placed in prominent locations in Boston as depositories for scrap metal, waste paper, old rags, and old rubber to be salvaged for war production industries.

The boxes are painted red, white, and blue, and bear the words "First National Salvage Bank." Eventually, a total of 75 to 100 of these boxes will be located throughout the City by the Salvage Division of the Boston Committee on Public Safety to speed up the salvage campaign.

George G. Hyland, Chairman of the Salvage Division, has arranged for the Morgan Memorial to collect the scrap placed in the boxes during April. The organization will sell the material for war production purposes and retain the proceeds. Each month thereafter, other charitable groups will collect the scrap.

Today, three of the boxes are located outside of South Station; three along Causeway Street, outside North Station; three on the Lafayette Mall, Boston Common; one on the island at Park Square; one on the island near the Hotel Statler; and four in various squares in East Boston.

Tonight, 200 social workers will take the Civilian Defense oaths at the Boston Y. M. C. A. at exercises to be attended by John J. Walsh, Executive Director of the Boston Committee on Public Safety, possibly by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, and several Civilian Defense leaders in Boston.

During disasters, these social workers will man the 12 Civilian Defense Information Centers established throughout Boston. They are acquainted with the particular districts in which they will serve. The group includes 100 men and 100 women. The men will man the Information Centers at nighttime, while the women will serve during the day.

At present, the Information Centers are operated by volunteers.

By a Staff Photographer

Peabody Museum Opens New Galleries

Frederick R. Pleasants, Assistant to Director of Peabody Museum of Harvard University, who has arranged exhibits of anthropological objects in new galleries of Museum opening today. Below—Lifesize figure of North American Eskimo in kayak—part of display of summer activities of Eskimos.

Vermont 4-H Victory Guard Formed to Aid War Effort

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., April 7—Vermont rural boys and girls have established The "Green Mountain 4-H Victory Guard," to aid in every way the nation's war eoffrt. The "Guard," according to E. L. Ingalls, State club leader for the Agricultural Extension Service, "represents a complete streamlining of the 4-H club program to meet war-time needs."

By broadening the program, Mr. Ingalls added, and gearing the membership requirements to the current situation, "it is expected the guard will reach many more rural young people than the 5,500 normally served by 4-H Club work."

Boys and girls from 10 to 21 years of age will be eligible to join the victory guard. They will have a choice of more than 30 projects which they can carry on to help win the war, most of the projects being on various phases of the nation food-for-freedom program. The projects include growing victory gardens, canning and storing vegetables and other foods, following health rules, learning first aid, promoting farm and home safety, and helping neighboring farms and farm women.

The boy or girl enrolling will fill out a simple enlistment card, on which he or she will signify that "Because I want to help my country win the war, I hereby enlist in the Green Mountain 4-H Victory Guard. I ask the Vermont Extension Service to furnish me with instructions on how I can best do the victory work checked below. I will do my best and make a report as requested."

To make way for the new Victory Guard, the regular 4-H club program will curtail some of its activities.

The new program is patterned to a considerable extent on the Green Mountain Guard organized among Vermont boys and girls during World War I. At that time 23,000 boys and girls were enrolled in war-time food production projects.

Another Freeze Locker

Middlebury is the latest Vermont town to begin installation of a co-operative freeze locker plant, a development that has had phenomenal growth in Vermont and New England since 1939.

When the Richmond Co-operative Association opened its refrigerated locker plant in May, 1939, the event was considered of special significance as this was the first such plant in all New England. In that year there were 1,800 plants in operation throughout the country. These had increased to 3,000 at the end of 1941. Installations are now going in at the rate of five a day with the expressed approval of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Since the Richmond experiment proved so successful, many other plants have opened in other Vermont communities.

The Middlebury plant will be owned and operated co-operatively by the Middlebury Freeze Lockers, Inc., and 400 shares of stock have been issued at $25 per share. Two-thirds of the shares were sold in and around Middlebury within three weeks and the balance is expected to be raised early this month.

The equipment for erecting a 432 locker plant has already been contracted for and delivery assured. The total cost of erecting the plant and installing the equipment is estimated at $20,000, for which approximately $5,500 will go for the building, $11,000 for locker and freezing equipment and $3,000 for supplies.

When the plant opens for operation in early June, it will be in charge of a full-time manager.

The new freezing plant in this rural community is expected to reduce the necessity of much canning and help relieve the jar shortage.

State Play Finals

Poultney High School and Montpelier High School dramatic casts will represent Vermont at the New England Play Festival to be held at Clark University, Worcester, Mass., April 24 and 25. These casts were named in that order Saturday evening at the State Play finals held at Vermont Junior College here.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Meteorological seminar with a discussion by Margaret Whitcomb, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, on "The Classification of Weather Maps." In Room 6-120, MIT, at 7:30 p. m. The public is welcome to attend.

Public lecture, "Principles of Torts," by Prof. W. A. Seavey of Harvard. South Middle Lecture Hall, Langdell Hall, Harvard University, at 8 p. m.

Victory garden mass meeting at which Prof. William R. Cole of the Massachusetts State College faculty will speak on "The National and State Policy," and also on the canning program. This meeting is sponsored by the Waltham Committee of Public Safety and will be held at the North Junior High School. Open free to the public at 8 p. m.

"Beyond the Gates of Hercules" will be the title of a lecture by Ex-Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols to be given before the Work Projects Administration Community recreation forum. At the Williams Municipal Building, West Brookline Street, at 8 p. m. The public is welcome to attend.

Lowell Institute lecture entitled, "Happiness: Excitement and Routine; Discipline and Inspiration; Drudgery and Luxury; Public Contentment and Public Criticism; Standards in a Democratic Civilization." This is the fourth in a series of lectures by Dr. Henry Wyman Holmes on "The Road to Courage: Sources of Morale in Men and Nations." At the Boston Public Library, 8 p. m. Open free to the public.

Wednesday

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts, "French Paintings," by Mrs. Sayward of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

"Modern French Art as Related to Literature of the Nineteenth Century," by Jean Seznec, Associate Professor of Romance Languages at Harvard University. At the Museum of Fine Arts, 3 p. m. This is a free public lecture.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 15

Radio Timetable: Page 4

19 Idle Mills Resume Work On War Goods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALL RIVER, Mass., April 7—The biggest work stoppage in the country ended here today when 11,000 textile employees went back to their jobs in 19 mills.

The next move of the textile craftsmen who walked out two weeks ago today will be to ask the National Labor Relations Board for a reopening of their case.

Jacob Minkin, attorney for the independent organization, the American Federation of Textile Operatives, said today he would either put the A. F. T. O. petition to the NLRB in the mail today or deliver it personally tomorrow in Washington.

By terms of the settlement, Rudolph Simonin, the man the 1,600 craftsmen refused to work with and immediate cause of the tieup, goes back to his old mill, but not to his old job. Inquiry at the mill shortly before noon today brought reply that he had not yet been placed in a new position, nor had his former post been filled.

Also to Name Successor

Also by agreement, Mr. Simonin's successor as a knot tier, stationed among the other 35 knot tiers in the mill—all members of one of the craft unions and former strikers—is to be selected by the management.

If the company picks a member of the rival Textile Workers' Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the A. F. T. O. granted today it would "have to grin and bear it" until, as it hopes, the Labor Board reverses its ruling against the crafts and in favor of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

By another section of the settlement, the A. F. T. O. promises not to strike again, and to refer any disputes to the War Labor Board, which mediated this deadlock.

Looking back over the extraordinary conflict, which grew entirely over the form of labor organization in the local textile mills, friends of the A. F. T. O. today felt that in the ending of the strike, victory had been on the side of the craft unions.

What Struggle Was

Sixteen hundred skilled workers have been struggling to perpetuate their long-standing organization in three craft unions, while the C. I. O., which recently entered Fall River, has been trying to organize the workers, both skilled and unskilled, in one big union. Last fall the NLRB ruled out the craft unions, and the C. I. O. then won elections covering six mills, and seemed likely to win all.

By their first strike of two weeks ago today, the A. F. T. O. obtained a rehearing from the NLRB, which the A. F. T. O. immediately threw away by renewing their walkout against Mr. Simonin. But by their second strike of last week, they got the C. I. O. to agree to Mr. Simonin's transfer.

That was a substantial concession by the C. I. O., but it was interested in seeing its members get work. The A. F. T. O. also made a concession, since the craft unions have practically had a closed shop, and all hiring has been done through them. By granting the right of management to fill Mr. Simonin's old job, they gave something.

The War Labor Board contributed greatly to the adjustment. The Board did not crack down but strove to mediate a way out.

The cost of the walkout the past fortnight runs about $500,000 in lost pay, it is authoritatively estimated.

Whether after all the strike has been worth this and the crafts have actually gained any victory rests with the outcome of their appeal to the National Labor Relations Board. The Board ruled twice against the crafts. It will have to reverse itself to satisfy them. It has done this at times, but not often.

The crafts feel that the Labor Board has never really understood what an old and legitimate craft organization they are. They grant they bungled their case and made mistakes, but hope that oral argument before the Board will set things right.

Critics feel that the crafts are not really distinct crafts but simply different groups of production workers, that they have no case for separate bargaining identity before the Board, and that it would be a mistake for the Board under strike pressure to reverse itself. On this basis, objectors felt today the solution was only a stopgap, and anticipated that if the A. F. T. O. lost again before the Labor Board, its members might walk out again.

Employee Election

The independent textile union which has just gone through a two weeks' strike at Fall River has filed a petition for an employee election at mills at Adams and North Adams, Mass., it was announced today at the Regional Office of the National Labor Relations Board.

The petition of the independent, the American Federation of Textile Operatives, asks an election on the basis of the entire mill being the basis of election unit. This appeared to observers to be in contrast with its policy at Fall River, where the A. F. T. O. seeks elections by craft units rather than a plant-wide unit.

A hearing on the petition has been set for April 17 at Adams.

Bennington Strike

BENNINGTON, Vt., April 7 (AP)—Approximately 60 non-union employees in the carding and spinning rooms at the Bennington Mills, a subsidiary of the Suffolk Knitting Mills of Lowell, Mass., walked out today seeking a 10 per cent wage increase. The company had scheduled a 5 per cent pay boost. The mill, which makes men's top coats and sweaters, employs 225 persons.

By a Staff Photographer

Bay State Cadets Graduate

The 95th graduating exercises of the Massachusetts Maritime Academy were held this morning at the Public Works Building on Nashua Street. Taking part in the exercises were, left to right, Commander Claude O. Bassett, U. S. N. R.; Theodore L. Storer, Commissioner of the Academy; Capt. Howard G. Copeland, U. S. N. R., principal speaker, and four honor students, Clifford S. Larson, James E. Schofield, W. Lee Paterson, and Charles B. Winslow.

Bay State Maritime Academy Class of 28 Ready for Service

For the first time in the half-century that Massachusetts has operated a nautical school with financial aid from the Federal Government, a class was graduated today completely equipped in every detail, including licenses as third officers, or third assistant engineers, and commissions as ensigns in the Naval Reserve.

Former requirements that a graduate serve further time at sea before being commissioned in the Naval Reserve, were waived at this time because of the need of ensigns in the Navy. The majority of the 28 graduates today accepted Naval commissions, but all have jobs awaiting them on merchant ships, and all successfully passed license examinations before the Federal Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation during the past few days.

Though it was the 95th graduation ceremony of the school, it was the first one to be held in the Public Works Building, 100 Nashua Street, and the first one to be held with only the senior class present. The junior classes left Boston a week ago today for Philadelphia for a three-month tour of duty aboard the training ship Keystone State.

Of the graduates completing an intensive two-year course, 15 were in the marine and electrical engineering class and 13 in the steamship and navigation class. When the ceremony was completed, the school recorded a total of 1,120 deck officers and 941 engine room officers as having graduated from its courses.

The school is known as the Massachusetts Maritime Academy, and its schoolship—the old Nantucket—has been renamed the Bay State.

Both school and schoolship are now under jurisdiction of the Coast Guard, and the Bay State is expected to be available for the cadets on July 1, when they return from the three-month "cruise," which takes the place this year of what was an annual cruise to foreign ports prior to the war.

Honor cadets—prize winners for high marks in their studies, or other attributes of distinction—were: Austin L. Dougherty of Waltham, and Leonard A. Pierce of Taunton, in the deck class; Wallace B. Orpin of Allston, and W. Lee Patterson of Brewster in the engine-room class.

Bibles were presented each graduate by Dr. Frank K. Singiser, Secretary of the Massachusetts Bible Society; diplomas by Walter F. Downey, Commissioner of Education, Massachussetts Department of Education; licenses to the seamen by Capt. O. B. Borgeson and to the engineers by George Hammond of the Federal Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation, and commissions in the Naval Reserve, as ensigns, by Capt. Howard G. Copeland, U. S. N. R., who addressed the graduating class as guest speaker of the exercises.

Four-Alarm Fire Sweeps Coal Wharf

Continued from Page 1

broke out, the smoke was still sufficiently thick to shut off all visibility of the locality from such points of vantage as the Custom House Tower.

Coast Guardsmen patrolling the area seized cameras held by news photographers, whether any pictures had been taken or not, and took them to the police station for examination. One movie man, who tried to take pictures from the embankment, was taken to the police station and his camera seized.

The heavy black smoke hung like a huge black umbrella over greater Boston, darkening the city to such an extent that many business establishments were forced to turn on their lights. Newspaper offices and police stations throughout the city were swamped with telephone calls, some reporting the fire, others asking for information.

Thousands of persons lined Atlantic Avenue piers to watch the fire department fight the four alarm blaze.

The Massachusetts Coal Wharf docks are near the Old Commonwealth Pier, which has been taken over by the Navy.

The wharves were being reconstructed at the time the fire started, and were partly demolished in the process.

One Coast Guardsman and one fireman were overcome by the dense smoke as they endeavored to roll large drums of gasoline away from the blazing pier.

Hose lines were carried out into the harbor in small dories by the firemen and Coast Guardsmen, and streams of water were shot into the flame- and smoke-enveloped wharf.

Coast Guard officials offered the Boston Towboat Company congratulations for the "splendid co-operation" accorded in fighting the spectacular fire.

Eight tugs were sent by the Company as soon as smoke was visible.

One, the Luna, raced to the East Boston terminal of the Mystic Steamship Company and took aboard a new powerful and portable fire pump recently secured for the protection of Company's property.

The Ross Company's tug Irving Ross was one of the first on the scene and towed a lighter and a scow out of the danger zone.

Big N. E. Oil, Coal Pressure Group Sought

Continued from Page 1

various sugar-using industries to conduct the anti-rationing drive.

Establishment of the committee was voted by the Association last night at a meeting called to obtain from officials accurate information on the sugar situation.

Crisis Passed

Albert A. Thompson, chief of the sugar section of the War Production Board, told the representatives of 14 trade associations that the sugar crisis has passed. However, he warned, this does not mean rationing is not necessary. He said it is necessary to limit 1942 sugar consumption to 80 per cent of the 1941 level.

Today, however, Mr. Cooke is more convinced than ever, having heard Mr. Thompson, that sugar rationing is not now necessary. He estimated that the rationing system would cost the nation $100,000,000 to $200,000,000. The expenditure must be avoided, if possible, he said.

The committee to be appointed will contact New England members of Congress to seek their co-operation in postponing sugar rationing. In addition, the anti-rationing campaign will include writing of letters and telegrams by persons in various Congressional districts to their Representatives urging postponement.

Members of the committee will attempt to confer with New England Congressional members while they are home during the informal Congressional recess.

New plans call for Cuban sugar to be landed at southern and Gulf ports and be transported north, Director Thompson said last night.

Another optimistic feature of Mr. Thompson's talk to the assembled grocers, bottlers, candy manufacturers, bakers, sugar refiners and other large sugar users included statements that:

Hawaiian Sugar

Although it appeared after Pearl Harbor that little Hawaiian sugar could be brought to this country, now it has been found that a "good part" of this supply can be obtained.

The Cuban crop yield will be higher than estimates.

Lack of shipping may release for American use lend-lease sugar allocated to England and Russia.

"Certainly April 28 is too early to start rationing," Mr. Cooke asserted today. On April 28 and 29 large users are scheduled to register under the sugar rationing program. Individual consumers must register May 4 and 7.

Cut in Oil

Meanwhile, New England home owners and renters and building operators today faced a 25 per cent cut in the amount of fuel oil they may obtain for heating and hot water supplies.

Harold L. Ickes, Federal Petroleum Co-ordinator, issued a recommendation, considered tantamount to an order, for an immediate 25 per cent cut in normal deliveries of fuel oil for space or central heating and hot water supplies in 17 east coast states, including New England, and in Oregon and Washington.

The curtailment is designed to meet a serious fuel oil shortage affecting vital war production industries. The shortage is the result of sinking of tankers by enemy submarines and by diversion of tankers to military use.

Henry Parkman, Jr., State Rationing Administrator, today announced that local rationing boards will handle sugar rationing for institutional and industrial users, and in the case of rationing boards located in so-called trade centers, they will handle wholesalers as well. Purchase certificates will be issued to such users, including hotels, restaurants, hospitals, schools, durgstores, bakeries, candy manufacturers, and all other large consumers of sugar.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR RAIN WARMER CLOUDY
TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Occasional rain beginning late this afternoon and continuing tonight. Colder, with lowest temperatures slightly above freezing. Moderate winds.

Southwest Maine and New Hampshire: Occasional light sleet and rain and colder tonight.

Massachusetts: Occasional rain by late this afternoon, continuing tonight. Colder tonight.

Vermont: Occasional light rain or sleet in the south portion and light sleet or snow in the north portion. Colder in the south portion tonight.

Rhone Island and Connecticut: Much colder with occasional rain tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings have been issued.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 5:10 p. m.; height, 9.3 feet.
Wednesday, 5:32 a. m.; height, 10 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:45 p. m.

Heavy Pall of Black Smoke Hangs Over Downtown Boston

By a Staff Photographer

Result of Blaze at East Boston Waterfront

Fire, which started early this afternoon on the property of the Massachusetts Wharf Coal Company, East Boston, adjacent to the Simpson plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company, caused thick clouds of black smoke to almost wholly obscure East Boston from the City proper, just across the harbor. This picture, from a high vantage point in Back Bay, shows the dense smoke which rolled skyward from the blaze.

Your Outdoor "*Living Room*" again invites you!

WITH THE ARRIVAL of Spring and with warm, beautiful, sunshiny days just ahead, your thoughts turn once more to the fuller enjoyment of your outdoor "living room."

Grounds must be freshened up—and some attention given to those Trees and Shrubs of yours. There they stand . . . just waiting for you to come out and enjoy them.

Perhaps here and there the Winter has not been too kind to your Trees—perhaps a little more food will help them to attain fuller beauty and strength—perhaps a little reshaping will improve the general appearance of your outdoor "living room" . . . to the betterment of the Trees themselves.

We are as interested in your Trees and Shrubs as you are—perhaps more so, because they have been our life work for 46 years. Give us the privilege of calling and looking over the situation with you. We'd be glad to . . . and it is quite possible that we can be helpful.

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Ways to Halt Inflation Sought in Senate Study

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 7—spurred by election-year demands from back home for action limiting huge wartime profits, excessive wages and other inflation-inducing causes, the United States Senate began the study today of drastic restrictive measures offered as amendments to the pending $19,062,373,260 national defense appropriation bill. The four principal measures which will come before that body are:

1. A sliding scale amendment restricting war profits from 10 per cent on the first $100,000 of contracts down to 2 per cent on contracts above $50,000,000.
2. An amendment requiring the President to freeze all wages, salaries, prices, rents and other forms of income as of a date to be chosen by the White House.
3. An amendment making it illegal to pay or accept any fee to a labor union for the right to work on war projects.
4. A compromise amendment establishing a Special Profits Board with power to determine just profit on each individual contract. The Board's aim would be to allow a contractor a profit of 5 per cent on the capital invested in the defense project, enterprise or job.

Senate Picture Complicated

Meanwhile, the Senate picture is snarled by the fact that the House of Representatives has already adopted a measure limiting all war profits to 6 per cent despite the strenuous opposition of the White House, the War Production Board and the Treasury Department to flat percentage limitations as "unworkable."

Although there is a strong determination on the part of many Senators to bring these amendments to a vote, there is a strong chance they will never reach the floor for debate, since a two-thirds vote is necessary to permit their consideration. The Administration is strongly opposed to them.

The profits limitation measure, as evolved by the Senate Finance Committee, is certain to run into hot water, since Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the Committee, has expressed opposition to it. He recommends that excessive war profits be skimmed off by means of tightened taxes on industry.

The amendment setting up a profits-determining board, which was introduced by Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio, is thought to come closer to meeting Administration wishes than any so far proposed. Its provisions have considerable flexibility and would enable the Board to adapt the rule to the circumstance. The Board would be composed of the Secretaries of War, Navy and Treasury, and the Chairmen of the WPB and the Maritime Commission.

Opposition From Congress

The price-wage-rent amendment was introduced by Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida, and constitutes a return to the endeavor to place a stop to all inflation-inducing tendencies.

Such moves have run into strong opposition from many Congressional blocs as well as from the Administration as a whole in the past. The Administration has asked that Price Administrator Leon Henderson be permitted to control prices, while the farm bloc has insisted that farmers be given special consideration on crop-marketing returns. Labor unions have also objected to wage ceilings.

Although the country is thought to have advanced measurably on the path to inflation during the past several months, there is not much evidence that Congress is prepared to buck such a powerful triumvirate of opposition at the present time.

The labor-fee amendment, also introduced by Senator Pepper, is strongly opposed by organized labor, but appears to have substantial popular backing throughout the country. During the past year there has been much criticism of the practice of many unions of charging high admission or work-permit fees to non-unionized workers for employment on defense projects.

Senatorial Dilemma

As the situation now stands, the Senate appears not to have made up its mind what should be done about profits and wages or if anything should be done about labor. On the other hand, many Senators, particularly those up for re-election in November, are worried over public reaction if something isn't done.

President Roosevelt is reported to be still considering action to prevent wage increases that would continue the inflation spiral.

The Administration is said to regard the drive to abolish or relax the 40-hour-week provisions of the Wage-Hour Act as one designed in effect to reduce wages through abolition of overtime payments.

The President's view is that industrial profits can be reached through taxes and that unless Congress goes the whole way in his proposed $9,000,000,000 tax program some sort of wage control, perhaps on the pattern of that adopted in Canada, will become necessary. In Canada wages and salaries are frozen but adjustment is permitted to correspond with increases in the cost of living.

Congress Drys Press Drive For Wartime Liquor Curbs

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 7—Congressional dry leaders today are pressing the most sweeping anti-liquor proposals since the Eighteenth Amendment.

They are designed primarily to reduce the liquor hazards surrounding the armed services but they reach to the possibility of complete wartime prohibition for civilians as well as soldiers.

The program which the drys are advocating in Congress—and advocating with such effectiveness that the liquor trade is showing much concern—embraces these purposes:

1. To authorize the President to make all necessary regulations governing the prohibition of alcoholic beverages in or near military or naval establishments.
2. To prohibit the sale or use of liquors of all kinds to men in uniform and in or near training camps, except for medicinal uses.
3. To empower the Government—if it needs extra powers—to seize the liquor industry's five-year supply of hard liquor and convert it into munitions.
4. To stop immediately—if Representative Edward H. Rees (R) of Kansas, could have his way, the manufacture and sale of all alcoholic liquor, except for medicial reasons, for the duration of the war.

Wets Issue Propaganda

Advocates of the liquor industry greet these proposals with dismay. In a press release Repeal Associates headline their statement with what they must consider one of their most powerful propaganda arguments: namely, "drys to try again for prohibition law."

The drys never have tried to conceal the fact, but apparently Repeal Associates believe that if they "accuse' the drys of seeking what they hope to accomplish, the wets will be able to rally public opinion to their side.

Repeal Associates express pleasure that the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy have opposed the Sheppard bill, which would outlaw the sale of all alcoholic beverages in military establishments but wryly adds: "This does not in the least mean that the drys have had anything more than a temporary setback."

At least Repeal Associates, which led the campaign to defeat prohibition a decade ago, and the drys are in agreement on that point. In fact the liquor people seem to be more fearful of the imminent return of prohibition than are most independent observers who do not see the present drive of the temperance organizations as likely to accomplish any far-reaching legislative results in the near future but as laying the educational groundwork for later action.

Effective in Last War

Mr. Rees, one of the leading House sponsors of the dry program, contends that his bill will correct "the deplorable situation with respect to the sale and use of intoxicating liquors in and near our training camps."

"This is not an experiment," he says. "It is not new. It is the reenactment of legislation that was put into effect during World War I. It was effective then. We need it now.

"Mr. Speaker: Let me quote just two of several eminent authorities. They are not reformers or preachers or temperance advocates, but soldiers and statesmen who have seen the effect of liquor on armed forces in time of war.

"During the first World War Theodore Roosevelt wrote: 'My sons who are now in the Army in France wrote me most strongly (just as General Pershing has published his public opinion unstintingly) as to the harm done to the men of the Army by permitting the sale of liquor to them, stating they believed in absolute prohibition for the Army in wartime.'

"During the first World War, Gen. John J. Pershing had this to say: 'Banish the entire liquor industry from the United States; close every saloon and brewery; suppress drinking by severe punishment to the drinker . . . and the nation will find itself amazed at its efficiency. . . . I shall not go slow on prohibition, for I know what is the greatest foe to my men, greater even than the bullets of the enemy.' "

Billions for Liquor

Mr. Rees submits that the correct and sensible thing to do is to stop the manufacture and sale of all alcoholic liquir, except for medical uses, at least for the duration of the war. He points out that the American people last year spent $4,500,000,000 for liquors of all kinds.

"We are talking about conserving food," Mr. Rees told Congress recently, "last year the manufacture of all kinds of liquor required 1,996,000 tons of food grain. Think how far that would go in feeding the Allied armies. Talk about a sugar shortage. Last year 135,000,000 pounds of sugar and syrup were consumed by the liquor business. I am informed they are now to be rationed to some extent. It hardly makes sense that sugar should be used in this way and then ration it on the family table."

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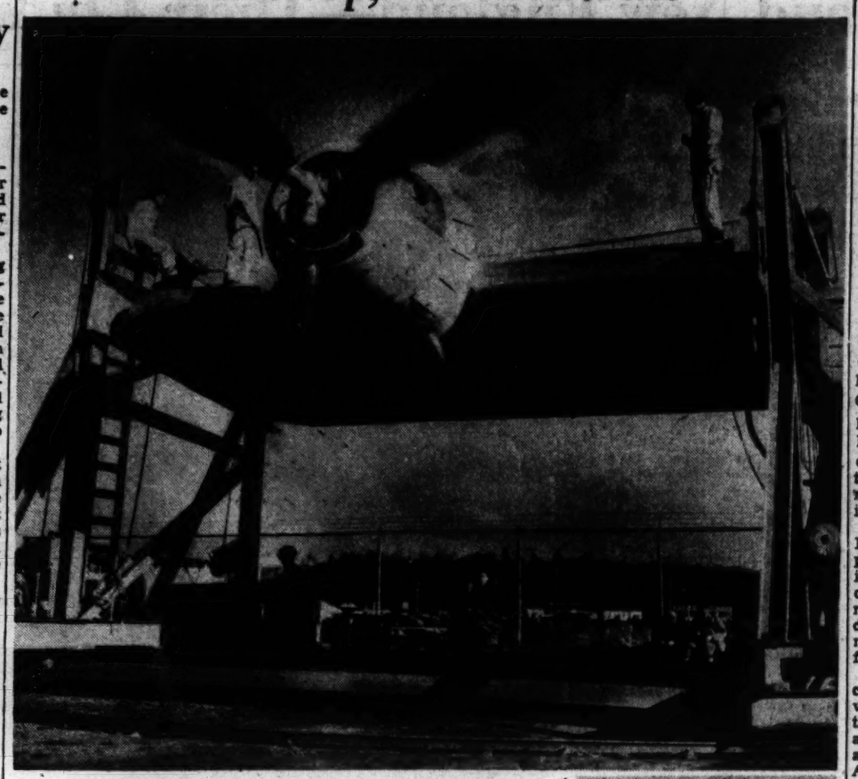

Testing Device Saves Time and Planes

Somewhat like a team player who perpetually warms up but never gets into the game is this wing and nacelle assembly at the Boeing plant in Seattle, Wash., which plant engineers use to test the performance of motors under various types of wind and ground conditions. Its use saves tying up planes to make the tests.

Canada Sets Up New Air Link: Moncton to Newfoundland

News in Aviation

By Albert D. Hughes

Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Familiarization flights, previous to the establishment of commercial air service on May 1, have been inaugurated by Trans-Canada Air Lines from Moncton, N. B., on its projected extension to Newfoundland, it was announced over the week end by H. J. Symington, K. C., president.

Thus, in war, Canada has set up a new link which will undoubtedly be an important peacetime connection with transatlantic air services to come after the war.

Moncton, which at present is a division point for TCA's service to Halifax, N. S., and the summer service to Prince Edward Island, will be the only Canadian terminus of the coming Newfoundland service. En route to Newfoundland, however, a stop will be made at Sydney, N. S., and two stops will be made in Newfoundland—the first at the important air base at Gander Lake and the other at St. John's, the capital. The service, to be performed by the Lockheed transport planes of the company, is expected to consume only four hours as compared with 54 hours taken by other means of surface travel to the island colony.

Private Flying

Nonscheduled, private, or sport flying is still very much alive and a potent factor, Charles H. Gale, editor of Sportsmans Pilot, says. "It is fundamentally the same animal and has merely changed its habits for the duration—and for the better," he adds. Private flying is a vital part of the second or third line of national defense and should be smoothly geared into the principal national objective, which is to win the war, Mr. Gale says.

To gear this vast backlog of nonscheduled aviation into the war effort, the Civil Air Patrol is being built up, Mr. Gale states. It has close to 100,000 certificated students, nearly the same number of active students, about 30,000 airplanes, several thousand airports, tens of thousands of hangars and buildings with repair facilities, and testing and overhauling equipment.

The CAP can co-ordinate nonscheduled flying into a highly effective branch of the Army and Navy if properly administrated and at the same time preserve the fundamental nonscheduled structure against the day when conventional operations are resumed, Mr. Gale adds. The Civilian Pilot Training Program, which should be expanded at least tenfold, also will help preserve that structure while serving the nation's need by creating new pilots, he says.

The rate and date of the upsurge of private aviation following the peace, Mr. Gale believes, will be limited only by the status of the public purchasing ability at that time. In addition to the thousands of civil pilots still learning to fly, thousands being trained by the Services will want to keep flying after they have doffed their uniforms, Mr. Gale continues.

"We shall learn more about mass production and design during the war period," Mr. Gale says, "and that will help us make safer and less expensive aircraft. Every day we are becoming more and more 'air-conditioned' as a nation and the next generations will be as much at home in the air as were those of the World War I period in automobiles," he concludes.

Civil Air Patrol

New Hampshire's wing of the civil air patrol has already gone into operation under Wing Commander Russell Hilliard, State Director of Aeronautics. A large number of men and seven girls serve as pilots, observers, and "members." Only one of the girls is not a pilot, but as a student she serves as an observer in the air patrol. New Hampshire's membership now totals 325 and more are expected to enlist.

As a volunteer organization, the patrol mobilizes civilian flying equipment and provides fliers to carry out special missions of a semi-military nature. Among the special missions so far conducted has been one to determine the air markers in the State that can be seen from the air, and in several cases members of the patrol have studied test blackouts of New Hampshire communities from the air. The air markers not otherwise erased will soon be painted out by WPA workers.

'Chute Action Improved

A new type parachute for which is claimed quicker opening, slower descent and greater freedom from oscillating motion has been tested at a far western military parachute rigging school, according to Mather Field's paper, Wing Tips.

The invention of a Los Angeles physicist and inventor, the new 'chute was given its first tests by a veteran parachute rigger.

Under the typical umbrella the parachute has a device which causes the air to act more efficiently, which in combination with 12 vents, reduces oscillation thereby permitting a smaller parachute to do the work of one at least 10 feet larger in diameter.

The veteran rigger, upon questioning after his first jump, said that the new 'chute opened quicker and came to earth slower than the standard type and also performed with less swinging motion and eliminated a large part of the landing shock. Another feature claimed was the reduction of drift. Instead of floating indefinitely the 'chute came straight down to an easy landing.

Earle Johnson

Newly appointed national commander of the Civil Air Patrol.

'Victory Corporation'

United Air Lines has formed a separate "United Air Lines Victory Corporation" to render on a non-profit basis those special military services that may be assigned to it, it was announced by W. A. Patterson, President of the company.

The Victory Corporation has been organized as a subsidiary company to better permit segregation of military and civil operations so that the Government will assume only the actual cost for any special military projects which may be performed for the War Department.

Air Safety Increases

Evidence that the Government pilot training program is conducted safely is to hand in the disclosure of the downward revision of insurance rates for participants, announced by Charles I. Stanton, Acting Administrator of the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

An example of the increased safety is shown in a comparison of the current rate with past rates. A $3,000 life policy now has an annual premium of $4.90 for trainees in the elementary courses. According to Mr. Stanton a policy prior to the CAA's program of "controlled flight training" cost a trainee an annual premium of $35.

Potential Voters Now 80,000,000, Census Bureau Estimate Indicates

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP)—The United States, which turned out a record-breaking total of 49,815,312 votes for the 1940 presidential elections, has a potential vote of approximately 80,000,000.

The Census Bureau made this estimate today after an analysis of the last census showed that on April 1, 1940, there were 79,863,451 citizens 21 years or older. However, the Bureau added that this total is only theoretical since the number of eligible voters always depends on many other restrictions, including registration laws, residence requirements, poll taxes, disqualifications for the insane and felons.

The number of potential voters, however, is increasing much faster than the total population, due to the increasing proportion of adults and to the declining percentage of aliens. Between 1930 and 1940, the total population increased 7.2 per cent, but the number of citizens 21 or older jumped 18.7 per cent.

Of the potential voters, 59.4 per cent lived in towns or cities of 2,500 or larger.

Women's share of the vote, while still in the minority, also increased. Of the total potential voters, 40,111,435 were men and 39,752,016 women, but in the decade the number of men in this group increased 17.7 per cent while the number of women increased 19.7 per cent.

States with the most potential voters included: New York, 8,327,563; Pennsylvania, 6,031,192; Illinois, 5,119,854; California, 4,455,677; Ohio, 4,404,423; Texas, 3,710,374; Michigan, 3,131,722; New Jersey, 2,592,978; Massachusetts, 2,575,477; and Missouri, 2,463,726.

Rear Admiral Wilcox

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP)—Rear Admiral J. W. Wilcox, Jr., was lost overboard "at sea in heavy weather during normal cruising" the Navy announced yesterday without further details. He had been on sea duty since last November. His official residence was Atlanta, Ga.

Born in Milledgeville, Ga., Admiral Wilcox was appointed to the Naval Academy in 1901, and won a football letter at Annapolis in 1903 and 1904.

For more than a year prior to his last service at sea, Admiral Wilcox had served as President of the Navy Board of Inspection and Survey. He was a holder of the Mexican Service Medal and Victory Medal.

Green's Son in Air Corps

DAYTON, Ohio, April 7 (AP)—Harry E. Green, son of William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, has enlisted in the Army Air Corps and has been commissioned a second lieutenant. He is stationed temporarily at Wright Field here. Lieutenant Green was an attorney affiliated with the Cleveland firm of Squires, Sanders and Dempsey.

Strike Ties Up Freight Terminals

By the Associated Press

Approximately 800 dock workers and office employees of two freight-forwarding firms went on strike in Chicago yesterday over a wage dispute already before the War Labor Board, snarling the movement of merchandise, except perishable, handled by the companies in the Middle West.

The strike, called by members of the Chicago local of the American Federation of Labor Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, and Express and Station Employees, delayed operations at five terminals of the National Carloading & Distributing Company and three terminals of the Universal Carloading & Distributing Company.

H. W. Montgomery, Chicago Manager of the Universal company, said the workers were seeking 10-cents-an-hour wage increases from the present minimums of $4.65 for an eight-hour day for office workers and approximately $6 for an eight-hour day for freight house workers.

He said negotiations were being conducted on a system-wide basis with the union in New York, and that the War Labor Board, which assumed jurisdiction three weeks ago, had scheduled a hearing for April 20 in Washington.

Other labor and strike developments:

New Orleans—The Louisiana State Federation of Labor has pledged to lay aside temporarily any labor gains if President Roosevelt deems it necessary during the war emergency.

Meeting in convention here April 6, the Federation declared in a telegram to the President:

"Whenever, in your judgment as our Commander in Chief, it becomes necessary for us to lay aside temporarily any of the long-sought gains made for labor and obtained only after your induction into office, we will without hesitation lay aside such gains until the need for such action is no more. Repeal of the 40-hour law is not necessary."

Paterson, N. J.—Employees of 10 plants in two states were called out on strike by the A. F. of L. Federation of Woven Label Workers in a drive for five holidays with pay each year. Nine hundred workers were involved.

Shortly after the union announced that the walkout was 100 per cent effective, a settlement was reached with one plant in Paterson employing less than 100 workers. Still out were workers in three Paterson plants, two in Campgaw, and one each in Oakland and Pompton Lakes, all in New Jersey, and two in Brooklyn, N. Y.

The union's contract with the plants expired April 4. They provided no holidays with pay, Charles Ehrentraut, union president, said.

Washington: Philip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, wrote Price Administrator Leon Henderson that workers were suffering "an increasing unbearable burden because of the failure of the Price Administration to institute effective price control and rationing."

Saved Overtime Wage for U. S. Not Employer, President Says

DETROIT, April 7 (AP)—President Roosevelt, in a letter read to the special war conference of the United Automobile Workers (Congress of Industrial Organizations) here today, stated the Government's intention "to re-negotiate contracts with the employers wherever necessary to insure that the savings from the relinquishment of double or premium time go not to the employer but to the nation."

The letter, addressed to R. J. Thomas, U. A. W.-C. I. O. International President, said:

"The provision in some union contracts requiring double time or other premium pay for week-end and holiday work is quite understandable in peacetime. But in wartime it puts a brake on production. It causes factories to close on Sundays and holidays. It helps our enemies."

Board Purposed to Trade

The President's message to Mr. Thomas came after the Union's International Executive Board had proposed that for the war's duration individual and family incomes be limited to $25,000 a year, in return for which labor would accept non-negotiable defense bonds in lieu of all overtime pay for more than 40 hours a week.

Today's U. A. W.-C. I. O. conference of delegates from 600 local unions was called to act on the national C. I. O.'s recommendation that double time wages for Sunday and holiday work be waived.

Other parts of the program included rigid price fixing on all necessities and limiting war production profits to three per cent on capital investment.

Delegates to Act

Union delegates were called here to act on the National Congress of Industrial Organizations' Executive Board recommendation that double-time wages for Sunday and holiday work be waived in response to suggestions from President Roosevelt and Donald M. Nelson, war production chief.

Acceptance of this was recommended by the auto union's board provided that time and a half were paid for work over eight hours a day or 40 hours a week, time and a half for a sixth consecutive day's work, and double time for a seventh.

The Board recommended the union reaffirm its pledge against strikes during the war, that the union increase war production "to the utmost by all means available," and that swing shifts be established for 24-hour, seven-day week operations.

Nine Points Listed

The nine points of the "equality of sacrifice" program, upon whose adoption the defense bond overtime pay would be contingent, were:

1. Legislation limiting war production profits to 3 per cent.
2. Legislation prohibiting any individual or family from receiving more than $25,000 annually in dividends, salaries, or other income in any endeavor, whether involving war work or not.
3. Rigid price fixing on food, rent, clothing, and other necessities; downward adjustments of "unfair prices."
4. Rationing of all food, clothing, housing and other necessities.
5. Wage increases to bring "real wages" to 1941 levels; a boost to at least $1 an hour in "sub-standard" industries.
6. A "guaranteed living wage" for dependents of men and women in the armed forces.
7. Moratorium on debts for workers made idle by plant conversion to war production and for persons in the armed services.
8. Establishment of a "Labor Division" in the War Production Board to "survey, encourage and recommend suggestions which hold the possibility of increasing war production."
9. Creation of a "postwar planning agency of Government, labor, industry and agricultural representatives."

Union officials said the 20-man Executive Board adopted the program unanimously. They explained that the more than 1,000 delegates of 600 local unions meeting here would make recommendations to their locals, since action to amend existing contracts on overtime pay must come from the membership, under the U. A. W.-C. I. O. constitution.

N. Y. Retailers Aid In Reducing Fear

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 7—Retailers in the New York area are co-operating in the war program by discouraging unwarranted advance purchasing by customers and by educating the public by means of advertisements to the true facts about government conservation orders affecting them, according to a survey by the Better Business Bureau of New York City. The retailers' actions have done much to dispel needless fears over shortages in apparel, home furnishings and basic staples, the Bureau survey found.

Shops are providing special facilities for repair and reconditioning of household articles and wearing apparel, are eliminating unnecessary wrappings from their merchandise to conserve paper, cardboard and other packaging materials and are asking customers to carry home small parcels to conserve rubber, the Bureau reported. "Scare" statements in advertising which might have stimulated advance speculative purchasing have virtually been eliminated in the New York area, it said.

A hot, delicious mealtime drink
Postum
CONTAINS NO CAFFEIN

FLAKO PIE CRUST
Think of the satisfaction of being able to turn out delicious results every time you bake. Here is assured success because here are precision-mixed ingredients—and of finest quality.
And for delicious corn muffins at every baking use
FLAKORN CORN MUFFIN MIX

War Six Times as Costly

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 7—This war—World War II, the Liberty War, or whatever you call it—is costing almost six times as much as the last war.

During March, 1942, with the United Nations' war effort just beginning to get into full swing, the Government spent $110,000,000 a day. Of this, $90,000,000 was classified under national defense and $64,000,000 was spent directly by the Army and Navy.

In the first world war, the United States spent approximately $1,878,000,000 in the first four months of war. This time it spent $11,220,000,000. Of this $8,946,000,000 was for defense and war.

Though the Army is spending more money than the Navy at the present time, expenditures for the sea services have risen sharply since the attack on Pearl Harbor.

During the first four months of the war, expenditures for the Army were about 75 per cent higher than for the Navy. But during March, the outlay for the Army was only about 25 per cent higher than for the Navy.

The United States is financing its allies to a greater extent than it did in the last war, although the difference is not as large as many persons imagine.

Total disbursements for lend-lease since war was declared came to $1,629,000,000. In approximately the same period after the declaration of war in 1917, loans to the allies amounted to $1,338,000,000.

Rear Admiral Fiske

NEW YORK, April 7 (AP)—Rear Admiral Bradley Allen Fiske, who passed on here yesterday, was a retired naval officer whose heroism on the seas was second only to his genius for inventing efficiency devices for the warships that sailed them.

In the 42-year span of his naval career Admiral Fiske was a combination sailor - fighter - inventor-strategist. He foresaw even before the World War the value of a naval air force and fought for it.

It was for the Navy that he invented, among other things, the aerial torpedo, the radio-guided torpedo plane, the electrically-turned battleship turret, an electric range-finder, an electric ammunition hoist.

A native of Lyons, N. Y., Admiral Fiske was graduated from the Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1874, second in his class, and advanced through successive ranks to that of Rear Admiral in 1911.

As navigator of the Petrel in the Battle of Manila Bay, he was cited by Admiral Dewey for "heroic conduct" when, using his newly-invented stadimeter, a supplement to his range-finder, he stood in an exposed position on the Petrel and calmly took the ranges of the Spanish ships.

Besides his active service as an officer, and his inventions on which he obtained more than 60 patents, Admiral Fiske found time to write many books about the Navy, always urging an adequate air arm.

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When you sell something of value, it pays to be sure you deal with reliable people. We have been diamond merchants—here and in Holland—for three generations. Banks and Fifth Avenue jewelers recommend their clients to us. Convince yourself that our estimates are fair: come in for an appraisal without charge. If you prefer, mail pieces directly to us. Bank references furnished.
Pieter de Witt
Pieter de Witt Diamonds Ltd.
235 FIFTH AVENUE - at 44th Street
New York
OUT-OF-TOWN INQUIRIES INVITED

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Lexington Outlook Club Adds to Scholarship Fund

The Lexington Outlook Club, established 38 years ago and now a member of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, held its annual meeting and election of officers in the Old Belfry Club, Lexington, today. Mrs. Frank E. Clarke was re-elected to a second year in the office of President.

Also re-elected were Mrs. Charles W. Roberts, First Vice-President, Mrs. Luther R. Putney, Second Vice-President, and Mrs. George W. Butters, treasurer. New on the ballot was the name of Mrs. Richard L. deBerard who was elected secretary.

Five directors were also elected for the 1942-43 season. They were Mrs. John M. Cook, Mrs. Harold J. Crumb, Mrs. Harold F. Lombard, Mrs. Howard Newell, and Mrs. Howard S. O. Nichols.

$700 for Fund

It was announced at the meeting that $700 was earned this year for the scholarship fund. The money included an individual gift, the proceeds of a White Elephant Sale, and of a large bridge party held in various homes and in which, as Mrs. J. Henry Duffy, chairman of the fund, says, "practically the whole town of Lexington participated."

This scholarship work is the only activity carried on by the Outlook Club outside of a program of entertainment for its members. It was inaugurated in 1927 by Mrs. George Briggs, who was then President, upon her discovery that, although three or four scholarships were available to boy students in Lexington, nothing was being done for the girls. Since then, the Outlook Club has helped on the average of four or five girls each year. The money is given as a loan, a plan which the club believed would be better in every respect than to make an outright gift, but no interest is charged and every leniency is extended as to terms of repayment.

Names Kept Secret

The experience has been that the girls in almost every case pay the money back in full, sometimes at a personal sacrifice but always under circumstances that show their appreciation of the value of the fund and gratitude for the aid it has been to them. One young women, for example, postponed the earning of her Master's Degree a year in order to repay the money lent her. Another postponed her marriage for the same purpose.

The scholarships are awarded partly for scholastic excellence but chiefly on the basis of the need of the applicant. The committee making the awards includes Mrs. Duffy as chairman, Miss Grace French who for 40 years has been a teacher in the Lexington High School and is now its Dean of Girls, and Mrs. Lester Ellis, custodian of another scholarship fund in Lexington, whose inclusion on the committee prevents duplication of awards. Names of the recipients are never given out.

The club was formed on Nov. 25, 1902, as the Literary Union with just a few members who met regularly and reviewed books for each other. On April 2, 1904, it was renamed the Outlook Club, and today has 289 members.

Two United States Defense Bonds of $1,000 each have been purchased with the reserve funds of the club, it was announced at today's meeting.

Brighthelmstone Club of Allston Plans Victory Fair

A Victory Fair will be held by the Brighthelmstone Club of Allston at the clubhouse April 15 with Mrs. Ignatius F. Enos as general chairman.

The doors will open at 11 a. m. At noon there will be a Sandwich Bar where sandwiches and dessert will be served under the supervision of Mrs. Edgar Riley and Mrs. Richard Shaner. At 2 o'clock Emma Maurice Tighe of the Edison Friendly Kitchen will give a cooking demonstration.

Booth chairmen for the affair are: Groceries, Mrs. Perley Ray; cooked foods, Mrs. Arthus B. MacConnell; candy and grabs, Miss Helen Woodbury; old curiosity shop, Mrs. Leroy Best; aprons and gifts, Mrs. John Carr and Mrs. Samuel Allen.

Supper will be served at 6:30 p. m., under the direction of Mrs. John Danskin. Mrs. Harry W. Putney and Mrs. Dana Gove will have charge of the dining-room. Reservations must be made by April 13.

The evening entertainment, "Come and See," will be in charge of Mrs. Leroy Best and Mrs. Carrie Farrar.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, April 8

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Burtis E. Dresser

State President, Parent-Teacher Association.

Woburn Woman's Club Lists Events

Margaret Matheson Poole will address the Woburn Woman's Club Friday, April 10, at 2:30, in the vestry of the First Congregational Church. "Coincidental—or What?" is the title of her lecture which will combine humor and inspiration, it is announced.

The annual meeting and luncheon of the club will be held April 17, only one week later. Tickets for it will be in charge of Mrs. Lincoln S. Goodsell, Chairman of the Hospitality Committee, and those serving with her, at the meeting April 10.

All books which have been borrowed through the Book Exchange should be returned not later than that date.

Bay State P-T Sends Its Head To San Antonio

Massachusetts will be represented by Mrs. Burtis E. Dresser, of Springfield, State President of the Parent-Teacher Association, at the annual convention of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, to be held May 3 to 7 in San Antonio, Texas.

"America Strong, with Spirit Free" will be the theme of the sessions. Emphasis will be given to a program of parent-teacher work designed to promote this end. Among subjects for emphasis and discussion will be the conservation of human and natural resources; the registration and identification of all children; nutrition; the formation of a vigorous public opinion concerning the educational emergency and the upbuilding of character and morale.

The first of a series of District Conferences of the Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association was held at Orleans High School, April 2, for District 1. Others scheduled are: District 2, Attleboro, April 20; District 3, Pembroke, April 30; District 4, Western Junior High School, West Springfield, April 23; District 5, Pickering School Wyoma District, Lynn, April 16; District 7, Worcester State Teachers College, Worcester, April 8; District 9, Greenfield, April 29 and District 10, Cheshire, April 14.

Fortnightly Club Luncheon Meeting

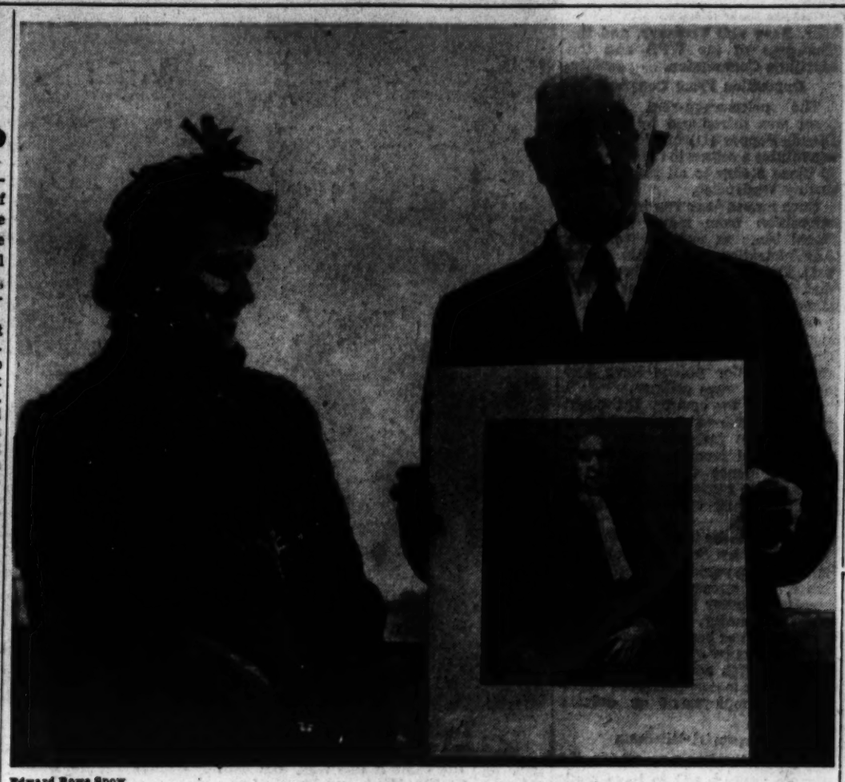
The Winchester Fortnightly Club will have its annual luncheon meeting and election of officers next Monday afternoon at Fortnightly Hall. Following the business session, which convenes at 2 p. m., Angus and Anne Ross will present "A Wee Bit o'Heather," a program based on song, stories and verse of their native Scotland.

Special guests at the luncheon will be Mrs. Robert Johnson, Eighth District Director; Mrs. Henry W. Hildreth, General Federation Director and Mrs. Raymond Merrill, State Federation Treasurer.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL, 11.79me and 15.38me. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:45 p. m.—WRUL, 9.70me and 11.73me 6.04me. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast by record.



Edward Rowe Snow

Honoring an Early Patriot

Francis F. Haskell, President of the Massachusetts Historical League, holding picture of John Nelson, early American patriot, who led America's first revolution at Boston's Fort Hill in 1689. Miss Dorothy Blanchard is about to accept the picture, which will be placed in the building on the exact location where Nelson's house stood from 1685 to 1775.

Honor Paid Patriot Of 1689 Revolt

A picture of a famous American—John Nelson—today hangs in a building on Long Island on the exact location of the old residence of that early patriot.

It came about because of the interest of a group of historians who journeyed down Boston Harbor late yesterday to pay homage to the memory of the leader of America's first revolution at Fort Hill, Boston, in 1689.

The picture was unveiled at brief exercises disclosing John Nelson as he appeared in 1700 when Long Island was still known as Nelson's Island.

Francis F. Haskell, President of the Massachusetts Historical League, heading the delegation who visited the scene, spoke of the sterling qualities with which John Nelson was endowed.

The picture of John Nelson was accepted for Long Island by Miss Dorothy Blanchard.

Mr. Haskell explained that not only did John Nelson lead the band of Revolutionists who captured Sir Edmund Andros at Boston's Fort Hill, but a so-called Declaration of Independence, almost 100 years before the 1776 document, was signed and released as another high point of this revolt against Governor Andros.

Sir Edmund Andros was imprisoned at historic Castle Island, and almost escaped one night garbed in a woman's dress, but the alert sentry detected the military boots showing beneath the skirt of the unhappy Governor, and he was brought back into the fort.

The group also visited the searchlight detail near the west head of Long Island, where the men on duty, because of the celebration of Army Day, explained the workings of the various machines.

Guild to Continue Local Aid

The Boston Branch of the Needlework Guild of America will carry on its work of aiding local charities in line with the plan of the national organization which this year is celebrating its fiftieth anniversary. This decision was made at the April meeting of the Branch, according to Mrs. Guy Cunningham, the President.

In a letter to the National President, Miss Marion S. Bettle, Norman H. Davis, Chairman of the American Red Cross, recently expressed appreciation for the contributions which the Guild had made to the Red Cross in times of great emergency but urged that it now make local needs its first consideration. These, he pointed out cannot be neglected even in the face of the all-out war effort.

The Needlework Guild for half a century has been assembling yearly large quantities of new garments for men, women, and children which it distributes to local agencies. "A charity that helps all charities" is its designation.

It devotes itself to its primary purpose—that of giving—rather than to meetings and programs. The membership "fee" is a pledge to give two new warm garments for a man, woman, or child or to contribute the equivalent in money. The garments are usually two of a kind and always are given out in pairs in the case of underwear, shirts and so forth, so that the needy person receiving them is assured of a change of clothing. Money contributed is used by the Guild to buy sizes and types of articles requested by various organizations.

School Board Is Expanded: Barry Named

Boston has a new Assistant Superintendent of Schools today as the result of last night's meeting of the Boston School Committee in which it re-appointed Superintendent Arthur L. Gould and his assistant Michael J. Downey for six-year terms, and in a surprise move elected William J. Barry as new Assistant Superintendent.

Mr. Barry is said to be the youngest man ever named to the Board of Superintendents and will fill the unexpired term of John C. Brodhead who retired in August, 1938, long before the expiration of his term in August, 1943.

The two reappointments were unanimous, but in the election of Mr. Barry one Committeeman, Joseph C. White, refused to vote. This refusal, he said, was not based on any disapproval of Mr. Barry, but rather was in line with his long-held view that the Board of Superintendents should be limited to four assistants and Dr. Gould.

"I believe four assistants are enough," he said. "I realize Mr. Barry's ability and character, but I must maintain my position of last year and previously that we do not need more than four Assistant Superintendents.

Mr. Barry, who was made master of the Michelangelo School in the North End only last September, is a former High Chief Ranger of the Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters, and a graduate of Boston College in 1923.

Parliament Law Club to Assemble

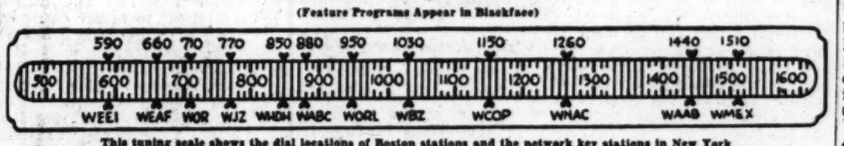
"Fix the Time to Adjourn" will be the subject for discussion Thursday afternoon at the meeting of the Boston Parliamentary Law Club at 2 o'clock in the Hotel Vendome. There will be a drill also.

The Executiev Committee will meet at 1 p. m. with Miss Josephine G. Richardson presiding.

The club is planning open house teas and bridge parties, the proceeds to be used for its financial needs. Mrs. H. W. King is chairman.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	"Prescott Presents" ...	"Against the Storm"...	"Mutual Goes Calling".	Xavier Cugat's Orchestra
3:15 Mark Hawley, News	"Prescott Presents" ...	"Ma Perkins": sketch.	"Mutual Goes Calling".	Sam Donahue's Orch...
3:30 News; "Snapshots".	Two Man and a Girl...	'Pepper Young's Family'	"WCAE Airliners": vocalists	Deanna Durbin, songs..
3:45 Fed. Women's Clubs	Andrini Continentales	"Vic and Sade": sketch		Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.
4:00 Soloists'	Club Matinee: variety..	"Backstage Wife": sk...	Colonial Network Orch..	Tommy Dorsey's Orch...
4:15 Living History	Radio Mfrs. Program...	"Stella Dallas"	Sports Matinee	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra
4:30 Mosaic: Del Castillo	Meet the Band	"Lorenzo Jones"	Sports Matinee	Lanny Ross, songs
4:45 Press News	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown"	Cafe Continental	Duke Ellington's Orch...
5:00 Walter Gross's Or.	J. Dallon, cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"...	News; Sports Matinee ..	Shep Fields' Orchestra..
5:15 Musical Camera	"Little Orphan Annie"...	"Portia Faces Life"	Dramatic Serial	Andrews Sisters
5:30 Musical Camera	"Four of Us": music	"The Andersons": sk...	"Jack Armstrong"	Drama Shop
5:45 Scattergood Baines.	News; "Tropical Moods"	"Musical Roundup"	'Capt. Midnight': drama	Five Star News
6:00 News comments	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert.	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15 Voice of Broadway.	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	The Town Crier; Talk..
6:30 Frazier Hunt	Sports Digest; Music...	Press Roundup; Music..	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news...	"Musical Rendezvous"	Memory Lane	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy".	"Easy Aces": sketch...	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news..	March to Victory
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor.	"Mr. Keen": drama	News of the World	Orchestra; Sports	PM Reporter, news
7:30 Helen Menken in	George Burns and Gracie	"Confidentially Yours"	Mickey Alpert's Orch...	Kenny Baker, songs
7:45 "Second Husband"	Allen: orch.; songs	Musical program	"Inside of Sports"	Inter-Am. Student Forum
8:00 "Are You a Missing	Cugat Rhumba Revue..	Ray Block's Orchestra;	'What's My Name': quiz	Avia Auditions
8:15 Heir?": drama	Cugat Rhumba Revue..	vocalists; chorus	program	Electric Choir
8:30 Bob Burns; guests;	Milton Berle, Shirley	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordan, Secret	Alvino Rey's Orchestra..
8:45 drama; Elm. Davis	Ross; Bob Crosby's Or.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Agent"	"Romance in Music"
9:00 "Archie": comedy;	Famous Jury Trials	Frank Crumit and Julia	Gabriel Heatter, News..	Variety Hour
9:15 solos; orchestra	Famous Jury Trials...	Sanderson's Quiz	News Service	Variety Hour
9:30 Report to the Nation	NBC Symphony Orch.,	Fibber McGee and	Woody Herman's Orch.	Variety Hour
9:45 Report to the Nation	Leopold Stokowski, con.	Molly; guests	"Miss Meade's Children"	Variety Hour
10:00 Lord Halifax	NBC Symphony Orch..	Bob Hope; J. Colonna;	John B. Hughes, News....	Five Star News
10:15 Lord Halifax	Leopold Stokowski, con.	soloists; orch.; guests.	"Unite for Victory"	George Harris' Orchestra
10:30 Jerry Wayne, songs	Morgan Beatty, news...	Red Skelton; Ozzie Nel-	C. I. O. Rally; speakers.	Larry Clinton's Orch...
10:45 News; Sports	A-Z in Novelty; Defense.	son's Or.; songs; comedy	Griff Williams' Orch.	Bob Chester's Orchestra
11:00 News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Louis Prima's Orchestra	Dance orchestra
11:15 Rideout; Music	"Music You Want"	Local news; music	Australian news; music	Dance orchestra
11:30 Master Works of	"Music You Want"	St. Louis Serenade: or-	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra	Day's End: music
11:45 Music: orchestra	"Music You Want"	chestra; vocalists	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra	Day's End: News

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Uncle Elmer"	"Musical Clock"; News.	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; News	"Musical Clock"	Songs; Talk; Music	News Service	
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	News	"Good Morning"	Organ recital	
8:00 News of the World	News Roundup	News Service	Eight Bells: music	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Chet Gaylord, songs	George and Dixie; News	Morning Watch; talk	"Post Exchange"
8:30 Carl Moore's Show.	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	"Post Exchange"
8:45 Carl Moore; News..	Toast: popular music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	The Rhythm Ramblers.
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue..	News; Music	News and Rhythm	News Service	Scandinavian Melodies.
9:15 School of the Air..	"The Breakfast Club"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies.
9:30 School of the Air..	"The Breakfast Club"	Concert Internationale..	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Your Morning Pickup"
9:45 Harvey & Dell: sk.	Shopping talk	"Musical Roundup"	"Treasury Star Parade.	"Your Morning Pickup"
10:00 "Valiant Lady"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard.	Jan Savitt's Orchestra.
10:15 American Stories	News; Hum and Strum..	"Bachelor's Children"	Australian News	"Handy Andy"
10:30 "Stepmother": sk..	M. Carlson, talk	"Help Mate"	Singing Strings	"Going Shopping"
10:45 WEEI Food Fair	Dramatic sketch	"The Road of Life"	U. S. Army Highlights.	"Going Shopping"
11:00 Victory at Home	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	News Commentators	Thomas Peluso's Orch...
11:15 News; Music	"Honeymoon Hill": sk.	"Right to Happiness"	Ruth Moss, interviews	Organ soloist
11:30 'Bright Horizons': sk	"John's Other Wife": sk.	"The Baritone": sketch.	Melody Strings	Fashion Talk
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Choir Loft	Five Star News
12:00 Kate Smith, talk..	News; Hum and Strum..	"Gene and Glenn"	Beake Carter	"Rhythm Revue"; Sports
12:15 "Big Sister": sketch	"Judy and Jane": sketch	Kaleidoscope	Dept. of Agriculture	The Town Crier
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	"Musical Roundup"	"Italian Melodies"	Circle C Ranch Boys
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday",	Hour: news comment	Serenade in Tangotime.	"Italian Melodies"	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Mildred Carlson, talk..	News Service	John B. Hughes, News..	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Serial drama	Edward McHugh, hymns.	"Musical Roundup"	"I'll Find My Way": sk.	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Vic and Sade": sk.	N. E. Agricultural News.	Marjorie Mills, house-	Bruce Becker's Orchestra	Religious program; talk.
1:45 "Road of Life"	War news	hold talk	Salute to South America	Religious program
2:00 Dramatic sketch	G. McMullen; Music	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster	Victory program
2:15 Serial drama	Contrasts in Melody	"Grimm's Daughter"	Colonial Network Orch.	Victory program
2:30 'We Love and Learn'	Rakov's Orchestra	Guiding Light	Jubilee Four; quartet	John Kiley, organ
2:45 "The Goldbergs": sk.	Rakov's Orchestra	Hymn Recital	"School of the Air"	Five Star News
3:00 David Harum: sk..	"Prescott Presents"	"Against the Storm"	Mutual Goes Calling	Glen Gray's Orchestra.
3:15 Mark Hawley, News	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Mutual Goes Calling	Lawrence Welk's Orch...
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	"Two Men and a Girl"	Pepper Young's Family..	Children's Musical Pgm.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
3:45 'United We Stand'	"Southernaires": quartet	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	Baritone and organ	Kate Smith, songs
4:00 Walter Gross's Or.	Arthur Tracy, songs	"Backstage Wife": sk..	Colonial Network Orch..	Woody Herman's Orch..
4:15 Children Are People	Studio speaker	"Stella Dallas": serial..	Sports Matinee	Dean Hudson's Orch...
4:45 Quartet	Studio speaker; drama	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	Sports Matinee	Harry James' Orchestra.
4:45 Press News	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown"	John Sturges, baritone.	Judy Garland, songs
5:00 Round Table	J. Dallon, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries".	Children's Program	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra
5:15 Musical Camera	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Dramatic Serial	John Kirby's Orchestra.
5:30 Musical Camera	Superman: sketch	"The Andersons": sketch	Jack Armstrong, stories	Tony Martin, songs
5:35 Scattergood Baines.	Talk; "Tropical Moods"	"Musical Roundup"	"Captain Midnight"	News Service
6:00 Edwin C. Hill: news	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	The Town Crier Talk..
6:30 Frank Parker (songs	Sports Digest; Music...	Press Roundup; Music..	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Memory Lane	Sports results
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor.	"Mr. Keen": sketch	News of the World	Herbie Holmes' Orch.	PM Reporter; News
7:30 "That Brewster	The Great Gildersleeve..	Mickey Alpert's Orch...	"The Lone Ranger": sk.	Beatrice Kay, music
7:45 Boy": serial sketch	The Great Gildersleeve..	Jimmie Fidler, talk	"The Lone Ranger": sk.	Beatrice Kay, music
8:00 "Powerhouse": R.	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	"Adventures of the Thin	"Rising Up the News"	Nat Kemp's Orch.
8:15 Scott's Or.; songs	Kelly, m. c.	Man": dramatic sketch	Carmen Cavallaro's Or.	Dish Music
8:30 Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	"Uncle Walter's Dog	Listener's Theater: Yale	"About Today"; WMEX
8:45 Hersholt; News	night": dramatic sketch	House"	U. dramatic series	Drama Shop
9:00 Shirley Temple in	American Melody Hour..	Eddie Cantor; Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, news...	Pages From the Classical
9:15 "Junior Miss"	American Melody Hour..	Shore; orchestra	News Service	Album: recordings
9:30 Ransom Sherman;	Frontline Headlines	"Mr. District Attorney";	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Classical Album
9:45 comedy; music	John Kirby's Orchestra.	dramatic sketch; orch..	"Miss Meade's Children"	George Harris's Orch...
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	Chamber Music Society	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, News..	Five Star News
10:15 Great Moments in	of Lower Basin Street..	Musical Knowledge	Pancho's Orchestra	Local sports
10:30 Music: Pique-Dame	Treasury Star Parade..	Kay Kyser's College of	Griff Williams' Orchestra	Local sports
10:45 News; Sports	Howard S. Russell	Musical Knowledge	Dean Austin Fardue	Local sports
11:00 News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Dance orchestra	Local sports
11:15 Weather; Music	"Music You Want"	Local news; songs	Dance orchestra	Local sports
11:30 Master Works of	"Music You Want"	Arthur's Playhouse:	Day's End: music	Day's End: music
11:45 Music: orchestra	"Music You Want"	dramatizations	Rose's Orchestra guest.	Day's End: News

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7me)

3:00 p. m.—News; Organ.
3:15 p. m.—Home Forum Talk.
3:30 p. m.—"Two Men and a Girl."
3:45 p. m.—Andrini Continentals.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—"Meet the Band."
4:30 p. m.—"Strong Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
5:15 p. m.—"Rainbow Trio."
5:30 p. m.—"Symphony of Melody."
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:00 p. m.—News; Sports.
7:15 p. m.—"Marimba Melodies."
7:30 p. m.—News commentators.
7:45 p. m.—The Jesters; vocal.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Glory Pleasant Trio.
8:30 p. m.—"Concert Hall."
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

W43B, Boston (44.3me) and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9me)

3:00 p. m.—"Mutual Goes Calling."
3:30 p. m.—WCAE Airliners, Vocalists.
4:00 p. m.—Colonial Network Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—Pan Americans.
5:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.; "Dansant" Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt, news.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Melodic Moods.
8:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
8:15 p. m.—Dance Music.
8:30 p. m.—Florence Morrison, pianist.
9:00 p. m.—Moonlight Sonata.
9:15 p. m.—John Steele: European News; Sports.
9:30 p. m.—Twentieth Century Serenade.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, news.
10:15 p. m.—Concert Album.
10:45 p. m.—Griff Williams' Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Kaleidoscope.
11:30 p. m.—Rudy Bundy's Orchestra.

Blackouts Listed In Massachusetts

Blackouts scheduled for tonight and tomorrow night as compiled from lists prepared by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety:

Tonight

Region 6

Abington, Bridgewater, BROCKTON, Carver, Duxbury, East Bridgewater, Easton, Foxboro, Franklin, Halifax, Hanover, Hanson, Kingston, Lakeville, Mansfield, Marshfield, Medfield, Middleboro, Millis, Norfolk, Norwell, Pembroke, Plymouth, Plimpton, Rockland, Sharon, Stoughton, Walpole, West Bridgewater, Whitman, Wrentham

(Cities in capital letters)

Tomorrow (Wednesday)

None

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—8:15 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—8:55 p. m.—News Analysis. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Sydney—8:25 p. m.—News and Music. VLQ10, 9.59 meg., 31.4 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—9:15 p. m.—News in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
Guatemala—10:30 p. m.—NBC's Symphony Orchestra: Recorded. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—10:45 p. m.—News Bulletin. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—11:15 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04me, 9.70me or 11.73me
6:45 p. m.—Tower news from The Christian Science Monitor. Recorded.
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—Scientific News and Talks.
8:00 p. m.—News for Brazil and Brazilian Program (Portuguese).
8:45 p. m.—News in Portuguese for Brazil.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will program.
9:45 p. m.—F. E. N. Literary Program. (Portuguese and Spanish).
10:45 p. m.—Late News (Spanish).

WRCA, 11.87me (25.2m)
4:55 p. m.—Spanish.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese.
7:00 p. m.—English.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish.
11:00 p. m.—English.

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HOMOGENIZED IRRADIATED SUPERTEST GRADE A MILK

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The cream "globules" in milk look like this under a microscope.

If they are big they float to the top of the bottle.

If they are broken up they are evenly distributed in every drop in the bottle.

Homogenized milk is fresh milk in which the cream has been distributed throughout every drop.

Every glassful has equal nourishment and flavor.

You don't have to shake the bottle.

Every drop is UNIFORMLY nutritious, creamy delicious

Try it today—it's new, it's better for you.

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Milk contains most of the vitamins. That is one of the reasons it is called nature's most nearly perfect food.

Even Vitamin D—one of the rarer Vitamins—is available in this milk.

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for extra nourishment

Each quart of Homogenized Irradiated Supertest Grade A Milk contains [illegible] U. S. P. units of Vitamin D.

Ask your Hood Route Salesman or call your nearest Hood Branch about Hood's Supertest Homogenized Milk.

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Hood's Supertest Grade A Milk comes to you from selected dairy farms.

Farmers are paid extra premiums for greater care in producing a finer milk.

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Pasteurization is done in the newest way to preserve the country-fresh flavor.

Supertest quality is under the rigid control of the Supertest Council.

Homogenized, Irradiated Supertest Grade A Milk is a better, more nourishing, more easily digested milk for these wartime days.

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Widespread Support of State Guard Urged as Defense Against Parachutists

General Miles Says Invasion Is Possibility

War Activities in New England

Parachute Invasion Possible—Attempted invasion of New England by parachute troops is a real possibility, Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commanding General of the First Corps Area, declared. In an Army Day radio address last night, General Miles said that the parachutists "will be bent on sabotage, the seizure and destruction of some important plant or essential utility.".

Pointing out that such invasion troops would probably be aided by agents and secretly organized groups now in our midst, he called for wholehearted support of the State Guard. Such a local force prepared to meet such an eventuality—read on the spot—is the immediate necessity, the General added.

New C. O. Camp—Establishment of a new camp for conscientious objectors at Campton, N. H.—one of six new camps throughout the country—was announced today in Washington.

Management of the camps will be under the direction of the National Service Board for Religious Objectors.

The Campton camp will be the base of operations for forestry work in New Hampshire under direction of the United States Forest Service. Work will include fire pre-suppression, fire hazards reduction, fire fighting, telephone lines, stream bank protection, truck trails, recreational area development, construction of fire towers and other incidental work.

Huge Plant for Bay State—The War Department has formally announced authorization for construction of a manufacturing plant at an undisclosed location in Massachusetts to cost "in excess of $5,000,000."

This is believed to be the same plant referred to by another Boston newspaper recently, in which plans for a huge munitions plant to be built at Lowell, Mass., were announced by Congresswoman Edith Nourse Rogers, who said that a plant employing up to 8,000 persons would be operated by Remington Arms Company, a subsidiary of du Pont of Delaware.

Kearny at Sea Again—The United States destroyer Kearny, which was torpedoed in the North Atlantic Oct. 17, has been completely repaired and is operating with the fleet, the Navy announced today. Final repairs were made at the Boston Navy Yard.

Emergency repairs made immediately after the attack by the repair ship Vulcan were performed so efficiently that Lieut. Commander Edwin R. Duncan of Burlington, Ky., repair officer, and Capt. Leon S. Fiske of Whitinsville, Mass., commanding officer of the Vulcan, have been officially commended.

Eleven men were killed in the attack—several weeks before Pearl Harbor—two were seriously wounded, and eight received minor wounds.

State Guard Reorganization—To give the Massachusetts State Guard a more flexible command, the organization has been placed on a regional basis corresponding to the regional set-up of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, it has been disclosed by Adj. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson.

Under the new plan, State Guard Reserve units will be attached to the regional command in which they are located.

Boston was divided into two districts designated Region 5, North and South, each with a commanding officer and separate units. Commanding Region 5 North is Col. C. David Berg based at Charlestown and commanding Region 5 South is Col. Vincent C. Breen, based at the East Newton Street Armory.

The division command will have its headquarters in Boston and will include, beside the division staff and headquarters detachment, observation and motor squadrons, engineers and medical battalions and infantry and signal units.

The other regional commanders and their bases:

First Region, Pittsfield, Maj. Franklin L. Couch; Second Region, Springfield, Col. Burton A. Adams; Third Region, Worcester, Col. Joseph W. O'Connor; Fourth Region, Salem, Col. Frank Gibbs; Sixth Region, Brockton, Col. Andrew J. Carr; Seventh Region, Bourne, Maj. Roger W. Weeks; Eighth Region, New Bedford, Lieut. Col. William Stitt; Ninth Region, Fitchburg, Lieut. Col. Douglas Crocker.

Better Than Nothing—It's tough on bedclothes but it's helping to ease the shortage of sleeping quarters in the defense-boomed city of Portland, Maine. A shipyard worker reported that he returned from his night shift to find another worker leaving his room for the early day shift. The landlady made over the bed and he hopped in. He had hardly finished his own slumber when he made way for a third tenant.

By a Staff Photographer

East Boston's Woman Legislator

Representative Susan Donovan (D) and two young candidates for a future Legislature. James Donovan, center, and young Timothy on the footstool, who, if they follow in the footsteps of their grandfathers, their father, and their mother, will be making their bid for election sometime around 1957. "Draftee" doesn't think he'll run for the Legislature—he'd prefer a cat.

East Boston Takes Pride In Its Woman Legislator

Second in a series of four articles on the women members of the Massachusetts Legislature.

By Josephine Ripley

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When an East Boston school teacher asked her third-grade class the name of the President's wife, one lad promptly replied: "Susan Donovan!"

Eight-year-old Timothy Donovan tells that story. It happened at his school. His mother laughs until her eyes are all wrinkles, and guesses she's "famous now."

But as far as the residents of her district are concerned, Representative Susan Donovan is "First Lady"—no fooling. To whom do they turn for advice and counsel? For help in finding a job? On that matter of tax abatement? Why, Susan Donovan, of course. "She'll know. She'll help us."

East Boston people have reason for their faith in Susan Donovan, as they had faith in her husband, Representative Timothy F. Donovan, before her, and her father, Representative Manassah Bradley, before him. They remember Representative James Henry Donovan, too, her father-in-law.

Foregone Conclusion

Then it was sort of a foregone conclusion that Mrs. Donovan would follow in family footsteps? She shook her head emphatically. "No, no! I never intended to become a politician. I always said I wouldn't even marry one," she laughed.

But Timothy Donovan came along, and somehow Susan Bradley changed her mind—and her name. Even then she insisted that politics were not for her.

"Both my husband and my father were opposeed to anything like that," she said. "They felt their women should be in the home, not in the public eye. Why, my father even voted 'no' on women's suffrage."

It took quite a bit of persuading to get Susan Donovan to run for the Legislature. Every term someone would propose it, and she'd shake her head. Finally, in 1938, she gave in to their pleadings, and became the first woman candidate to be elected on the first ballot. Usually it takes several tries to make the grade.

First Speech

"I dreaded making my first speech," she says as Jimmy and Timmy breeze in to have their pictures taken. Draftee tags along, hops sociably on the sofa and strikes a pose.

Pictures over, Jimmy is off on one of those important errands that boys have. Timmy finds marbles more interesting than folks. Draftee scoots out refusing to be "quoted," and we get back again to political careers and Susan Donovan.

"Naturally," she tells us, "I'd like to be elected to the City Council some time." Both her father and father-in-law were members of the Council—the "Common Council" it was called then. Her husband was also a member of the Council. So it seems logical that she should carry on the tradition. But that's for the future.

Meantime, there's much legislative work to be done. That's important. She likes it, and she enjoys her fellow legislators.

It's easy to see that there's affection, not friction, between the women members of the Legislature. "They call Leslie Cutler and I the 'Bradley sisters'," Mrs. Donovan relates, "because both of us had the maiden name of Bradley."

Got Heads Together

She went on to tell a story of how the women got their heads together one day and sprung a surprise on the men.

It concerned a bill to permit women to serve on juries. The men had added an amendment—that women should be required to obtain the written consent of their husbands in order to serve on a jury.

It was keen-witted Susan Donovan who thought of the proper comeback. It was an amendment to a bill which one of the men had presented, a bill to permit taverns to remain open until midnight. It was agreed among the four women that Mrs. Cutler should offer this amendment: that all men remaining in taverns until that hour should be required to have the written consent of their wives.

She did, and it killed the bill.

Mrs. Donovan refers often and warmly to "Leslie" and her many "kindnesses to me," and to her "fine colleagues," Margaret Spear and Catherine Falvey. The men members of the Legislatures, too—"they go out of their way to be nice to us."

People don't find it hard, though, to be nice to Susan Donovan. She's "that way" to everyone—and it just comes right back to her.

Use of Port by Army Won't Solve Hub Problem

While welcoming the Army announcement that Boston has been made a "sub-port of embarkation" from which thousands of American troops and tons of supplies will be shipped to foreign battlefields, Boston port officials and shipping men pointed out today that the anticipated increase in shipping activity will not provide a permanent solution to the port problem caused by suspension of merchant shipping.

Richard Parkhurst, Chairman of the Boston Port Authority, declared that "while anything in the way of increased business is an important aid to the Port of Boston, particularly just now, the business indicated by the Army for the port will not solve our problems.

"The Army business is bound to be temporary and contingent on war demands. Meanwhile, the commercial business which is the mainstay of the port and will be in the future must be brought back."

Mr. Parkhurst said that the conference with shipping men called by Mayor Tobin and held today at the Chamber of Commerce to discuss port problems was still vital to the best interests of the port.

Shipping men in general held with Mr. Parkhurst that elimination of the conditions which had contributed to the decline of merchant shipping here was essential if the Port of Boston is to regain its place in the sun.

The Army announcement of its plan to make Boston a major embarkation point was made by Col. Carlin C. Stokely, commanding officer of the sub-port of embarkation, at an Army Day meeting of Army Base personnel yesterday.

"Twenty-four years ago, almost to the day," said Col. Stokely, "the ground was broken for the construction of this great Army Base. It was planned as a port of embarkation for the movement of the American Expeditionary Force to France. The Armistice came before its completion. While no troops passed through here going abroad, many of the returning troops passed through here.

"Again, to crush the evil forces of greed which have again arisen to endeavor to overcome those who believe in democracy, liberty and freedom, we must send our troops abroad. This plant is coming into its own as a Port of Embarkation. We can visualize millions of men, hundreds of thousands of trucks, tanks, thousands of airplanes, munitions, supplies in terms of millions of tons—thousands of ships will carry these men and supplies to bring us victory. The President's program of shipbuilding calls for 8,000,200 tons dead weight of ships this year and 10,000,000 tons in 1943—truly a bridge of ships.

"Through our efforts, through our skill and our efficiency, ships will be loaded rapidly, troops will be properly equipped and supplies will go to their proper destinations. The men of the fighting forces may count on us. We won't fail them."

Dual Inquiries Get Under Way To Revivify Business of Port

While Mayor Tobin's conference of shipping, railroad, civic, labor and business leaders were in star chamber session at the Boston Chamber of Commerce today, members of the Foreign Commerce Club of Boston were studying the latest word from Washington regarding lend-lease business for this port.

The Mayor called the conference in efforts to find a solution to the decline of commerce at this port, which has made many longshoremen idle, and left terminals with valuable facilities vacant. Reporters were banned from the conference with the explanation that a statement would be issued after the session adjourned.

Horton I. Marlor, President of the Foreign Commerce Club, recently wired President Roosevelt asking for lend-lease business for Boston. The wire was referred to Admiral Emory S. Land, Administrator of the War Shipping Administration for reply.

Assurance was given in the reply that every consideration would be given to Boston as favorable opportuities arise. The answer said in part:

"While it is the desire of this organization to avail itself of as many gateways as possible, our ability in this respect is limited due to the shortage of shipping and the general overall requirements at this time. In other words, the greatest problem confronting us at the moment is the obtaining of the maximum utilization of the available tonnage consistent with safety of life and property, and any other conditions are secondary.

"Our people are, of course, familiar with the facilities at Boston, but in the circumstances it can only be stated at this writing that every consideration will be given the port as favorable opporunities arise."

Mr. Marlor offers three essential developments as requisite to a rejuvenation of the port:

1. Unity of intent and purpose among employers. 2. Proper and harmonious relations between management and labor arrived at by agreements that are competitive as to working conditions with other North Atlantic ports. 3. A coordinator in the port of Boston, appointed by the Federal Government, with over-all authority, whose "ucase" shall be the last and final word in any dispute involving management and labor, similar to the board recently established to supervise longshore operations on the Pacific Coast.

College Alumni War Bureau Opens

Announcement is made today by 12 college alumni groups of the opening of the War Service Advisory Bureau for college alumni at 374 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

The purpose of this Bureau is to assist New England men who are seeking information as to the qualifications for commissions or positions in the armed forces of the United States, as well as Red Cross, Civilian Defense, and other services.

This Bureau, composed of volunteers working with the authority and approval of the Army and Navy and other branches of the service, knows what opportunities and needs exist and is in a position to advise and counsel men interested in service to their country.

By a Staff Photographer

Genevieve Tabouis

French columnist and editor of the journal Pour La Victoire in New York, who is campaigning for the Free French cause.

Ayres' Movies Face Hub Ban

Motion pictures of Lew Ayres, Hollywood actor now in a conscientious objector's camp, would be banned from Boston theaters under an order passed by Boston City Council and submitted to the City Censor today.

The Council requested the Censor to revoke the license of theaters exhibiting pictures in which the actor, remembered for his part in "All Quiet on the Western Front," participated.

Charles I. Taylor and William F. Hurley, councillors from Roxbury, submitted the order to the Council.

Pétain Will Not Put France Under Nazi Heel, Writer Says

Hitler is seeking to force Chief of State Marshal Pétain to accept German military and administrative rule over Unoccupied France, according to Geneviève Tabouis, well-known French columnist of the former French republic.

Hitler is too weak to force a decision upon the Vichy Government, however, Mme. Tabouis stated in an interview yesterday.

Expressing what she stated to be the subject of the latest talks between Marshal Pétain and pro-collaborator Pierre Laval in Paris, Mme. Tabouis listed demands which she said M. Laval carried to the Vichy Government head from the German Führer.

The first of these was the demand that German Military and Aviation Commissions which have been stationed for some time at strategic points throughout the Unoccupied Zone—presumably as a part of the Armistice Commission—be placed upon a permanent footing.

Would Increase Power

Not only would these commissions, located at such points as Toulon, Marseille, Nice, and Perpignon, exercise control over the military areas, but they would also be empowered, the demands state, to function as legislative heads of the localities over which they ruled.

This, Mme. Tabouis explained, would constitute virtual occupation and rule of the Unoccupied Zone.

The other demand made by M. Laval upon Marshal Pétain called for the dividing of the Occupied Zone into eight zones, headed by eight Hitler-appointed Gauleiters, or district chiefs. These Gauleiters, Mme. Tabouis said, would be empowered to govern all French civil administration.

No Love Lost Here

Mme. Tabouis stated that although Germany undoubtedly would continue to push for fulfillment of these demands, it was nevertheless proceeding cautiously for fear of arousing too much French popular sentiment.

Asked to comment upon the rumor that M. Laval and Marshal Pétain had an understanding and were merely putting up a hostile front toward each other, Mme. Tabouis denied emphatically that anything but antagonism was felt for M. Laval.

She explained that both Marshal Pétain and Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan realized that Laval ascension in the Vichy Government would spell the end of their own political careers. For this reason, she pointed out, there exists a deep personal feud between Admiral Darlan and M. Laval which is reflected in the Admiral's refusal to seek acceptance of any of the latter's demands.

Admiral Darlan enjoys the support of that portion of the French Army allowed by Hitler to remain in uniform, Mme. Tabouis stated. This was shown, she said, when on March 26 Germany demanded through M. Laval the removal of 150 French army officers and 30 French naval officers, whom Hitler believed to be anti-Nazi.

A moral plebiscite was held by Admiral Darlan among the army officers, resulting in their voluntary resignations—a move which was interpreted in the United States and Britain as a purge of the Army by Admiral Darlan.

Favors European Federation

Asked what form of settlement would be desirable for post-war Europe, Mme. Tabouis wholeheartedly supported—and declared that the French people as a whole support—the plan put forward by Czechoslovak President Dr. Eduard Benes. This calls for a grouping of different Federations of European states. under which France would be federated with England.

She predicted that Henri de Kerillis, well-known French deputy and editor of the nationalistic journal L'Epoque. would be French Premier when war is over.

Mme. Tabouis also spoke at a meeting of the France Forever Committee, branch of the Free French organization in the United States. With her was M. Maurice Schwob, prsonal representative of Admiral Thierry d'Argenlieu, Free French High Commissioner in the Pacific. M. Schwob is in this country negotiating with Washington State Department officials in regard to the Free French position in New Caledonia.

Jersey Cow the Prize For War Relief Dance

GILBERTVILLE, Mass., April 7 (AP)—The Joseph Pilsudski Society will award a real live Jersey cow as a door prize at a dance Saturday night here. The proceeds will go to the war relief aid.

The society awarded a cow as a door prize at a similar event last year and it made such a hit that it will be tried again this year.

Nation's Debt to Seamen in War Stressed

Society can never fully repay the men who keep the lifelines open, safeguard our country's shores or patrol them as does the Coast Guard in peacetimes, according to Harry J. Pearson, Director of the Seamen's Club of Boston, in the annual report of that organization, just issued.

Society can never repay the men who carry our country's produce to the four corners of the earth and bring other essential necessities of life and for our welfare to these shores, he said.

It is the first report of the Seamen's Club since changing its name from the Sailors' Haven, and taking over its new quarters on Batterymarch Street, at Milk Street, which were formerly occupied by the Exchange Club of Boston.

The cover of the report shows a striking contrast in pictures between the seamen of yesterday and those of today, the former a type of the old school and the modern seamen a typical American boy.

One of the greatest needs, says the report is to secure the services of a chaplain, and to construct a chapel on the fifth floor of the building.

Most significant of the growth of the Seamen's Club and the trend toward breaking down the "barriers" between the men in the different types of marine services, are the figures showing the lodgings provided in the first three months of the past three years. The figure was 2,093 for 1940; 3,667 for 1941 and 10,509 in 1942.

In 1941, lodgings were provided for 15,986 men of the sea; 252 ships were visited; 9,000 magazines distributed to ships and 3,000 to seamen; 1,000 pieces of woolens and clothing distributed, and 1,800 pieces of seamen's mail received.

The Club has served nearly 700 enrollees at Gallop's Island in Boston Harbor—lads that come from all parts of the country and are training for radio operators' and cooks' positions aboard merchant ships—according to the report.

"Our staff has been used by the British Merchant Navy Committee for the past 14 months to provide entertainment for men of the British Merchant Navy and those of Allied and subjugated nations ashore in the port of Boston. Such entertainment has been provided for the crews of 111 vessels and more than 4,000 men, including Chinese, Lascar, Russian, British, Free French, Norwegian, Dutch and others," the report adds.

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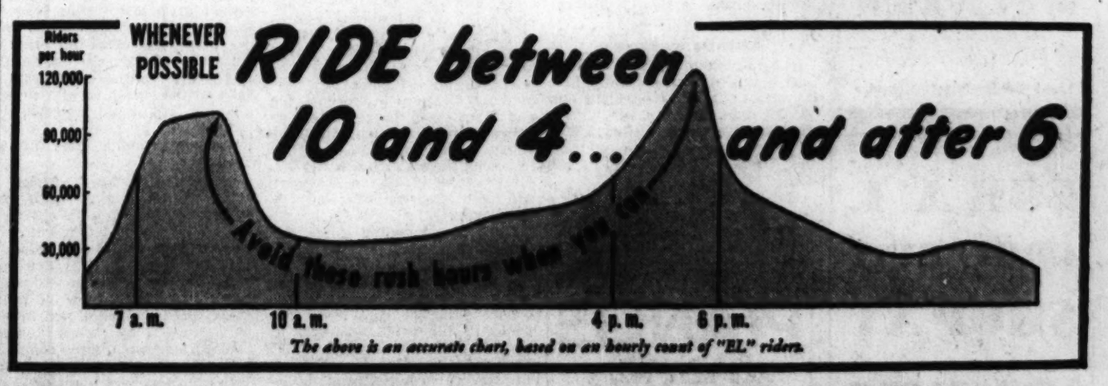
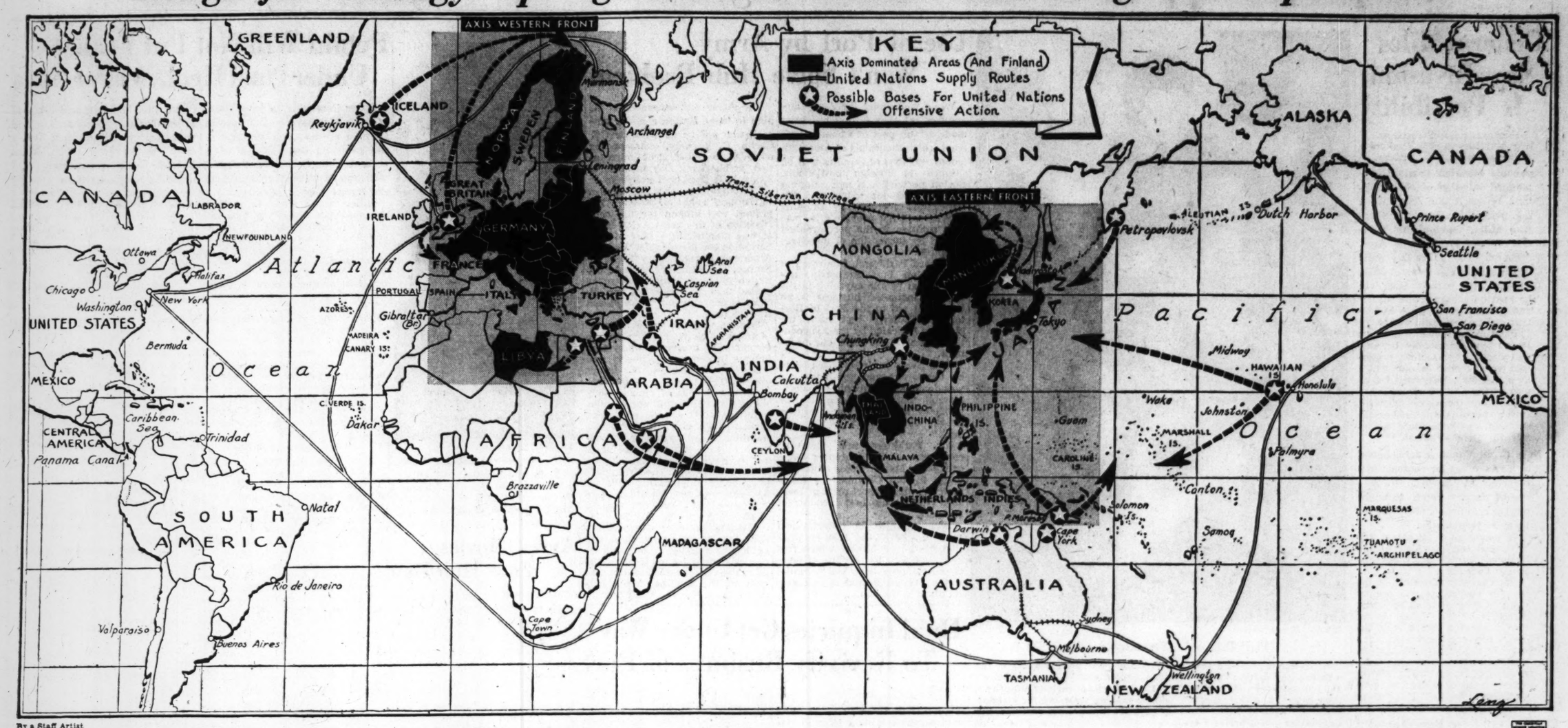


The above is an accurate chart, based on an hourly count of "EL" riders.

Boston Elevated Railway

Design for Strategy: Spring Drives on World Front Bring New Implications



By a Staff Artist

The United Nations Are Faced With the Dual Problem of Confining the Axis in Two Isolated Areas. Map Shows the Two Valleys of Axis Control and How the Allies Hold Key to a Global War

Design for Strategy: Spring Drives on All-World Front

By Homer Metz
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

One fact stands out as the climactic military developments of spring draw steadily nearer.

It is the obvious fact that the war is being fought on a world front.

The East, the West, the Atlantic, the Pacific—militarily important as each may be—are only sectors in a battlefield that stretches around the earth.

It is from a global perspective, therefore, that the spring war scene can best be viewed.

The broad strategic picture, the over-all logistical panorama, might be likened to a sphere divided by two mountain chains of great width running parallel from north to south. Between them are two valleys tightly hemmed in by the towering uplands.

The valleys represent the positions of the Axis; the mountains the anti-Axis forces. Germany and Italy, with all of western Europe except Switzerland and Sweden, and a large percentage of European Russia under its domination, are in the "West Valley." Japan, with eastern Asia, the Indies, Melanesia, most of Burma and the Andaman Islands in its military pocket, is contained in the "East Valley."

Thus one of the primary strategical problems of the United Nations is to prevent the Axis from joining forces.

For as long as the "West Valley" and the "East Valley" remain unjoined the ultimate defeat of the Axis is assured.

Kipling's familiar phrase, "East is East and West is West and never the twain shall meet," must be the Allied battle call.

Numerous offensive actions have been suggested or predicted for the United Nations this spring to prevent this vital juncture of the Axis forces. Among them are:

1. A combined Allied, Russian offensive from Russia, continuing the Red Army's forward lunges of the winter, this drive presumably to be launched on the central Russian front, with the ultimate aim of driving the Nazis back into Germany, and on the southern Ukraine front to prevent the Germans from getting properly organized for a drive to the Caucasus-Iraq-Iran oil fields.

2. An Allied invasion of Europe on the West Coast or across the top of the continent to Russia.

3. Concentration of all available sea, air and land power in Egypt and the Middle East with a possible counteroffensive against Nazi and Japanese communications.

4. Hard-hitting "invasionettes" such as the recent Commando raid on St. Nazaire, France, designed to keep sizable German forces in Western Europe.

5. Offensive actions against Japanese communications from Australia, China and perhaps from Hawaii.

Japan's Lines Stretched

One of the moves believed to offer the best chance of success is the last-mentioned — a three-pronged air and sea attack against Japan's greatly extended supply lines.

There has been much agitation of late, especially from the Russians, for the opening of a second front against the Nazis in Western Europe. Obviously the establishment of a major front at their back would prevent the Nazis from striking eastward with much chance of success. But would the candle be worth the cost?

It is difficult for the layman to realize the great hazards and difficulties of equipment, training, and supply that face any Anglo-American force descending upon the heavily guarded shores of German - controlled Western Europe.

Available information on the size of the armies still left at Germany's disposal indicates the Reich could concentrate a large experienced force to withstand the first shock of an invasion of Europe without seriously weakening its forces in Russia.

Estimate on Troops

The minimum estimate of German troops in France and the Low Countries is 15 divisions or 225,000 men. This is small in comparison with the estimated 3,500,000 troops now in Britain and those the United States could speed across the Atlantic.

But no one knows how large a percentage of its home troops Britain has sent to the Middle and Far East in the last six months. In any event, the number has been considerable. Moreover, many of the troops in Britain are antiaircraft, gunnery, and searchlight crews, trained and equipped chiefly for the defense of Britain itself. They would be of little use in landing and field operations.

The initial Allied expeditionary force would have to be much larger than the German defenders, for the Nazis, operating on interior lines of communication, would be able to rush large details of shock troops to any threatened point.

Nor should the defenses built by the Germans on the European Coast be minimized. During the past winter the Nazis have kept thousands of workmen busy on the European shore from Norway to the Spanish border strengthening air-field safeguards, building tank traps, concrete and steel pillboxes, blockhouses and gun emplacements.

The principal tactical argument against invasion of Western Europe is the current shipping situation. There are not yet enough bottoms available for all needs. If the United Nations should invade the Continent this spring, reinforcement and supply of other fronts would be drastically cut because of the lack of shipping. If transports suffered heavily from bombs and torpedoes in the first landing operation there would not be enough left to supply the expeditionary force.

Some indication of the magnitude of the task is given by British experiences in 1939-40, when 10 French ports were necessary to handle the shipping which supplied a British expeditionary force of around 500,000 men.

A landing in the Far North of Europe, on the other hand, offers fewer difficulties and hazards. A successful Allied push in the Far North, in the opinion of many military men, could eliminate Finland from the war, open and protect the whole Allied-Russian supply line by way of Murmansk, and reestablish the Allies in Norway, where they could organize and supply increasing resistance by the population.

Front in Finland Weighed

A common United States-British-Russian fighting front could be thrown quickly across the thin tip of Finland, and this front in time might conceivably provide the impetus which the Russians need to turn the whole German northern flank and collapse it upon the Baltic States and East Russia itself.

There are 1,500 miles of sea from the present American bases in Northern Ireland to the North Cape, but it is barely 30 miles across the northeastern extremity of Norway to Russian territory, and only 50 miles farther east to Murmansk.

The Germans undoubtedly have built fortifications in Norway, too, and they could concentrate considerable naval strength in Arctic waters to meet an invading force, including the super battleship Tirpitz, sister-ship of the Bismarck, and the Scharnhorst and the Gneisenau.

Once an invading force had landed, however, the inadequate communication network and the few airfields in northern Norway would prevent the Germans from concentrating as rapidly as they could in the south. Besides, the rough terrain would militate against the use of Panzer divisions, the Reich's strongest arm.

Effect of Commando Raids

Undoubtedly Commando raids, such as the recent British ones, are of deep concern to the Germans, but it is seriously to be questioned whether they could divert a sufficient number of enemy troops to prevent a German drive eastward for a possible meeting with the Japanese in the Persian Gulf even if they were stepped up 100 per cent in volume and frequency.

In the Middle East Britain has been steadily strengthening its defenses and the United States has been sending technicians and supplies to various strategic points. Some estimates put the number of United Nations troops in Egypt, Arabia, Syria and other vital areas in the path of the Indian Ocean at 500,000. This may be excessive, but it seems pretty well established that the Allied forces include at least four highly mechanized divisions and around 1,000 airplanes, of which about half are believed to be first line.

Mechanized equipment has been flowing in a steady stream to the British Tenth Army in Iraq, which is under the command of Lieut. Gen. Edward P. Quinan. In the event of a Nazi thrust eastward the Allied forces could fight an effective "offensive" defensive battle, striking hard at Axis spearheads to cut them off from their main bodies.

Successful Allied action in the Middle East, it might seem, would be greatly enhanced if British and American naval and air units forced open the Mediterranean. If this could be done convoys which now travel 11,000 miles around the Cape of Good Hope could sail safely and speedily through this waterway to the battle areas.

Pincer Against Oil Fields

It is highly probable, according to military informants both in Europe and in the United States, that Axis "Grand Strategy" envisages a pincers attack on the Caucasus-Iraq-Iran oil fields this spring, with Germany moving in from the West and Japan pressing forward from the East.

If such an attack develops, the Germans, with an estimated 125 to 150 divisions ready for action, could assign 100 of them to smash through the Ukraine into the oil fields while the others could seek to hold the Soviets in the North. Recent dispatches from various European "listening posts" indicate the present German intention is not to invade Turkey unless the Red Army repulses the Ukrainian drive at the outset, in which event a small but highly mechanized force might be assigned to push through that country and through Syria.

Situation in North Africa

The Germans might also seek to invade Turkey with air-borne troops. As the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor pointed out on March 25, the Nazis have been carrying on extensive experiments in transporting heavy mechanized equipment and, in fact, whole armies by means of aerial transports. An air-borne campaign might overcome many of the physical problems which mountainous Turkey presents to an invader. The Germans are said to have massed more than 100 giant Junkers planes on Crete and 10,000 parachutists and aerial assault troops in Sicily, southern Italy, and Rhodes. Troop and freight carrying planes also are reported to have landed in Bulgaria.

As the main Nazi drive gains momentum in southern Russia, Marshal Erwin Rommel probably would attack across North Africa, striking ostensibly at Suez but actually at Iraq. Although in considerable force this attack would be no more than a flanking movement for the assault in the Ukraine. At the same time the Luftwaffe might be expected to launch heavy blows at the British Navy in the Mediterranean, with an estimated 1,500 to 2,000 aircraft engaged in the operation.

The Japanese, meanwhile, presumably would be moving westward from their present positions, abandoning for the time being any attempt to subdue Australia and seeking as their immediate objectives the complete subjugation of Burma and air superiority over India. Great Japanese naval and air forces might seek to force their way from the Andaman Islands across the Indian Ocean, bypassing India, but seeking to occupy Ceylon and the newly-strengthened British naval base at Trincomalee. From there the Japanese might be able to reach out to Madagascar and the East Coast of Africa. Once established at these points they could close the Indian Ocean, cut the Allied supply line to the East and move into the Persian Gulf and thence into Iran for contact with the Nazis.

An undertaking of staggering proportions, to be sure, but the results attendant upon its successful execution are staggering, too:

1. It would establish an Axis belt half-way around the world from Eastern Asia to the westernmost reaches of Europe.

2. It would obtain for the Axis control of fields which produce 17 per cent of the world's total supply of oil.

3. It would virtually isolate Russia from its Allies.

4. It would cut off the United States and Britain from Europe, North Africa, Western Asia, and India.

5. It would put the Axis in a favorable position for subsequent conquest of one of the richest empires on earth—India.

Alternatives for Axis

Compared to this, what advantages would accrue to Hitler and Hirohito if they undertook to follow the other military courses that remain open to them?

Hitler might attempt to invade Britain in an "all-out" effort to secure his rear. But would the security be worth the cost? He could invade the British Isles and acquire some degree of control there only if he could get 1,250,000 shock troops across the North Sea and the English Channel.

It is seriously to be questioned whether Hitler has that many troops to spare since the heavy losses inflicted on his forces by the Russians. Prior to the attack on Russia it was estimated that Germany had 263 combat divisions in an army of between 6,000,000 and 8,000,000 men. Russian estimates of the losses of the Wehrmacht on the Eastern Front have ranged from 3,000,000 to 6,000,000 in killed and wounded.

Libyan Drive Perilous

Hitler could launch a major drive east from Libya. But first he would have to get his troops and equipment across the Mediterranean, an undertaking which might well mean losses up to 50 per cent, as events of the last few weeks have indicated. And when he did get to Libya in force he would find before him a hardened Allied Army, with considerable American equipment and aircraft, the Libyan-Egyptian desert, the Nile, the Suez Canal, the Sinai Desert and the difficult terrain of Palestine and Syria.

Hitler might concentrate his efforts in an attack all along the Eastern front in an effort to destroy the Russian armies. But he tried that last summer and found the more he "annihilated" the Soviet forces the stronger they kept coming back at him.

In the East Japan might launch two concurrent attacks to keep her lines of communication open. She might strike a "Pearl Harbor" blow at the Russian port of Vladivostok to prevent its use as an air base and send enough troops into Siberia to keep the Russian forces there occupied. Simultaneously she might seek to harry General MacArthur's forces by raids and troop landing on the north and east coasts of Australia, without attempting a major invasion of the island continent.

All-out attacks on either Siberia or Australia would seem to be too costly and would do nothing toward penetrating the wall between the "East Valley" and the "West Valley."

In all probability the attempted German drive to the East through Russia will be based upon a modified form of the famous Schlieffen Plan, which has dominated German strategical thinking since before the first World War.

In 1914 Schlieffen sought a logistical, indirect approach to victory by sweeping through Belgium with a massive right wing. But the subtlety of his scheme lay not in his right but in his left wing, which he made so weak that any French offensive in Lorraine would push it back. And the farther it was pushed back the farther would the French be committed in this direction and the more would their rear be exposed to the sweep of his right wing through Belgium.

In football much the same tactic is carried out in mousetrapping a defensive tackle or a safety man. Fortunately for the Allies in 1914, Schlieffen's successor, von Moltke, feared the weakness of his left wing and strengthened it to such an extent that its essential purpose was counteracted.

Another major factor in the failure of the Schlieffen Plan was the stiff resistance put up by the Russians on the Eastern front, which made it impossible for the right wing to be strengthened sufficiently to enclose Paris in the broad sweep down from Belgium.

In the variation of this in Russia the Nazis are equipped to fight a strong defensive action with 100 or more divisions, falling back very slowly along the Central and Northern fronts in the hope of drawing the great mass of the Russian armies after them. But while the Germans were on the defensive in the north their right wing in the south would seek to smash forward toward the Caucasus.

Nazi "Defenses" in Depth

Success of the German maneuver, therefore, would be contingent on two factors, i. e., insufficient Russian opposition on the right wing and strong enough fortifications and forces on the left wing to hold the Soviets after the tactical withdrawal had been completed.

The Germans are understood to have erected a system of fortifications along the old Russian western frontiers which combine the best features of the Soviet defenses "in depth," which stopped the Germans before Moscow last year, and "Pomeranian Plan" evolved by Field Marshal Ritter von Leeb.

The fortifications are believed to be 50 to 100 miles deep. A thin line of experienced shock troops permanently man more or less mobile defenses on the outer rim. Directly behind them is a supporting line of pillboxes, followed by an extensively mined area. Farther back are large blockhouses, "islands of resistance," with a full circle of fire with which to protect the area from which mobile columns could move out to attack the oncoming Russians.

This elaborate system makes good use of the lessons learned by the Nazis in Russia. Experiments in holding all types of defensive positions were carried out by the methodical Nazis during the bitter pressure of their long winter retreat.

Russia Needs Allied Aid

Breaking through it would be a formidable task indeed, but it could be done. It could be done by the Russians. But not without considerable aid from the United States and Britain.

If the United Nations can muster sufficient strength to halt the Nazi right wing on the south and break through or at least partially penetrate the defensive wing on the north, the whole Axis "Grand Strategy" will be defeated regardless of what happens in the Orient. The ultimate overthrow of the stronger Axis partner, Germany, will have been assured.

Raids on Malta Fail To Chill Football Fans

By Columbia Broadcasting System

New York, April 7

Malta's defenders sent a telegram to London during one of the 1600-odd air bombardments which have been carried out by the Luftwaffe.

It read: "Please repeat Saturday's football results. Heavy bombing interfered with our reception."

Gliders and Air Transports Ready

By the Associated Press

London, April 7

Morley Richards, military correspondent of the Daily Express, reported today that Lieutenant General Student, who commanded German parachute troops during their assult on the Netherlands, had joined German Field Marshal Albert Kesselring in the Mediterranean area. Mr. Richards observed that a new adventure for an air-borne German army was indicated.

Marshal Kesselring commanded German air forces in the French campaign and in the bombing of England in 1940 and 1941. The correspondent said it was known that hundreds of German gliders and transport planes were concentrated on the North Mediterranean shores and in North Africa.

He said General Student had visited Sicily, Greece, and Crete recently and might be organizing one of three adventures. One possibility, he said, was a two-way air-borne attack from Libya and Crete on the rear of the British Army in Libya, while Marshal Erwin Rommel's North African land forces launched a full-scale offensive against the British by land.

Another possibility, he said, was an assault on Suez to forge a link with the Japanese in the Indian Ocean.

The third was an air-borne assault on Syria and the British island fortress of Cyprus in the Eastern Mediterranean to skirt Turkey and reach the Mosul oil fields.

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Ceylon Shows Allies' Strides Toward Superiority in Air

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 7—The preparedness and effectiveness of Ceylon's air defense in its first action emphasizes the progress the United Nations already have made toward establishing the general sky superiority essential for ultimate victory.

They still have a long way to go before they reach this goal, but they are advancing now despite repeated heavy reverses on land, sea and in the air and wholesale destruction by raiders.

While official circles here are anxious to avoid overoptimism, they declare that prospects of a successful and sustained defense of Ceylon are good, since the island is sufficently near to India for fighter reinforcements to be flown in, and sufficiently sizable for several airdromes to be used simultaneously and thus reduce the risk of all fields being put out of action at once.

By comparison with Singapore and Crete, Ceylon, with its new secret airdromes, reclaimed from the jungle and paddy fields, has a strategic and geographic setup favorable for keeping a strong fighter force in the air to protect the airdromes upon the maintenance of which that very force must depend for its successes.

The main problem of defense, therefore, resolves itself into one of supply which, by sea, is certainly a serious problem.

Ship Service Essential

In order to fly fighters to Ceylon from India they must be sent to India by ship. Heavy bombers must be flown to India, which entails the sending of great quantities of ground equipment, bombs, and so forth by water.

Apart from the question of production, limitations are imposed on the Allies by shipping capacity and by the fact that the Mediterranean virtually is denied them for regular convoy purposes.

While airplanes are extremely mobile tactically, they are quite the reverse strategically. Their maintenance requires such a heavy and elaborate background proposition that no amount of improvisation can sustain it.

What can be done in the way of effective defense from fully prepared positions is being illustrated every day. At Malta. This key island, which the Axis is so anxious to neutralize, has been averaging 10 alerts a day, and it is declared that the number of enemy planes destroyed there for certain during March was 59. Another 23 probably failed to reach home, and 94 more were reported damaged.

There are good reasons for these successes. Malta puts up just about the heaviest concentration of antiaircraft fire in Europe.

There is an excellent warning system of a type conspicuously lacking in certain Far Eastern theaters, where the Allies have lost a considerable number of planes on the ground.

There is a natural system of caves in the Rock that provides first-class shelters.

There has been plenty of willing and efficient labor available to make the best use of all facilities, existing and potential.

Civilian morale has earned the highest praise.

Reinforcements Maintained

Fighter reinforcements have been maintained steadily, though with considerable difficulty.

Above all, pilots stationed at Malta have lived up to the very highest standards of the Royal Air Force.

Italy's delay in entering the war gave the British an opportunity to strengthen Malta's defenses just as British and American delaying actions against the Japanese in the Pacific have given the defenders of Ceylon a few valuable months to build up their powers of resistance, a spectacular illustration of which has just been afforded.

The British view now is that Malta cannot be taken. But the scale and the frequency of the attacks have made it increasingly difficult for the island to be used for offensive purposes.

Formerly Malta had been a sort of stationary aircraft carrier set athwart Axis sea communications with North Africa and through it great damage had been done to the enemy's convoys and ports. It seemed to take the Germans some time to wake up to Malta's full effect on the North African military situation, but since they did, they have switched on progressively fierce heat.

The Luftwaffe now has very powerful concentrations at Mediterranean bases under Air Chief Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring who usually is to be found where serious trouble is brewing.

RAF "Rough and Tough"

However, if the British have lost the initiative from Malta, they have gained it in a big way from Britain. During the Easter holiday, the BBC's European service has been assuring its continental listeners that the Royal Air Force is going to be "rough and tough." It has been reminding them that last Easter the well-nigh defenseless city of Belgrade was practically obliterated by the Luftwaffe, and that Coventry was on the eve of its second heavy punishment. The spokesman said: "The RAF now is strong enough not only to give necessary support to Britain's land and sea forces, but also to deal heavy blows against German cities.

"However accurate the RAF may wish to be, it is certain that with hundreds of aircraft dropping two-ton bombs on a city, damage and loss of life in areas surrounding the objectives will be heavy. For that we make no apology. Let Hitler apologize."

These threats are very far from being mere propaganda. The Allies' aircraft industry and the Empire air-training scheme can stand the rate of wastage caused by the present scale of losses on big raids which the RAF now is launching on Germany and the occupied countries. It is declared to be the Nazis, not the Allies, whose most urgent consideration is to conserve their machines and pilots in this theater. The production of pilots and crews under the Empire air-training scheme has been proceeding so rapidly that a prospective toll of losses in personnel decidedly higher than the present rate can be faced confidently. At present, there is an excess of crews over both available aircraft and advanced training capacity.

Britain's continental night-bombing campaign is being carried out entirely by British-made aircraft and American types are going forward to key areas in the middle East. As a matter of fact, more than 80 per cent of the planes being used by Britain in all parts of the world at the present time are of British manufacture. In the "Metropolitan sphere" here the proportion is 90 per cent and in the middle East it is 75 per cent.

Realistic China Writhes Under Indian Irresolution

They know what Japanese aggression means while India, they say, squabbles in very face of ruin.

By Randall Gould
Former Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's intervention in the Anglo-Indian political negotiations, reported from New Delhi, is due to China's full realization of present military necessities.

The present emergency seems hardly recognized in many Indian quarters. China has been fighting for its life more than 4½ years, and carrying on intermittent struggle with Japanese imperialism for decades previous; such experience instills knowledge of the realities.

The Chinese are by nature a more realistic people than the Indians. While they can honor India's idealism, they feel some irritation over Indian blindness to Japan's ambitions.

It is all very well to be theoretical in one's religious or political life when such luxury is allowed by conditions, the Chinese reason. But that is no excuse for neglecting to do what is necessary to safeguard one's free will.

When General Chiang suddenly appeared in New Delhi last Feb. 10 he did so with the clear though not avowed purpose of uniting China's 450,000,000 people with India's 350,000,000 in a bond of resistance.

With characteristic Chinese courtesy General Chiang skirted around political issues and did not even deal too directly with the obvious reasons for his visit. But to Britain he spoke out with a directness born not of his Chinese race but of his military training and his inherent self, saying that real political power should be conferred upon India as soon as might be.

This may or may not have been combined with some private discussion, when he met such men as Jawaharlal Nehru, the Indian rationalist, as to his own experiences with disunion and how to overcome it in the face of crucial national emergency.

Two Stubborn Men Meet

General Chiang during that visit met with, and apparently impressed, Mohandas K. Gandhi. The two are in some ways deeply alike, although superficially they are different since General Chiang is the man of action, Gandhi the pacifist proponent of non-resistance.

But each burns with the ideal of independence, each is in his own way a fighter and stubborn to the last ditch, and each relies fundamentally upon the most basic factors of nationalism for national salvation. There is no inherent contradiction in their aims and it should not be impossible for them to come together on the practical question of tactics.

Thus General Chiang, seeing the Indians play the political fiddle while the Far East burns, had built a solid foundation for this latest appeal. When he spoke before, it was to Britain, urging that something be offered to India.

This time he spoke to India urging that the thing offered be accepted. General Chiang knows, if the Indians do not, that at a time like this the Indians confront in essence a choice between freedom and slavery. There is no possible point to quibbling over the niceties of whether postwar dominion status is good enough for India. Millions of Chinese today groan under the sort of yoke which Japan is making ready for the Indians and there is, as General Chiang well realizes, no possible comparison between the worst Britain could give and the best Japan would give.

Nehru Knew What Could Happen

Pandit Nehru, to whom General Chiang has addressed his latest appeal, was a Chungking visitor in the summer of 1939. He saw with his own eyes what Japanese bombing planes had done to the homes, businesses and persons of civilian Chinese there. He brought messages of deepest sympathy from his fellow-leaders of India. He made no bones about terming Japan's policy one of "brutal aggression."

What he said then, and what he no doubt said when General Chiang returned the call early in the present year, left no doubt in Chinese minds that he understood what Japan's "Asia for the Asiatics" policy meant in the way of a New Order shaped to Japanese purposes alone.

The Chinese now look to him, and to other intelligent and modern-minded Indians, to implement this understanding by taking a united stand with both Britain and China—to say nothing of the United States—in order to halt and throw back the Japanese juggernaut.

China has a tremendous stake in Indian resistance. It is no exaggeration to say that if India falls to Japan, or to a combination of Japan and Germany, China's long struggle is placed in its greatest jeopardy.

Noose Would Tighten on China

Even then China might continue to hold out—but under circumstances of strangulation. Only the link with Soviet Russia would remain, and Russia is in no position to furnish much in the way of supplies now, even if the connecting highways had been good and short, neither of which is the case.

A significant report tells of the signing of an agreement between China and Britain for extension of activities of the China National Aviation Corporation to Calcutta. Probably this only formalizes operations already under way, although it is becoming more and more an academic question as to whether Far East aerial highways are traversed by planes owned by the British, or the Americans, or the Chinese. Actually, Pan-American Airways, which flies to China by way of Africa now, owns the minority interest in C. N. A. C. which is 55 per cent held by the Chinese National Government.

But the former C. N. A. C. agreement named Rangoon as terminus, and Rangoon has fallen to Japan.

Calcutta is the next logical seaport terminus for C. N. A. C. and it is a good thousand air-miles from Chungking, Lashio and Kunming providing intermediate stepping-stones. This route is now immensely valuable because highways and other land connections are still under construction, likewise because the United States is turning out great freight planes able to carry artillery, motorcars, even small tanks, and of course plenty of ammunition and other supplies.

Ruin Lies in Argument

China is perfectly willing to stand beside India in making this a war of national liberation. But if India pauses and argues, all may be lost and the struggle may be protracted into the indefinite future. The great value of a voice like Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's is that the Indians hear it as that of a fellow-Asiatic.

It comes from a country which only recently was conducting anti-British boycotts and denouncing Occidental policies of "imperialism." No one in India or anywhere else is likely to accuse Chinese leaders of serving as tools of the white man. But General Chiang's knowledge of what Japanese aggression means is so well understood that his words are listened to without skepticism.

As indicated, General Chiang will prove no easy partner to British who cling to the idea of an empire centering about India. The Chinese generalissimo sthives to rally one-third of the human race in common cause with Britain on a basis of self-interest of both China and India—but this is the self-interest of Britons too, providing they will freely acknowledge the need for new concepts.

Sir Stafford Cripps is the man to convey that this is the case. If India whole-heartedly accepts the British proposals, as General Chiang suggests, it will be because this is seen as the one path toward freedom for all peoples.

Wide World

Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Kahn Inspects Bren Gun

BOMBAY, April 7 (AP)—India's first representative to China was appointed today. He is Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan, former member of the Viceroy's Cabinet and now a Judge of the Federal Court of India.

Italians to Be Repatriated From African Coast Camps

LONDON, April 7 (AP)—Diplomatic sources said today 11,000 Italian civilians would be repatriated from camps on the East African coast in a long operation around the Cape of Good Hope to be led by the Italian liners Saturnia and Vulcania.

The Saturnia and Vulcania are now at Gibraltar, British fortress at the western entrance of the Mediterranean, on their way to a withdrawal port on the Red Sea.

The German Navy presumably has been notified of their passage to secure them from U-boat attack in the Atlantic.

Many more ships will follow these two, it was said.

The civilians to be withdrawn are men unfit for military service, women and children. They were placed in coastal camps by the British after defeat of Italian armies in East African territories of Italy.

U. S.-Nazi Exchange

STOCKHOLM, April 7 (AP)—The Swedish passenger ship Drottningholm, which is to be used to exchange German diplomats in the United States and American diplomats held in Germany, is expected to leave on the voyage to New York about April 15, and a number of American citizens in Sweden are planning to make the trip.

From Colombia

BOGOTA, Colombia, April 7 (AP)—The Government sent 170 male German nationals and three Italians to Buenaventura today, where they will board a boat for the United States. There they will await exchange for Americans held in Axis countries.

Nazis Admit Russian Break In Line South of Lake Ilmen

By the Associated Press

Tuesday, April 7

The Berlin Radio acknowledged today that Russia's armies had broken into German lines southeast of Lake Ilmen on the Staraya Russa battlefield. The Germans, however, claimed their lines had been "adjusted" after heavy bayonet fighting.

A bulletin from Hitler's Field Headquarters conceded that the Russians were pressing attacks "on several sectors" of the long, thawing front, but asserted that "our own offensive operations brought further successes." No details were given.

The High Command said 69 Soviet planes were shot down or destroyed on the ground yesterday.

DNB, the official German news agency, quoted Nazi General Staff officers as saying that winter warfare had "completely exhausted the strength of the Sovet armies." The news agency also reported that spring mud was "rendering roads impassable and thus precluding large-scale movements."

Soviet dispatches, meanwhile, indicated Hitler was throwing clouds of warplanes into the struggle as a preliminary to the Nazi spring offensive.

Moscow reports said the intensified aerial assault cost the Germans 415 planes in eight days, with Soviet losses held to 84. On Easter Sunday alone, it was claimed, Russian fliers and gunners destroyed 119 Nazi aircraft in sky duels and in attacks on airdromes.

All Norse Clergymen Resign

STOCKHOLM, April 7 (AP)—All clergymen in Norway have handed in their resignations to the Ministry for Church and Education in Premier Vidkun Quisling's regime, the Oslo correspondent of the newspaper Tidningen said today.

A long message was read on Eastern Sunday in every Norwegian church giving reasons for the mass resignations, the story added.

The clergy recently have been in conflict with the Nazi-controlled Quisling regime over youth control and other matters.

Defy Quisling

STOCKHOLM, April 7 (AP)—A collective declaration from nearly 1,100 Norwegian clergymen, resigning their posts in protest against the German-supported Quisling regime, was read in Norway's churches on Easter Sunday, an Oslo dispatch said today.

Only about 39 clergymen retained their posts, it said.

Canada Moves To Expand Its Home Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, April 7—Canada's Reserve Army is to be revitalized and expanded in size under its new chief Maj. Gen. B. W. Browne, former Adjutant General at Army headquarters in Ottawa. General Browne had been slated to take the post of Inspector General of Overseas Establishments and was on the point of sailing for Britain, but the increasing importance of the question of home defense brought about his appointment as Director General of Reserve Units in this country.

General Browne, who got a number of decorations for his service in the last war, has a gift for organization and has the reputation of being able to get along with men of all ranks, which will be an asset in his new work.

The Reserve Army, the basis of which is the old non-permanent active militia, which corresponds in some measure to the National Guard, has an enrollment of approximately 150,000. It is now being consolidated into 11 brigade groups, one for each of the 11 military districts in the Dominion, General Browne said in an interview. It comprises all units not included in the Active Army and those undergoing compulsory military training. The brigades will include all arms of the service and will be fully equipped as soon as possible.

Enrolled in the Reserve Army will be boys from 17 to 19 who are too young as yet for service in the Active Army, men from 19 to 35 under lower medical categories than B, men whose compulsory training has been postponed, men over 35 and under 50, those who are receiving instruction in officers training corps and not yet graduated, and married men from 30 to 35 of a higher medical category than C. The Minister of National Defense Colonel Ralston recently announced that there probably would be compulsory training in the Reserve Army.

The minimum of training in the Reserve Army will be 40 days—15 days in camp, 10 days in outdoor training and the equivalent of 15 days in evening instruction. The military training in the Reserve Army will be a sound foundation for those who may later become part of the Active Army. There is going to be no delay in starting training, General Browne stated. Camps will be started immediately.

Crew Returns to Blasted Ship, Brings It to Port at Mobile

MOBILE, Ala., Aprl 7 (AP)—Shelled for more than two hours and then torpedoed by an enemy submarine in the Caribbean Sea, a Panamanian vessel was reboarded by its crew the next day and brought safely to port here.

Survivors' accounts of the March 8 shelling, in which Captain James Stewart, First Mate Hawkins Fudske and six others of the 50 crew members were killed, were released by the Navy yesterday.

Adrift for hours in three life rafts and the only life boat that was not wrecked by the firing, they were rescued by a United States minesweeper. Some of them returned to the scene the next day and on finding the vessel still afloat, managed to bring it into port.

The attacked vessel carried a gun manned by a Navy crew and a few machine guns, but the submarine kept out of their range.

[At New Orleans, the Eighth Naval district headquarters announced that the Panamanian ship was one of three vessels attacked by enemy submarines in March.

[A medium sized United States cargo vessel was attacked about midnight March 25. One or two torpedoes were fired but missed the ship.

[On the night of March 23, the Navy said, a large United States ship sighted a hostile submarine in the Atlantic "close to the coast" and missed running it down by about 30 feet. The sub gave chase for about an hour but never got close enough to shoot.

[Both vessels put in at Texas ports.]

Flames broke out on the afterdeck of the Panamanian ship almost immediately after the attack began. "We kept running under shelling from the submarine for perhaps 30 minutes until a shot crippled our steering gear," Chief Engineer T. J. McTaggart, Medford, Mass., said. "When this occurred, we stopped and prepared to abandon ship."

The three life rafts and the one boat were put over, but the latter was almost swamped by a shell explosion that killed the first mate.

The raider continued firing and did not leave the scene until two star shells, presumably fired by a United States Navy ship off the coast, cast a faint illumination on the water.

Arthur Lauman, water tender-fireman, who escaped by climbing a smoldering rope ladder to the deck was praised by Mr. McTaggart for the manner in which he remained at his post.

The vessel, with more than 20 feet of water in its forehold when it arrived here, is now undergoing extensive repairs.

Hartle: 'Crusade for Living'

WITH THE UNITED STATES ARMY IN NORTHERN IRELAND, April 7 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Russell P. Hartle, field commander of the AEF in Britain, suggested last night in an order of the day commemorating the United States entry into the first World War 25 years ago that the present conflict be called a "crusade for living."

Broadcasting to his troops, some veterans of the last war and others the sons of veterans, General Hartle said:

"If in the future this war is known by some other designation than World War II, it should be named in terms that express this will to fight for truth, international character, and freedom—in other words, a 'crusade for living.'"

The rigid training program of his forces abroad permitted only the barest ceremonials to mark the anniversary. At each camp the General's message was read, reminding the forces of their "individual responsibility" and saying that "every act will take America a step toward victory or a step toward defeat.

"To win this war, there must be no backward or downward step," his message said, adding that "never in all history was the determination of our men to accomplish the task that lies before them as intensely great as it is today."

General Hartle said he and his soldiers were "thrilled" by Gen. Douglas MacArthur's stand, "inspired" by naval successes, and "not unmindful" of work in the munitions industries."

25-Pounders Harass Axis

NEW YORK (CBS)—The work of British long-range patrols, which were described as "tough miniature armies," armed mainly with 25-pounder field guns, was described by the British Radio recently, quoting a Reuters dispatch from the Libyan Front.

"These columns spread out fanwise to pin-prick the intensity of enemy outpost movements and they penetrate deeply into no man's land and even sometimes behind the Axis positions," said the radio.

"The main weapon of these patrols is not a tank but a mobile, hard-hitting 25-pounder field gun, to which all other arms, including the infantry, are subordinate.

"The correspondent adds that, as far as can be judged, the tract between Mekili and Tmimi, with its several ridges, is by way of becoming a new fluid enemy front line. Minefields are springing up and dug-in fortifications are getting stronger daily.

"An officer of one of our patrols reported that warning of his approach was given by trained desert dogs. It can now be revealed that the same sort of patrol work was carried out by our forces when they were behind the Egyptian frontier."

300 Ships Building in India

NEW YORK (CBS)—The British Radio reported that in India "over 300 ships are now under construction and that well over 30,000 men are engaged in the shipbuilding and repairing trades."

The 300 ships include trawlers, corvettes and mine-sweepers. Most of these are naval vessels, but the building of several large merchant ships and floating docks is also in hand.

In addition, some 4,000 ocean-going ships of all types have been repaired in Indian yards since the war began. Altogether, well over 30,000 men are engaged in the shipbuilding and repairing trades.

In another broadcast the BBC disclosed the presence in Britain of Indian technicians, training under the so-called Bevin scheme.

They are completing their period of intensive training before going into industry, continued the broadcast. "Afterward they will return as key men to help in the development of Indian industry."

Army Plane Crashes On Arizona Desert

TUCSON, Ariz., April 7 (AP)—Motors of a big United States Army bomber failed yesterday, one of them burst into flames, and the ship crashed on the desert 22 miles southeast of here, killing five officers and men.

Col. Lowell H. Smith, commander of Davis-Monthan Air Corps base, said the accident was due to engine failure and fire in the air.

The fatalities: First Lieut. Donald W. Johnson, the pilot, of Dunning, Neb.; Sergeant Laurel D. Larsen, Minkcreek, Idaho; Private Herman W. Dunn, Mifflintown, Pa.; Private Emerson L. Wallace, Philipsburg, Pa.; Private Leo W. Thomas, Lemoore, Calif.

Second Lieut. Sidney L. Fouts of Santa Rosa, Calif., and Sergeant William F. Regan of Dunmore, Pa., parachuted to safety.

Gen. MacArthur Accepts

U. S. ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, April 7 (AP)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur has accepted the invitation of Sergt. Alvin C. York to become Honorary International Commander-in-Chief of the Citizens Committee to Display the Flag.

'Batter Up!' Heard In Ulster Again

By the Associated Press

Belfast, Northern Ireland
April 7

United States troops revived baseball in Northern Ireland today for the first time since the last war when Company B defeated Headquarters Company, 10 to 8.

The AEF paraded in full battle equipment before the game and donated the proceeds to the air force benevolent fund.

Russian 'Rubber' Withstands Test

NEW YORK, April 7 (CBS)—The Soviet Union is now the largest producer of synthetic rubber in the world the BBC reports.

The radiocast quoted a London statement of Mr. Harold Ross at a symposium on science and technology in the Soviet Union. Mr. Ross added that tires made from Soviet synthetic rubber had withstood satisfactorily severe technical tests on thousands of miles of roadless tracts.

"Professor Barrow, the well-known physicist," continued the radiocast, "revealed that soon after Germany attacked Russia last summer, the Soviet authorities designed a new automatic rifle, produced it and put it into service within four or five months. Normally, said Professor Barrow, the process might have taken 10 years. This is a first-class example of the extreme speed and adaptability of scientific development in Soviet Russia."

Extensive Seizures At 'Black Markets'

NEW YORK (CBS)—The Vichy Radio reported from Paris that during the week ending April 4 4,400,000 francs worth of merchandise has been seized on the black market.

The radiocast added that first on the list are leather and shoes to the value of 3,000,000 francs, and wines, liquors and champagne amounting to 400,000 francs. Prosecution has been started against 14 restaurants.

Suspected Nazi Held as Dodger

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 7—Ernst Oskar Hopf, prewar salesman of "re-immigration marks," and suspected of being a Nazi agent, was indicted along with six others for draft evasion by a Federal Grand Jury inoictment presented in Federal Court here yesterday. All the accused have been placed under arrest except Mr. Hopf, who has disappeared.

Mr. Hopf operated an "international commercial agency" adjoining the Nazi Consulate at 17 Battery Place, where he sold "re-immigration marks" to persons who wished to build up money credits in Germany prior to their return to that country. His place of business was bombed on June 20, 1940.

Mr. Hopf was accused by Representative Martin Dies of the House Committee Investigating Un-American Activities as a high official of the Nazi organization in the United States.

German Civilians Must Hide 'Worry'

NEW YORK, April 7 (CBS)—Dr. Goebbels, in an article in Das Reich, has asked German civilians "not to burden the sons and husbands who are members of the German armed forces with the worries of the people at home."

"Civilians, in their contact with our soldiers, must show a most natural behavior and must by all means avoid to tell them during their short leave at home of their little worries," the British radio reported Dr. Goebbels as saying. "These worries are nothing compared to the efforts made at the front which most of the soldiers have either overcome or completely forgotten. Otherwise the soldiers return to the front burdened by these new worries.

"That is also true with regard to letters to German soldiers. Only fools and senseless people use these letters in order to tell the men at the front about their little everyday worries."

New Hull on Ship Ways Soon After Launching

PORTLAND, Ore., April 7 (AP)—The U. S. S. Annoy, a minesweeper, was launched by the Commercial Iron Works yesterday and only a few hours later 80 per cent of the hull of the succeeding vessel was on the ways. The second vessel's hull had been built in sections which were swung into place after the Annoy slid into the Willamette River.

300,000 Children Reported In Nazi War Factories

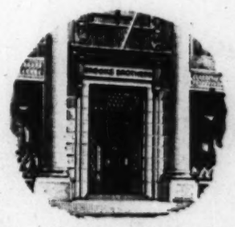
NEW YORK (CBS)—The British Radio has quoted the Swiss paper Journal des Nations as reporting that nearly 300,000 children are working in German factories engaged in war production.

IMPRESSIVE

1000 employees here—that's impressive; but so is the economy of our low rates!

2000 ROOMS, BATH AND RADIO FROM $2.50

HOTEL TAFT
ALFRED LEWIS, MGR.
7th AVE. AT 50th ST. NEW YORK
TIMES SQUARE AT RADIO CITY
SING & SING MANAGEMENT



CLOTHES FOR UNDERGRADUATES AND UPPER FORMERS

The Sixth Floor Shop at Brooks Brothers—where materials are "Brooks" in quality but prices keep an eye on the budget—is going stronger than ever. New Spring stocks, now in, offer an even wider choice than heretofore. Why not come in some time during the Easter Recess and look them over?

Sixth Floor Shop Suits, $43 *to* $55
Country Jackets, $25 *to* $38
Flannel Trousers, $15

Shirts, Neckties, Socks, and Other Accessories

ESTABLISHED 1818

Brooks Brothers

MADISON AVENUE COR. 44TH STREET
BRANCH: NUMBER ONE WALL STREET
NEWBURY, COR. BERKELEY ST., BOSTON

Full Shift of U. S. Industry To War Forecast by Nelson

Continued from Page 1

000,000 and that $2,500,000,000 of this went for munitions and war construction, the remaining amount going for pay and subsistence.

"Thus the United States today is producing war goods at a rate of not less than $30,000,000,000 a year," he said.

"In March of 1941 less than $1,000,000,000 worth of war expenditures and value of production was put in place, indicating a more than threefold increase over the past year."

Comparison of Output

Pointing out that at the low point of the depression in 1932 the total national income was $40,000,000,000, the WPB Chairman said that of this amount, about two-thirds represented tangible or physical production and one third represented services and that, there, "in March of this year the comparable output of physical production for war purposes alone exceed an annual rate of $30,000,000,000 as compared with approximately $25,000,000,000 of the net physical output in 1932."

Hundreds of thousands of workers and great numbers of business concerns will be affected by the new orders, although the shock will not be as great as one might suppose, Mr. Nelson explained. He said that most businesses had known that it was coming for some time and had prepared for it and that displaced workers were being absorbed faster than had been anticipated.

He praised the conversion of the automobile industry to war work, declaring that it had exceeded his expectations and that temporarily unemployed auto workers were being re-employed at an extremely rapid rate. He predicted that by next August or sooner the number of automobile workers doing war work for the industry would exceed the number employed last December and that the war total would soon go far beyond the number ever employed in making automobiles.

In addition, Mr. Nelson announced that the WPB had completed arrangements with the Treasury Department for the use of 40,000 tons of silver in the place of copper in the construction of electric current conductors. This revelation is regarded as extremely important as it is turning to direct war use America's huge stock pile of silver.

North Carolina Mother Chosen

NEW YORK, April 7 (AP)—The Golden Rule Foundation announced that Mrs. William N. Berry of Greensboro, N. C., had been selected as "the American Mother of 1942."

Mrs. George W. Stark of Detroit was named "Associate American mother of 1942."

Mrs. Berry has 13 children and is secretary and treasurer of her husband's coal company. One of her sons is in the Army and two in the Navy.

Mrs. Stark is a poet and lecturer and has three children.

The Foundation annually sponsors the selection "of a representative of the best there is in all motherhood," the announcement said, with a committee from the Foundation making the choice.

Among those named regional or State mothers were:

Mrs. Joseph D. Arthur, Union, S. C.; Mrs. Inez M. Bryan, Montpelier, Vt.; Mrs. L. E. Burns, Milligan College, Tenn.; Mrs. Ila Earle Fowler, Lexington, Ky.; the Rev. Mrs. M. A. Gilbert, Stillwater, Okla.; Mrs. J. W. Hungate, Cheney, Wash.; Mrs. Felix T. McWhirter, Indianapolis, Ind.; Mrs. David A. Pitt, Norwichtown, Conn.; Mrs. Leora Teetot, Hagerstown, Ind.; Mrs. Paul H. Walker, Oxford, Mass.; and Mrs. Edyth Thomas Wallace, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Secretary Perkins' Reply Made Public

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP)—Representative John Z. Anderson (R) of California made public correspondence with Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins in which he reiterated a demand that school children helping in harvesting and processing California's crop not be required to join labor unions.

The Californian also made public a reply to his first demand that children not be required to join unions in which Secretary Perkins said the A. F. of L. had reduced the initiation fee to $2 which would include one month's dues. Miss Perkins added the dues were $1 a month and no worker would have to pay more than $3 for the season.

"I shall not be satisfied until every effort is made to enable students to assist in harvesting and processing our food crops," Mr. Anderson said, "without being obliged to join unions and pay union initiation fees and dues."

Refugees to Present 'Loyalty' Plane to U. S.

NEW YORK, April 7 (AP)—Refugees from Axis and Axis-occupied countries will give a fully-equipped fighter plane, called "Loyalty," to the United States, it was announced.

The Loyalty Committee of Victims of Nazi and Fascist Oppression, which is directing the campaign for funds, listed Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt among its sponsors.

Slightly enlarged

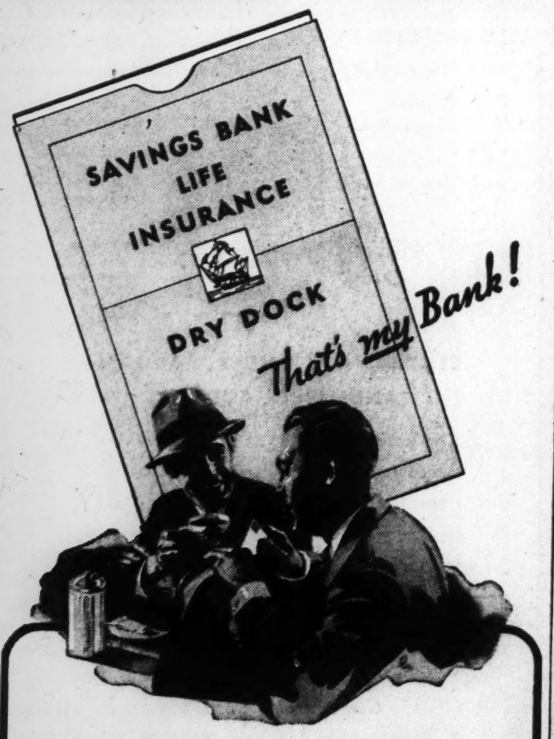
$110
Others $55 up
Price includes Federal Tax

Though the world
Is on the rack.
Cupid keeps
Right on the track.

Shreve
CRUMP & LOW COMPANY
BOYLSTON AT ARLINGTON STREET, BOSTON

DUCKY DRAKE SAYS

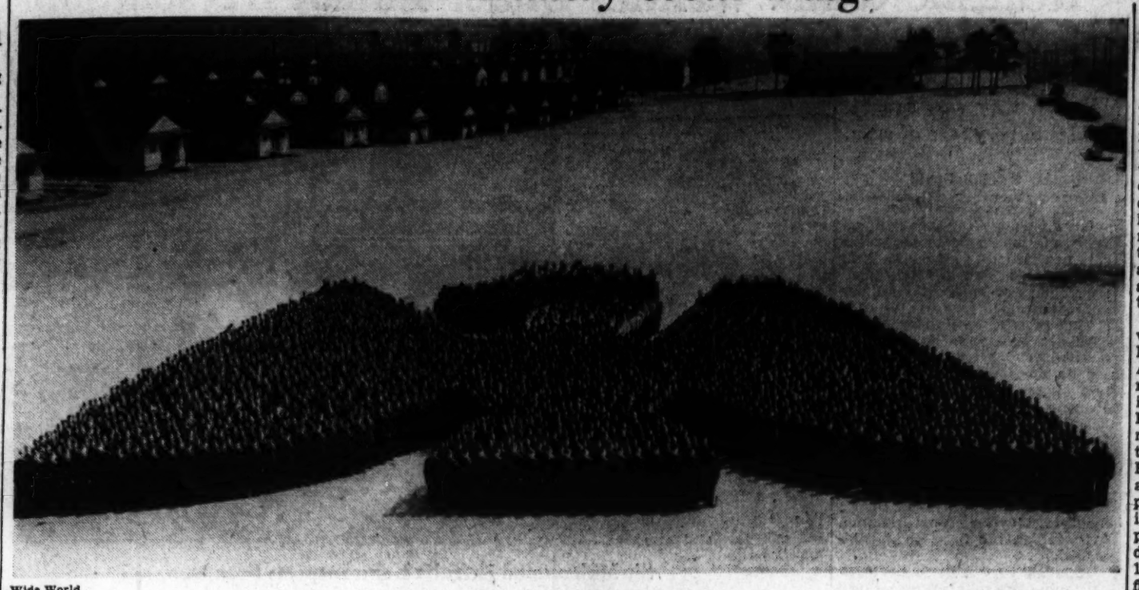
DRAKE'S CAKES
GUARANTEED FRESH



One man tells another: "I put something in my savings account every pay day but I carry Savings Bank Life Insurance, too. It's low-cost insurance and I have arranged to pay for it in monthly installments. Why don't you write Dry Dock for their life insurance folder?"

DRY DOCK
SAVINGS INSTITUTION
Founded 1848 • Over 160,000 depositors
UPTOWN: 59th Street & Lexington Avenue
DOWNTOWN: 341 Bowery at 3rd Street

American Artillery Grows Wings



Wide World

The Eagle Is a Fighting Bird

This eagle was formed by 5,000 soldiers of a provisional field artillery brigade on the Fort Bragg, North Carolina, parade ground. Shirtless soldiers form the white neck ruff of the huge bird, emblematic of the nation.

'Best U. S. Affords' For Congress Aim Of Women Voters

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 7—A political campaign of its own has been launched by the National League of Women Voters with its object the election to Congress this coming fall of the "best America affords."

Opening gun in the campaign is the distribution in Congressmen's own districts of their voting records on important foreign policy and domestic issues.

Object of the campaign, explained Miss Marguerite M. Wells, League President, is "to see that a Congress is elected in November which is capable of dealing with the problems it will face, particularly those of postwar organization for peace."

The League will not indorse individual candidates, but will urge its members to "become active and effective in all the nominating processes."

Campaign ammunition also appeared today in the form of a questionnaire for congressional nominees issued to State Leagues by Nation League headquarters.

Launching the League's 1942 campaign activities, Miss Wells warned that problems facing the country can only be solved by men and women of "sterling quality."

"No man or woman," she said, "is too good to be called upon for such service."

Guerrillas

Continued from Page 1

ing force in the continent "down under."

Already there is evidence of a vigorous aerial offensive against both prongs of the Japanese pincers at Timor and New Guinea. Recent heavy United Nations' aerial attacks on Koepang and Lae are doing more than detroying Japanese planes on the ground. They are destroying and disrupting bases being prepared by the Japanese for their further plunge southward. Time is the controlling factor. If the Dutch in Java and the Allied air force from Australia can delay the schedule of Japanese progress and deprive them of easy occupation of vitally necessary springboards for further attack, then the future task of General MacArthur will be that much easier.

Military Adviser

Meanwhile the newly appointed Australian military adviser to the Pacific War Council, Lieut. Gen. E. K. Smart, had a conference with General MacArthur prior to his departure.

The appointment of this seasoned soldier to Washington was hailed here with enthusiasm and was regarded as further evidence of the rapid development of the closest military co-operation between the two countries. General Smart held a similar appointment in London for three years before the war and since Oct. 19, 1939, has been successively Quartermaster General of the Australian Imperial Force and general in command of the Southern Command.

Although General Smart never has been to America before, he stated that he had had close contacts with the 27th and 33rd American Divisions in the previous war. During an attack of these two divisions on the Hindenburg Line, the Fourth Australian Division supplied artillery support, General Smart being the battery commander.

General Smart said that the staff to go to Washington with him would be made up of Lieut. Col. F. G. Sutton, former publisher; Lieut. Col. C. W. Hicks, former engineer, and Lieut. Col. T. R. Blamey, son of Gen. Sir Thomas Blamey, chief of the land forces within the Commonwealth.

New Jersey Legion Approves the U.S.O.

TRENTON, N. J., April 7 (AP)—The United Service Organizations (U. S. O.) in New Jersey, which conducts recreational activities for servicemen, was given a "clean bill of health" here by the State Executive Committee of the American Legion.

Japanese Push Forward in Bataan

Continued from Page 1

a Japanese amphibian plane on the water in Manila Bay with horizontal fire.

There was a two-hour enemy artillery barrage from the Cavite shore of the Bay against Corregidor and Fort Hughes, the Department reported, but no damage and no casualties resulted, and the guns of the forts laid down a counterfire.

The action was the seventh massed drive against the Bataan defenses in less than two weeks. Since April 4 the hammering at the right center of General Wainwright's line has been almost continuous.

The repeated heavy Japanese drives at the American-Filipino line were taken by observers in Washington as meaning that Lieut Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita, Japanese Commander, was determined to force his way through the line at that point, regardless of the cost in men and equipment.

This view of the situation was accompanied by predictions that, if General Yamashita was willing to disregard casualties, he probably would be able eventually to crush the stout opposition and force a general withdrawal by the defenders to new positions farther down the Peninsula, possibly even to a last-ditch stand at Corregidor. General Wainwright's line now extends across Bataan from a point above Abucay on the Manila Bay shore southwestward to the China Sea, with about half the Peninsula in the possession of the defenders.

Pacific War Council:

A review of the reinforcements the United States has sent to various points in the Pacific, described by the British Ambassador, Viscount Halifax, as very encouraging, was presented by President Roosevelt today at the second meeting of the Pacific War Council.

Representatives of the seven United Nations with membership on the Council were present.

Lord Halifax told reporters that there had been a "great deal of talk about allocation of munitions" and that the President had told what reinforcements and materials the United States had moved to various points in the Pacific.

He said these reinforcements consisted both of man power and material. To a question as to whether the picture of reinforcements was encouraging, he responded:

"I think so; very."

Burma:

While Madras, India's great port on the Bay of Bengal, experienced its first air-raid alarm early today, lasting one hour and 25 minutes, British forces defending the oil fields of Western Burma fell back to new positions within about 65 miles of the main oil area of Minbu after successfully demolishing oil and cement installations at Thayetmyo and Allanmyo, a British communiqué announced.

Thayetmyo is about 40 miles north of Prome on the Irrawaddy River, up which the Japanese are pressing, and is 225 miles from the nearest point of the Indian frontier on the coast of the Bay of Bengal. Allanmyo is just north across the river from Thayetmyo.

Where the British are going was not divulged in the communiqué, which declared that "our forces are still in the process of taking up their new positions which are now north of Thayetmyo."

The British declared the latest information on Japanese movements showed that a column on the west bank of the Irrawaddy was located north of Kama, which is 25 miles south of Thayetmyo, and another on the east bank of the river about Nyaungbinzeik, with other elements moving to the northeast up the Sinjek Valley.

The communiqué said that action April 6 was confined mainly to contact by enemy patrols on the Irrawaddy Front.

"There was not much air activity during the day," the communiqué said.

Meanwhile Chungking announced that fresh Chinese reinforcements had reached the Burma Front and had bolstered and stabilized the Chinese positions north of Toungoo, it was reported here.

The reinforcements, it was said, are taking over the front-line positions from the Chinese division which withdrew from Toungoo, giving that weary force a breathing spell.

Southwest Pacific:

The Australian Air Minister, Arthur S. Drakeford, announced today the completion of a "new network of Allied airdromes across Northern Australia," according to an All-India report picked up by the CBS short-wave listening station.

Australian and American bombers were active again, attacking Japanese-occupied Lae in New Guinea, and damaging several enemy aircraft, an Australian communiqué said.

The Japanese threw up intensive antiaircraft fire, but no effective interception was encountered.

Several Japanese bombers were damaged April 6 in attacking Port Moresby, New Guinea, and two of the defending Australian fighter planes were lost, a communiqué said.

One of the Allied pilots was saved, however, and the raid on Port Moresby was declared a failure.

Meanwhile, from Chungking come reports that 13 Japanese transports and six warships had been sighted off Amoy, on the South Coast of China.

American military and naval authorities state that as the war enters its fifth month the United Nations are approaching, if they have not actually attained, numerical airplane equality with Japan in the Australia and Burma-India theaters.

This was shown March 11 in the smashing of the first big invasion thrust at Australia before it could get under way from New Guinea. It was shown again last week end when a "Pearl Harbor" attack on Ceylon became a bitter Japanese defeat.

Over the Western Pacific as a whole, however, Japan still has superiority of plane strength and may have it for months. Thus if it makes an all-out drive in any particular region it undoubtedly can win control of the air there.

Airmen recently returned from the fighting zones report that the best Japanese pursuit planes, the "Zero Fighter," can out-maneuver the American P-40 type, although the P-40 compensates for this with greater armor protection and leak-proof gasoline tanks.

Japanese pilots are excellent fliers, but American pilots have been able to outfight them repeatedly, even when greatly outnumbered.

Chinese Guerrillas Wreck Supply Trains

By the Associated Press

Chungking, April 7

Two Japanese supply trains were wrecked near Hankow in the past two weeks by land mines planted by Chinese guerrillas along the Peiping-Hankow Railway, a communiqué said today.

Casualties were heavy, and a large amount of war equipment and supplies was destroyed, the communiqué said.

Government Will Curb Vigilantes, Mrs. Roosevelt Assures Japanese

SEATTLE, Wash., April 7 (AP)—A leader of the Japanese-American Citizens' League has released a letter from Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt in which the President's wife expressed confidence that the Government would "provide protection against vigilantes and misguided private citizens."

The letter was in reply to one sent to President and Mrs. Roosevelt by James Y. Sakamoto, editor of an English-language newspaper for Japanese here and General Chairman of the League's Emergency Defense Council for Seattle. Mr. Sakamoto had asked that the Japanese undergoing evacuation be given some means by which they could prove their loyalty to the United States.

Dutch Commission Formed in Australia

By the Associated Press

Sydney, Australia, April 7

Lieut. Gov. H. J. van Mook of the Netherlands Indies announced today formation of a Netherlands Indies Commission in Australia and New Zealand to deal with all non-military matters.

He said the principles of Dutch contribution to unity of the war effort had been agreed upon in discussions with the Australian Government and the United States Command and that he intended to go to London to consult his Government.

Latter-Day Saints Told Church Stable

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, April 7 (AP)—Leaders of the Latter-Day Saints Church heard assurance of the financial stability of the institution and an accounting of expenditures.

David O. McKay, second counselor in the first presidency, told the annual conference that $4,420,035.41 was received in 1941 from tithes and other sources and was returned to the Stakes and Wards for construction, maintenance and operation of buildings, mission activities, schools and temples, hospitals and relief assistance.

Full Story of Rubber Debacle Is Being Told in Senate Inquiry

Continued from Page 1

story starts in the summer of 1940. About that time the State Department warned the Administration that danger of war with Japan was great, and that interruption of the rubber supply was not inconceivable. How strong a warning the State Department gave is not known. But indications are that it—more than most other agencies of the Government—had a realistic view of the whole matter.

At this time in Washington there was functioning an agency with a long name, the National Defense Advisory Commission. It had no real power. It went around Washington with its hat in its hand. Head of the section dealing with materials was Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., assisted by William L. Batt, now WPB. It recommended, and forcefully urged, and finally put its recommendations in writing: the immediate start of big pilot-plant synthetic rubber production program, at the rate of 100,000 tons a year. Mr. Batt testified before the Truman Committee recently. He produced copies of the written recommendation, signed by Mr. Stettinius, which he himself had written and sent to Mr. Jones.

Plans Got Just Nowhere

The Batt-Stettinius recommendations got nowhere. Mr. Batt could only wait therefore—and hope that he had been wrong.

Responsibility for the next move rested on Jesse Jones. As head of the RFC he had the authority to make loans to set up pilot plants and start the synthetic program. Mr. Jones has testified on what happened, once in May, 1941, and again in a report of March 21, 1942. Now he is on the stand again today.

Little was done between the fall of 1940 and the spring of 1941. He had strong reasons. First, as he testified, he "didn't know anybody expected us to lose the East Indies." Second, establishment of an un-economic high-cost private rubber industry would only mean demands for tariffs after the war.

Incidentally, this difficulty has since been circumvented by having the plants Government-owned, as Vice-President Wallace insisted.

Mr. Jones pointed out also that he could persuade "neither the rubber companies nor the oil companies owning the patents . . . to spend any of their own money in manufacturing synthetic rubber." Mr. Jones did not want to spend Government money on what seemed like a pretty silly notion in 1940.

Brings In President

He did, however, take what seemed to him reasonable precautions. The Stettinius-Batt recommendations were vetoed as too grandiose. But limited operations were undertaken.

As Mr. Jones explained in his report of March 21, the action was "approved" by the President and "the President concurred in this course." This phrase is significant, and upon it rests the argument that Mr. Roosevelt shared equally with Mr. Jones any blame attached to failing to foresee the future.

Agreements for a synthetic production program were gradually explained, so that by May, 1941, the 100,000-ton recommendation of Messrs. Stettinius and Batt was finally translated into contracts with private firms.

Mr. Jones argued that synthetic plants could be built and put in operation in 18 months, so it was decided to amass a stock pile sufficient to last 18 months. Some 700,000 tons of natural rubber have been stored for this end.

Unexpected Always Happens

Where the program faltered was in the following particulars:

The Japanese captured rubber areas faster than expected; America's allies were less far-sighted that the U. S. and America has been supplying them with rubber; there was an unprecedented consumption of rubber in 1941, due to failure to halt auto production; the shipping shortage held up rubber supplies; failure to give synthetic rubber plants high priority ratings has held back their completion.

Statistically, synthetic production at the end of 1942 will be 90,000 tons; by the middle of 1943, 300,000 tons; by the end of 1943, 700,000 tons, and meanwhile Mr. Jones has located sources of another 200,000 tons.

This leaves two matters for debate, whether Mr. Jones was to blame for failing to start the synthetic production earlier; and whether the Standard Oil Company of N. J., which held the synthetic rubber patents, retarded production because of its close tie-in with the Hitler-dominated German Chemical Trust, I. G. Farbenindustrie.

Everybody Blames Everybody Else

Mr. Jones' responsibility is a matter of debate. The matter is up to the Truman Committee. A great deal of buck-passing has been going on in Washington. Following publication of Mr. Jones' March 21 statement, certain columnists, Arthur Krock and David Lawrence, argued that Mr. Roosevelt was responsible since he "concurred in" Mr. Jones' course.

Walter Lippmann, on the other hand, in sharp disagreement, argues that a war President must leave technical decisions to subordinates, and that "the President is responsible for Mr. Jones but that Mr. Jones was responsible for the rubber supply."

The other issue deals with Standard Oil. This had just been thrashed out before the Truman Committee, Thurman Arnold charged, and W. S. Farish, President of the Standard Oil, vigorously denied, that synthetic rubber shortage was due to "suppression of independent experimentation" and that "Standard Oil delayed the use of buna rubber in this country because the Hitler Government did not wish to have this rubber exploited here for military reasons."

German Product the Best

Standard developed the butyl process. The I. G. Farbenindustrie developed the buna process. According to Mr. Farish, the latter type of rubber is far superior. The best butyl will do, so far, is produce tires that will last 10,000 miles, Mr. Farish says, when operated at less than 35 miles an hour. Buna rubber, on the other hand, is as good as real rubber.

Mr. Farish says his company pleaded with the Government to get on with the synthetic production. It even continued one experimental plant when, for mysterious reasons, the Government told it to discontinue it. On the other hand he agrees that distribution of patents to independent rubber companies was held up, pending an effort to develop the product under the terms of the cartel agreement with the German Dye Trust.

Jones Testifies in Senate On U. S. Synthetic Rubber

Continued from Page 1

prised at the small amount of the British stockpile.

Mr. Jones testified that the Government met reluctance from the so-called "International Rubber Committee" to sell large excess amounts of rubber to the United States when negotiations were started with its representative, Sir John Hay, in 1940. The Committee expressed anxiety lest accumulation of such large amounts would break the price after the war.

"Then some of these kinfolk that we have to supply now are partly responsible for there not being enough rubber to start with?" asked Senator Clyde L. Herring (D) of Iowa.

Russian Output Cited

Mr. Jones agreed, adding that Russia, which, with Great Britain, is now taking rubber from the United States, is producing an indeterminate amount of synthetic rubber.

He added that practically all the available supply of Malayan crude rubber was shipped out of the Indies without falling into Japanese hands after Pearl Harbor. The Government's own stock pile increased 100,000 tons and that of the country as a whole 260,000 tons after Pearl Harbor.

Mr. Jones said the Government agreed to buy all the rubber the International Rubber Committee would make available, at from 18 to 20 cents a pound. There was no obstacle about the price, he said, the difficulty was to persuade the Committee, composed of private British and Dutch business interests, which controlled the supply, to increase the amount.

"It was just another case of business as usual," commented Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine.

Quizzed on Delays

Mr. Jones was questioned on the alleged delays in holding up America's synthetic rubber production program, of which he was in charge. It was testified earlier by William Batt, of the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense that in October, 1940, a program calling for 100,000 tons of synthetic rubber annually was urged upon the President.

Mr. Jones said today, "I thought we were following his and Mr. Stettinius' recommendation." He argued that "there were plenty of unsettled questions delivered to us by Mr. Batt," and declared "the members of the National Defense Council were themselves not in agreement on what to do or how to do it."

Sequence of Development

Tracing the time sequence in the subsequent development of the program, he said that by May 19, 1941, it was possible to enter into contracts for the construction of plants for a smaller program, originally designed for four plants with initial equipment for 2,500 tons each, but with capacity increased later to 15,000 tons each. He argued with this increased capacity, amounting to 60,000 tons, plus 30,000 tons plant capacity, construction of which was instituted by private industry, "the recommendation of Messrs. Batt and Stettinius was met."

Mr. Jones denied that there had been any untoward delay. With big additional synthetic commitments made since, he said that total synthetic production by the end of 1943 should be at the rate of 700,000 tons annually.

"Even with this production," he said, "civilians must conserve tires and rubber in order to meet our military needs."

Members of the Committee asked Mr. Jones questions with considerable deference, with the exception of Senator Brewster, who pressed the witness on the gap between the Batt-Stettinius recommendations in October, 1940, and the time the Jones program finally was negotiated, in May, 1941.

Senator Brewster found hard going with his witness. At one point he asked Mr. Jones if the Batt-Stettinius recommendation to set up "a committee of experts" had been followed.

"I don't know what you call experts," rejoined Mr. Jones. He explained that he had consulted with informed technical men.

"Did you have a committee of technical experts, or did you not?" demanded Senator Brewster.

Difference of Opinion

"I do not know. We had a committee. We had a great many people working on it."

"I think we may conclude you did not have one."

"That is your opinion; it is not mine," said Mr. Jones.

Senator Brewster, like other Senators, expressed surprise over the hesitation of the Dutch-British International Rubber Committee in 1940 to increase rubber shipments to the United States. Mr. Jones said the shipments were delivered in New York, rather than San Francisco, allowing only two instead of three round trips in the same time. He said the Rubber Committee had complete control over the world rubber supply and set the price.

"Was it not a very unfortunate policy that restricted the production of rubber in 1939 and 1940?" asked Senator Brewster.

"Yes—we were ready buyers and constantly urged them to increase supplies," said Mr. Jones.

Mr. Jones indicated that hopes for supplementing, to any great extent, United States rubber supplies from Central and South American sources and guayule growing are "greatly exaggerated." He observed that guayule probably could not be produced at 50 cents a pound, adding "but if it can we would be glad to have it at that price right now."

Axis Garrison In Czech Town Revolts, BBC Says

NEW YORK (CSB)—All the occupation troops in the protectorate of Bohemia-Moravia have been placed under special military tribunals of the Waffen SS political police in consequence of the revolt of a German garrison in a Czech town, the BBC reported recently in a German-language radiocast.

The soldiers complained and this resulted in a clash with their officers. The soldiers shouted: "We are fed up with war. We want to go home," BBC stated.

"A strong formation of Waffen SS was sent to the barracks. A fight took place between the soldiers and Waffen SS men. Four soldiers were killed and sixty were arrested.

"The occupation troops of Adobiche have been relieved."

In another broadcast BBC said Germans have been compelled to establish a special German quarter in Warsaw, the Hamburger Zeitung was quoted as writing that Germans should be concentrated in one quarter as soon as possible. For as long as they occupy houses inhabited by Poles, they are exposed to the risk of sudden attack and their life is in constant danger. This German quarter in Warsaw will be guarded, especially at night, by strong detachments of the police.

Geodetic Survey Craft Damaged or Missing

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP)—Rear Admiral L. O. Colbert, Director of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, announced that both of his agency's ships in the Philippine Islands were either damaged or missing.

Replacement Tubes Only Job Except War for Radio Trade

News in Radio

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Plenty of vacuum tubes to keep present radio sets in operation, though there will be a drastic curtailment of types, is expected to be the only commercial task that will remain for the radio industry, according to Washington circles.

Although radio set makers have until April 22 to convert their plants to complete war production, many are already well along in this step. It is now believed doubtful, according to these same capital circles, whether these plants will be able to make parts for service and replacement.

Plans are being discussed, however, it was learned, to permit building up a stockpile of tubes for receivers. Elimination of 368 types of tubes, now considered obsolete, rare, or used in automobile receivers for which there is now no market, will aid, it is expected, in simplifying the production of the stockpile.

In the growth of radiocasting and commercial radio large numbers of new types of tubes have been evolved. Naturally, too, many types of old equipment still in use contain tubes that have long since been made obsolete by the industry's progress.

For some time the radio set industry discussed with the War Production Board officials the idea of producing "Victory" receivers, just as the bicycle industry is turning out "Victory" bicycles. But apparently this plan was dropped, even though it provided for the production of receiving sets using second-grade material and a minimum of critical products.

Caution on the Warners

Caution in the use of automatic radio warning devices for installation on receiving sets was urged by E. K. Cohan, chief engineer of the Columbia Broadcasting System, who said they were not aldays what they are "cracked up to be." Mr. Cohan, incidentally, was in no way referring to the so-called "alert" receivers, mentioned in this column previously, which operate by means of a sound signal of a certain pitch controlled by the radiocast station.

These new automatic warning devices, which Mr. Cohan believed might prove dangerous as blackout alarms, depend for their operation on a radio station that operate 24 hours a day. There are many such stations with all-day schedules, particularly in large cities.

There is a catch in it, however, Mr. Cohan said, if the device operates on this basis. He went on to say that it is technically impossible to run a radio station 24 hours a day without some interruption to the signal. Much of this would not be noticed by listeners but it would set off the alarm in these automatic devices.

A person awakened in the middle of the night by such an alarm might believe, for instance, that an air raid was in progress only to learn that it was caused by a station which might have been temporarily off the air due to tube trouble or power failure.

Another factor militating against automatic radio alarms, Mr. Cohan said, is the possibility that radio stations will be ordered to shut down in the event of an air raid. Thus the station's act of going off the air would start up raid alarms in sets so equipped, even though an actual alert signal might not be given to the public.

Home P. A. System

Many citizens now own a fair emergency public-address system in their radio sets, it has been pointed out by Lee McCanne, Assistant General Manager of the Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Manufacturing Company of Rochester, N. Y. Many sets are equipped with recording units which may be turned into public-address systems in an emergency.

Many recording units, Mr. McCane said, come equipped so that a microphone can be fed through the loud speaker system of the set. Ordinarily the microphone feeds direct to the cutting head which makes recordings on disk blanks. By connecting in the microphone to the set audio system, and turning the volume control up, a fair coverage of the surrounding area can be achieved. Local defense units and schools which do not have annunciator systems might keep this in mind, Mr. McCanne said, when making emergency preparations.

Raid Lesson Telecast

Television, considered a plaything by most of the public at present, was raised to a defense status when a television class in instruction for air-raid wardens was telecast by the National Broadcasting Company in New York and relayed to the General Eelectric Company's receiver in the Helderberg Mountains near Schenectady, N. Y., 129 miles northwest of New York.

Air-raid wardens, police chiefs, fire chiefs, and their associates, who were invited from the nearby villages of Altamont and Berne to witness the experiment, expressed the opinion that the television class was the most practical method of instruction yet devised. This group was enthusiastic over the completeness of training made possible by this method and stated they had "learned more through this one show than through all the literature read and all other courses of instruction combined."

G. E. officials believe that television receivers installed at strategic points throughout New York State would be a most efficient means of assuring proper and complete instruction for air-raid wardens and war-work volunteers in small communities. One class held in New York and telecast could reach every air-raid warden in the State, they said, by television. The cost of setting up training centers in the State might be reduced.

Radio Message to Yugoslavia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 7—Complete repudiation of any traitorous elements in Croatia or in any other part of Yugoslavia was made in an Easter talk by Dr. Ivan Subasich, Governor of Croatia, over CBS shortwave to Yugoslavia April 5.

"The attitude of our people—Croat, Serb and Slovene—toward the 'Quisling regimes in Zagreb, Belgrade or Ljublja is marked by the active resistance of our Chetniks or by the hard-boiled and unbreakable resistance of our peasants and workmen," Dr. Subasich said.

Yugoslavia's continued resistance to Germany through the guerrilla warfare carried on by the Chetniks will be recognized by the Allies after the war, he declared.

Outlining the specific demands of Yugoslavia after the war, Dr. Subasich said that all then specifically requested was recognition of their independent and free union in which the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes would be united by a freely expressed will on the basis of equality and on the basis of recognition of their rights and duties as individuals as well as a people.

"We are constructing today a new Yugoslavia, a better and more beautiful one than it used to be, free for everybody, just for everybody, equal for everybody, which is going to be ruled only by one will, a true will of the people, on the basis of democracy," he declared.

Today marks the anniversary of the entrance of Yugoslavia into the war, when Hitler invaded at dawn on April 6, 1941, bombing Belgrade in several fierce attacks which killed thousands.

The bombing came in spite of the fact that the City had been declared open and was attributed to vengeful action because nine days before, on March 27, the Yugoslav people had refused to become part of the Axis and had overthrown members of their own government who had signed a pro-Axis pact.

Escaping Seamen Sue for War Bonus

SEATTLE, April 7 (AP)—The crew of the sturdy little steamship Wilhelmina, which escaped from Japanese coastal waters and completed an epic voyage across the North Pacific to an Alaskan haven, filed a $34,000 suit for wages and war bonus.

The suit was filed in Federal Court as a libel against the ship. The complaint alleged the skipper promised the crew members, mostly Chinese, additional compensation at a conference after the ship veered away from the Japanese coast at the news of the war's outbreak last Dec. 7. It asserted the men would receive wages on the American scale, a war bonus, and such interest in the coal cargo as is customary for a crew that captures a prize of war.

The Wilhelmina actually is owned by a company with offices in Shanghai, the suit stated, although flying the Netherlands flag. The only men on the ship not joining in the suit were Capt. Jan N. Vollers, the radio operator, and the first officer.

The ship's flight wrote a colorful chapter into the North Pacific's maritime annals. The vessel, on a trip between two Japanese ports, turned towad Alaska after the Russian radio operator received the Pearl Harbor attack report. It was camouflaged at sea and had to dodge Japanese warships and overcome engine breakdowns on a 19-day trip on a week's rations.

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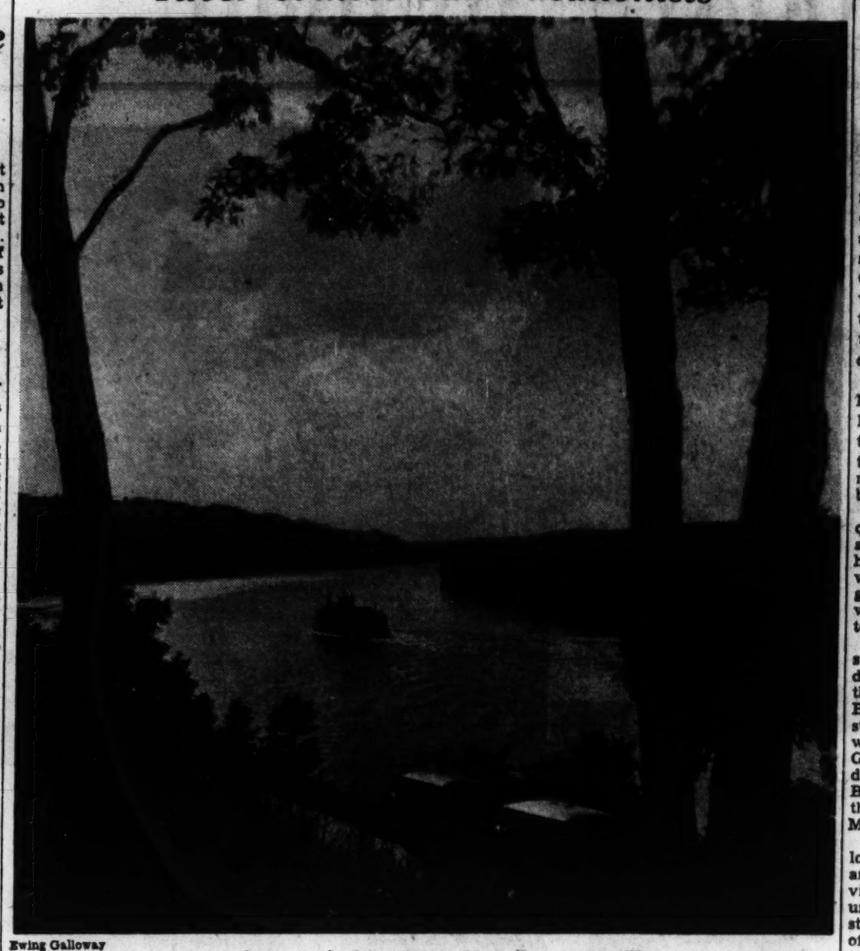

Ewing Galloway

Scene Along the Ohio River Near Louisville, Ky.

Old River Boat to Sail on 20-Day Cruise

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Leaving Cincinnati on May 10 the old stern wheeler Gordon C. Greene will make a 20-day cruise along the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers with stops at such colorful ports as Louisville, Ky., Evansville, Ind., Paducah, Ky., Natchez, Miss., Baton Rouge, La., and New Orleans, La.

One of the few river boats now in passenger service the Gordon C. Greene is equipped with all the modern comforts of steamship travel. Life aboard this old paddle wheeler is much the same as that experienced on an ocean cruise as deck games and dancing parties are arranged for the passengers during the voyage.

Three days of sightseeing have been arranged for New Orleans and vicinity, from where a cruise at the mouth of the Mississippi will ply the Acadian Coast, giving an enlightened acquaintance of the Evangeline Country which received the Acadian exiles.

Another sightseeing stop will be made at Greenville, Miss., with memory pictures of the shore towns of Osceola, Caruthersville, and New Madrid, the homeward stop being at Cairo, Ill.

Virginia's Three 'R's'

Virginia Beach is emphasizing the three R's for the summer vacation months—recreation, relaxation, and rest. Realizing the need of the defense workers and the busy executive for a complete change of scene and activity during the vacation period, all local efforts are being expanded to provide greater recreation facilities for the many thousands who are expected to vacation at Virginia Beach this year.

Golf, tennis, riding, sailing, fishing, surf bathing, and other sports activities associated with the summer season have been greatly enlarged and improved. Beach exercise classes, featuring a daily "physical fitness for defense" program, will be offered without cost at many points along the water's edge.

Ocean-front hotels will sponsor handball, soft-ball, volleyball, shuffleboard, and tennis tournaments among their guests. Because of earlier vacation periods, all of the leading hotels at Virginia Beach opened for the summer season over last week end.

Festive Southern Pines

The spring season brings a festive atmosphere to the entire North Carolina Sandhills resort section of Moore County. Not only is the region a mass of floral blooms but the hotels and clubs are crowded with northern visitors. Golf, tennis, and horseback riding will hold the spotlight in the field of outdoor sports for the next few weeks. In addition to the equestrian and golf activities, several concerts are scheduled for this week.

Mexico's Cuernavaca

The city of Cuernavaca, about a 50-mile drive from Mexico City, is fast becoming a favorite resort with hundreds of Americans. And, for that reason, Cuernavaca has undertaken a vast program to improve the tourist facilities there. Already new hotels are receiving visitors as well as neatly constructed pensions and tourist courts. Many offer, besides swimming pools, tennis and badminton courts. Cuernavaca's Country Club is one of the finest in Mexico and golf tournaments are played here throughout the year.

One of the chief attractions to tourists in Cuernavaca is the sandal industry, which offers a variety of colorful designs in the city's numerous curio shops. A new enterprise which was opened recently already has shown effect on textile patterns both in Mexico and in the United States. Child of a group of English expatriates, Artes Internacionales creates its own designs based on Mexican motifs, and weaves most of its own cloth.

The cloths are of lightweight wool and of silk, pre-shrunk and sun-tested, and painstaking work of applying the dyes is done by the proprietors themselves. Silver buckles and jewelry are designed to match the motifs of the same materials.

A new development is the fashioning of sandals of the same textiles. The company has a shop on Cuernavaca's main street, where its cloths are on display and where clothes are made to order. A customer can have a complete outfit of dress, turban, shoes, purse, and silver ornaments, all of harmonizing or the identical design.

Tourabouts

Travel Notes

In one month's time, enough reservations have come in to the Virginia Conservation Commission to engage practically all the cabins in Westmoreland, Hungry Mother, and Seashore State Parks from June 1 to Labor Day . . . Pennsylvania's hillsides soon will be carpeted with the varied hues of blooming wild flowers . . . Maple groves in the forests of old Quebec are brimming over with maple syrup . . . The American Express 94th Monthly Survey and Forecast for April sees plenty of travel ahead for the summer season.

Indoor Seed-Planting

Even before the buds burst and the leaves come out, you can enjoy a touch of spring by sowing seeds indoors. If this is your first try at this sort of thing, use large flower pots or small wooden boxes about 3 inches deep. If you are an old hand, you will probably use regular flats (shallow boxes of uniform size) which you can get at any nursery. In fact, some people take their flats each year to be filled at the nursery at the proper time. If you prepare your own, be sure and have a layer of broken crockery or stones at the bottom to ensure good drainage, and six one-third sand and one-third humus with your soil. Sift the soil to make it pulverized.

Large seeds such as zinnias, tomatoes, annual dahlias, marigolds, morning glories, etc., can be sown in straight rows. Flatten down the soil with a board, then with a knife blade or pointed stick, mark out furrows 2 to 2½ inches apart. These furrows should be 2 or 3 times the depth of the seeds, but read directions on each package to make sure.

Small seeds such as petunias, nicotiana, etc., need finely pulverized soil and are easier to handle if mixed with sand and scattered over the top, then pressed firmly with a flat board. Try to devote certain boxes to small seeds and others to the larger ones; likewise certain flats to seedlings that germinate at approximately the same time.

Three Things Needed

Seeds need three things in order to germinate; moisture, warmth and darkness. Many people cover their seed flats with brown paper until the seeds have sprouted. Others set their seed flats in a warm dark closet. They need to be watered enough to keep them from drying out. For this, set them in a tub or sink, filling the tub until the water comes just below the top of the flat and allowing the soil to soak up the water from between the cracks in the bottoms and sides of the seed boxes. You can also cover the flats with burlap, and water through that, or use a very fine sprinkler. Anything so the seeds won't be washed away.

When the seeds have sprouted set them in a sunny window. If you start watering them from the top at this time, be sure and do it in the morning before the sun gets too warm; the sun's heat becomes intensified through window glass and is apt to burn the leaves. Turn the flats daily to avoid having the plants all grow in one direction.

When the second set of true leaves appears, it is usually time to transplant seedlings. Move them to paper pots which are made for the purpose, or to ordinary pots, or set several dozen out in the cold frame. On warm days, the sash of the frame may be raised to give the plants good air circulation.

Study Directions

Study package directions to find what seeds should be sown where they are to bloom and consequently not planted indoors first. Sweet alyssum, all poppies, peas, beans are some of the plants which should not be transplanted. On the other hand, seed dahlias, marigolds, petunias, snapdragons, ageratum, asters, calendula, annual dianthus, salpiglossis, benefit by being started indoors. Sometimes delphiniums and pansies, if started indoors or in a cold frame in March, can be brought into bloom at the end of their first summer instead of waiting the usual two summers to mature.

Morning glories and some of the other vines are not ideal for indoor planting, but they take so long to bloom when planted outdoors that it is well worth trying. Sow only 2 or 3 seeds in paper or small clay pots and transplant outdoors by carefully emptying into the ground the whole contents of the pot.

In the vegetable line, tomatoes of course are ideal for planting indoors. In fact they must be planted indoors in the North to ensure fruit before frost. They come up readily and the young plants are of a good size to handle. Cauliflowers should be treated the same as tomatoes; that is, planted indoors first when the season is short. Cabbages planted in the house can be set out earlier than most plants, as soon as the ground can be worked. To keep a succession of growth, plant more seeds when you set out the plants started indoors.

E. S. P.

A Tuesday Feature

Degree for MacArthur

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP)—National University announced today that Gen. Douglas MacArthur had cabled acceptance of a Doctor of Laws degree. The degree will be conferred in absentia on June 12, the 51st anniversary of the assumption of chancellorship of the University of the General's grandfather, Arthur MacArthur who was head of the institution from 1891 to 1896.

Guggenheim Fellowships Given to 82

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 7—Eighty-two John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation Fellowships carrying total awards of $196,000 to scholars and artists, including seven women, from 22 states, two Canadian Provinces and Hawaii were announced here in the seventeenth annual series of awards by the Guggenheim Memorial Foundation.

In making the appointments, the Foundation trustees adopted a resolution that all fellows be informed that use of fellowships was subject to the requirements of any governmental service to which they might be called.

"Further, if any fellow is required for any national service in a manner and of a kind such that his stipend would contribute to the war effort, he may use the funds granted him while doing the work which the Government wants him to do," the resolution added.

The policy already has been pursued in individual cases, a Foundation statement revealed, citing the present work of Dr. Merrill K. Bennett of the Food Research Institute of Stanford University who went to Honolulu last summer as a Guggenheim fellow to study the diet of the Hawaiian Islands. Dr. Bennett is now chief statistician in the Office of Food Control of the Military Governorship of Hawaii.

"The Foundation has seen its long-term policy of training men and women for future leadership vindicated by the results achieved under the necessities of war," the statement declared. "The war work of the fellows cannot now be revealed, but when told, it will be an enlightening chapter in the history of the contribution of American scholarship to the military and naval power of the Nation."

The Committee of Selection for this year consisted of Dr. Frank Aydelotte, director of the Institute for Advanced Study, Chairman; Dr. Florence R. Sabin, Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research; Prof. Edwin Bidwell Wilson, Harvard University School of Public Health; Prof Linus Pauling, of the California Institute of Technology, and Prof. Wallace Notestein, of Yale University.

The largest group of fellows this year will study medical, biochemical, botanical, and other living phenomena.

Among the award winners in other fields are Gustavus Myers, author of the classic "History of Tammany Hall," whose stipend will enable him to complete a book on the sources of bigotry in the United States, and John Dos Passos, well-known writer, who is preparing a life of Thomas Jefferson.

Another winner is a poetic taxicab driver named George Zabriskie, of Caldwell, N. J., author of a book of poems recently published. Mr. Zabriskie was named to a poetry fellowship.

The stipends, given for a year, are usually $2,500.

'The Order of Prang' Shunned by Eagles

LONDON, April 7 (AP)—American fliers in the RAF Eagle Squadrons have introduced a new decoration—"The Order of Prang"—but it never appears in official citations.

"Prang" is Eagle slang for crash. Any American pilot who damages his plane gets the decoration whether he wants it or not, if an investigation shows the damage might have been avoided.

The "order," a large wooden cross in the shape of a German iron cross, is presented at full dress parade together with a scroll detailing the damage.

For seven days the award must be worn.

"It's made the Americans put their planes down as if they were made of glass," one RAF pilot commented.

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The Christian Science Monitor
Woman's Page—April 7, 1942
10c

Today's Woman

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Women Find Much Yet to Be Done For Equality Under the Law —Injustices in Many States

Mrs. America—What is your status under the law? Today we publish the first of six articles by Jessie Wiley Voils regarding laws in the various states which discriminate against women.

By Jessie Wiley Voils

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Judge Anna M. Kross of the Magistrates Court of New York City leaned forward in her chair and said with great earnestness, "I like to think of Democracy as an engine. The fuel for that engine is politics. Those of us here in America believe that our engine is the finest in the world. What we must realize is that it will not function properly unless it has the best of fuel."

"And you feel that it is possible for the women of America to see that the fuel for that engine is of such 'high test' that it will not be handicapped on the long hard pull that is ahead?" I questioned.

"Indeed, I do," she said. "It is possible. But, will they do it?" She shook her head sadly. "I'm not at all sure. Over 20 years ago we were given the instrument to work with, but our progress has been far short of what it might have been. That instrument is the Nineteenth Amendment of the Federal Constitution. It states, 'The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.'

Still Many Unfair Laws

"And yet, we still have one State in which women cannot hold the highest offices. We have States that do not allow women to sit on juries. Some States have laws which handicap a married woman who wishes to enter the business world. Our inheritance laws are not the same for both sexes. The earnings of minor children too many times belong exclusively to the father. And everyone is aware that the complications caused by our 49 different marriage and divorce laws bring about absurd tangles."

Judge Kross thrust her hand deep into a brief case and brought out a late edition of a magazine, and then continued:

"We never pick up a magazine these days without reading articles in which women ask, 'What can I do?' Well, there's plenty to be done! For the second time in our memory sons are going forth to battle in a war of ideals. Mothers know that certain fundamental principles must prevail. But they don't want sacrifices made in vain.

Need Not Be in Vain

"They need not be made in vain if every woman will do her duty. No matter how isolated her community, no matter how congested her environment, she can do her part in the refining process that must go into the political fuel to run this great Democracy."

I looked around the office of the Social Service Bureau in which I was interviewing Judge Kross. Women were seated at desks dictating letters to girl secretaries. Other women came and went with legal papers in their hands. This bureau was organized in 1937 through the efforts of Judge Kross. Every year it hears from thousands who can find no solution to their problems in the law as it now exists.

Reason for Hope

"Do you feel that we are making some progress?" I asked.

"Certainly," Judge Kross responded heartily. "One thing that gives great hope is that we have passed through a dangerous era where many Americans were clamoring for what they termed success. By success they meant that they wanted to reach the place where it wouldn't be necessary for them to work any longer. Many did reach that place. And then what happened? They found that having nothing worthwhile to do made them miserable. They are ready to roll up their sleeves again. That is a good sign."

As I left Judge Kross I thought of those pioneers who did labor that women might advance in status.

A scant 100 years ago we had few legal rights, no political rights, and no economic status. The majority of leaders agreed with Blackstone, famous as compiler of Commentaries, whose common law assented perfectly with his statement: "Husband and wife are one, and that one is the husband."

It wasn't until 1848 in Seneca Falls, N. Y., that Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott called the first public convention women had ever held to discuss their rights. The criticism that descended upon those early leaders from both pulpit and press was tremendous. Less hardy souls would have given up the entire project as hopeless and have taken refuge in their kitchens.

Fought Hostility and Apathy

They did nothing of the kind! And two years later Lucy Stone called a National Woman's Rights convention in Worcester, Mass. She had the foresight to convert a number of distinguished men to the cause, and their presence at the convention did much to stem criticism.

And then, in 1851, that great Quaker lady, Susan B. Anthony, attended her first Woman's Rights convention. From that moment she fought the open hostility of men and the discouraging apathy of women.

After the Civil War, she and her band of loyal followers stood helplessly by while a million Negro men, many of whom were illiterate, were given the vote and thereby made the political masters of women. Think how discouraging that must have been to those women who believed in political equality for all!

Saga of Self-Denial

But the word defeat was not in the vocabulary of those pioneers. The entire history of the attempt of women to gain a foothold in a masculine civilization is a saga of courage, self-denial and stick-to-it-iveness. Susan B. Anthony never faltered until there arose another woman who had the social sagacity and the leadership ability to carry on, and to that woman, Carrie Chapman Catt, she handed the torch in 1900.

Last week, at her home atop a long hill in New Rochelle, New York, I visited Mrs. Catt. As she sat in her quiet library surrounded by treasures that mark every milestone in her great humanitarian career, it seemed incredible that this one gentle woman had done so much toward the advancement of all womankind. It is well to remember that she did not direct a great movement from any ivory tower. No indeed!

Always Had Vision

She carried the organization work into many states. She traveled weary miles in cinder-coated day coaches that offered no comforts of modern transportation. She wound over rutted country roads where any conveyance other than a horse and buggy would have been impossible. She talked in ill-heated kerosene-lighted halls. And always she visioned the potential power of organized women that was—and is!—so sorely needed.

Carrie Chapman Catt agrees with Judge Kross that we must get our own house in order. Old discriminating laws must be wiped from the statutes.

In a quiet voice, and yet one which had a ring of authority born of long experience, she told me, "The hour is late. We must work to make up for lost time. We know that Democracy, as we understand it, is the nearest approach to justice and equal opportunity. We must work to see that justice is meted out in our own country. Then, when the greater world call comes, we'll be able to offer proof of the feasibility of our way of life. Of course, if Herr Hitler wins this war there will be no peace conference. But he must not win. There must be a just peace. Women must be at that conference; that is their obligation. Men will make much of economics and the distribution of lands. Women, because of their maternal instincts, will be needed to remind men that we can consider the victory total only when restitution has been made to those nations which have been unjustly robbed. And we must see that women regain their rights which in so many countries have been wrested from them."

What We Can Do

"You say that we must work to see that justice is meted out in our own country, and Judge Kross has pointed out many instances where it is impossible because of discriminatory law for the courts to be impartial—how can women go about correcting these archaic laws?" I asked.

"Join one of the nation-wide organizations which is working for the advancement of women. Study the problems of the day, and give their whole-hearted support to the side they feel represents the highest right," she replied.

As I left, I looked back at the gracious, white-haired woman standing in the doorway. After more than half a century of hard labor for our advancement, she is not old. Her face is gently lined; her beautiful white hair waves back from a serene brow. And her voice, as it came in a benediction that was not meant for me alone but for the troubled women of all the world, was strong and clear, and I carried the music of that "Goodbye, and may God bless you," back down the long hill.

G. Maillard Kesslere

Workers of the past and present in the cause of justice for women under the law. Top left: Carrie Chapman Catt, veteran worker for women's rights. Top right: Susan B. Anthony (left) with Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who called the first public convention women ever held to discuss their rights. Lower left: Ethel Ernest Murrell, Florida attorney, Chairman Equal Rights Committee, National Association of Women Lawyers. Lower right: Judge Anna M. Kross, of the Magistrates Court of New York City.

We Treasure Buttons Now

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
New York

Rare is the New England attic which has not at some time or other held garments and other possessions which have rested there thriftily for close onto a century, and housewives have discovered in recent years that some of them conceal buttons that are literally "buried treasure." Occasionally a button so discovered has been known to bring as much as $50 from some ardent collector or dealer who has searched long for that particular series.

So rapidly has this button-hunting pastime gained importance that Lord & Taylor here recently installed its own antique-button department where customers may browse and buy.

For 75c, one may have a bronze beauty. For $135, one may purchase a fascinating and rare "charm string," or button necklace (strung exactly like the bead handiwork of a five-year-old)—quaint relic of old New England social life.

Quaint Custom

Popularly supposed to be an aid to matrimony, buttons were exchanged and strung. And never, never did a Massachusetts miss put more than 999 on her string. Supposed never to get married if their "charm string" contained a full thousand buttons, girls who wished to avoid spinsterhood were careful always to stop before the fatal thousandth button.

Miss Virginia Roper, Trimmings Buyer for this store, searched New England for this particular string, which in addition to its more ordinary items has buttons that are pre-Revolutionary. "But every button which is old is not necessarily valuable," said Miss Roper. "Unless it is intrinsically interesting and in good condition, there is little need of bothering about its worth. The best way to find out whether your buttons have any value is to consult standard books published by authorities and collectors. We often get letters from persons wanting to know if their discoveries are "rare finds." Sometimes they are, but just as often they are not.

"The jeweled French buttons, silhouettes behind glass, and hand-painted portraits are becoming scarce, and thus more valuable," she added.

Current Version

The button-exchange idea is not confined solely to girls of yesteryear, however. A twentieth-century version of the "charm string" is a bolero "swapping jacket" owned by Miss Jinnie Lou Sherman, 16-year-old high-school student. President of California's "Junior Button Society," Miss Sherman takes pride in a bolero outlined in buttons from the costumes of prominent movie and radio stars.

Thrift stores and secondhand shops are exciting sources of discovery, according to Mrs. Jessie MacKinnon, who is building up in her Massachusetts home a rapidly-enlarging acquaintance with tourist collectors. In her second year of collecting, Mrs. MacKinnon has learned to look for "peacock eyes, like their green and blue feathers," and "the little girl with an umbrella" and other items of rarity. Profits may sometimes be small on the more common buttons, but one enterprising mother has financed two college educations from her button earnings alone.

So next time the rain comes pattering down, do a bit of treasure hunting in your own attic.

Jane and Jim Find It Fun To Ration

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Whenever I hear people sighing over sugar and their possible sacrifices for democracy under rationing, I remember what Jane said. "It's a little hard for us to feel sacrificial on the subject," she said when several of us were talking about the awfulness of having to do without something-or-other. "Jim and I have been rationing ever since we were married, and we think it's fun!"

I happen to know their whole story—how they were married, almost without the proverbial shoestring to hang on, and how they stuck to their ideal that Jim should succeed in his profession even at the cost of going without bread and butter to keep the rent paid.

"But we never really went without anything," Jane told me once. "We just found other ways than money to achieve our heart's desire. Really, we feel quite ahead of the times on that score. For it's sure the world is going to find out that home is built of inward things, of vision and trust and loveliness of heart—intangibles that externalize themselves whether the world at large has a gold standard, a silver standard, or almost no standard at all."

Two Dollars Suffice

The night our group was talking about the high cost of living, Jane and Jim announced quietly that for the two of them, a weekly food budget of $2.00 had been sufficient. Even now, with prices going up all the time, they said the amount had scarcely doubled—and they had chicken once in a while, and coffee cake for breakfast; in fact, they had just about everything they wanted.

"Of course," said Jim, "you can't market as though you were Lady Bountiful spending coins just for the sake of making a good impression! You have to study foods—find things that are wholesome, satisfying, and attractive — and there are plenty such that aren't expensive. What's better," he added, challengingly, "than Southern spoon bread with creamed chipped beef?"

I sometimes think that we Americans have so long measured success by the amount we spend rather than by what we do with our money that a little rationing won't hurt us at all. And I am sure of this when I read articles about saving electricity by turning off the lights and saving tires by walking more. Why shouldn't people do these things anyway? It's no credit to America to have a class of people with wilted legs!

Last Sunday morning Jane and Jim asked me to go for a walk with them before church. A little stroll, they called it, but it covered five miles—and flowers, shrubs, trees, and houses that I'd never seen before for hurrying by so fast.

Take Positive Side

"Don't try too hard to be economical," Jane cautioned me when I brought up the question of rationing during our walk. "Think of it from the positive angle: 'What hast thou in the house?' If you've a big purpose, such as making home lovely or keeping business prosperous, let your big purpose be the main thing, and you won't notice the difference if you have to go without a pound of sugar or cuffs on your trousers!"

"But isn't cutting down a form of limitation?" I protested.

"The tree with the useless bough gets it lopped off, if the gardener's any good," Jim reminded me, "but the bough that bears fruit because of growth from within — that stays."

And then I remembered a conversation with a great educator I had last year. "Is all this progress?" he had asked, referring to the outwardness of so much of our living. And as I thought on that question, I realized we have no reason to complain about sacrifices. After all, "sacrifice" has "to make sacred" for its root meaning, and how are we going to know that democracy is sacred unless it grows from within us, and so has immortal roots?

K. H. H.

Soldier on Leave Has a New Friend In Mrs. Maurice T. Moore of U.S.O.

By Mary Kelly

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The solitary soldier spending his Saturday night at a Main Street soda fountain, the Navy recruit in a strange port looking for someone, "just someone who will listen to me for a while," has a new friend at court—a friend who thinks it's a matter of vital importance just how he feels on these off-duty hours. She is Mrs. Maurice T. Moore, Chairman of the National Women's Committee of the United Service Organizations, Inc., functioning in 43 States and 18 overseas bases.

To the average citizen, Uncle Sam's bulwark of soldiers, sailors, aviators, and marines calls up the picture of millions of men. To Mrs. Moore, it is a much more simple problem in human arithmetic. It all narrows down to one man.

Mrs. Moore was appointed last month to direct women's activities for U. S. O. Slender, chic, sympathetic, she sat in her office in the Empire State Building explaining why she has such high hopes for the American youth in service, why she, along with millions of other mothers, feels he is so highly deserving of the best support that can be given him, "the whole spirit of the American people." In a few days she would bid her own small boys, Michael and Thompson, a brief good-bye before going on a tour of the centers.

Ought All to Be Zealots

"Our service men—they don't like to be called 'boys'—have all the push and vigor we could wish them to have," she said. "I'm not the least bit worried about criticisms that they are soft or that their morale needs bolstering.

"If it does need bolstering, it may be because the men are not made to feel that civilians are standing right back of them. We ought to all be zealots, it seems to me.

"I believe fully that the war cannot be won, no matter how vast the production effort, until the whole spirit of the people is back of the fighting forces like an impelling drive."

Here there was a smiling reminder that the American woman has her part to play. Without her kindly help, the trainee might easily slip into feeling that he was living inside camp walls while the rest of the world was on the outside. Assurances that the rest of the country is with him seem abstract and idealistic unless those outside of camp express their concern for his welfare in practical ways.

Challenge to Civilians

In fact, the challenge from the realistic young man in service runs something like this, says Mrs. Moore: Do my fellow countrymen care enough about me to see that I get that accordion I've been wanting? How about a darkroom, where I can develop my negatives? Isn't there any one in this neck of the woods who can make a real New England clam chowder? What I want most is to meet nice older women. I've got a girl friend and she's okay, but there are a lot of things I could tell an older woman.

There isn't a worker in the U. S. O, but would jump at the chance to set the friendly machinery in motion to grant such requests. You're certain of that after a talk with Mrs. Moore.

"Many women in the 419 clubs and 218 other units, located in isolated areas as well as in towns and cities, are doing a 'marvelous job,'" she said, "in carrying out the organization's aim of 'making homes away from home.'" In some instances the cheerful initiative of some one woman has been responsible for establishing a wholesome environment in a humble little U. S. O. hut that proves more of an attraction to the men than any entertainment the community can offer.

Maintaining the largest theatrical circuit in the world, the organization gives camp shows at no cost to the men. In addition to the many organized features of entertainment such as dances, Sunday night suppers, and vesper programs, the centers are headquarters for games and sports, arts and crafts work, discussion and study groups.

The task immediately confronting Mrs. Moore as Vice-Chairman of the $32,000,000 fund-raising campaign from May 11 to July 4, is the organizing of citizens' committees in 6,000 communities.

In line with her feeling about the entire work, the purpose is not alone fund-collecting, she emphasized, but interesting each citizen in the "individual needs of the service men, down to the last man, seeing that he gets letters from home, his home town paper, et cetera." Many national women's groups are cooperating.

Has Wide Experience

A wide experience in national and international organizations, such as the United China Relief and the foreign division of the Young Women's Christian Association, of which she was chairman, has prepared Mrs. Moore for her newest large-scale activity.

Previous to her marriage to Mr. Moore, a lawyer, she was a contributor to "Time" magazine, the editor of which is her brother, Henry R. Luce. Her interests are varied and stimulating. There is the town house at 1000 Park Avenue, with its Chinese tapestries, jade and art, reminiscent of her early days in Shantung Province, China, where her father, the late Rev. Henry W. Luce, was a Presbyterian missionary. Also there is the home at Weston, Conn., where she finds opportunity for her hobbies of gardening and tennis, in addition to the round of family, educational, and club activities that took her attention before the U. S. O. stepped in.

Good Cooking Brings in the Patrons

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This is the story of a woman who had faith in the idea that a superior meal is valued above rubies by men and women everywhere, and that they will, if necessary, travel miles off the beaten track to eat it.

But even Mrs. Virginia Rowell McDonald, owner and operator of the famous McDonald Tea Room at Gallatin, Missouri (population, 1,500), would have been speechless with surprise eleven years ago if some prophetic good fairy had whispered to her that by the spring of 1942 she would be serving customers from every corner of the United States, and that her tea room would have been named one of the ten best eating places in the country, not to mention the best in the middlewestern states.

Hit by the Depression

A friendly, comfortable, gray-haired woman, Mrs. McDonald was born in Austin, Texas, and came to Gallatin to live after her marriage in 1907. Her husband was a salesman for a hardware company until he gave up this work to be with his wife when she became ill. Debts were incurred, and then along came the depression and the failure of the bank in Gallatin. Charley McDonald was a sad man as he told his wife of their desperate financial situation. But as she lay on a couch recovering her strength, her chief thought those days was "What can I do to help us out?" Then the light of a slowly-forming idea broke over her. Excitedly she called her husband.

"Charley, I was brought up on good cooking, and even if I do say it, my mother was the best cook in the whole state of Texas, which is covering lots of territory. She taught the rest of the women in our family, including me, to cook as she did. Now if I only had some place where I could broil steaks and make corn muffins, I think folks would come to eat them."

Charley McDonald didn't have to be told about his wife's ability in the kitchen. For almost twenty-five years he had enjoyed her cooking and marveled at it. But it took more than good cooking to open a restaurant, he pointed out. It also took capital, and capital at that time, to use a Missouri expression, was what the McDonalds had the least most of.

Besides, he reminded her, Gallatin wasn't on the main highway to anywhere; it was a little town on a state road. Gallatin folks ate at home. Who, outside Daviess County, would ever hear of the place? Besides, there was a depression and nobody was going to pay much for a meal in a little place like Gallatin.

"Hot Dogs" as a Starter

Besides . . . He made her three tables, painted them bright vermilion color with a can of leftover carriage paint, and set them up in an old blacksmith shop. It was all crazy and illogical, but anyhow they didn't have much to lose.

To get people into the little shop, Mrs. McDonald used hot dogs as a bait. When the first few customers dropped in for a wiener and bun, she artfully suggested that they try her corn muffins—free of charge, of course. They were so delicious that the customers forgot all about the "hot dogs" and started clamoring for more muffins.

Then she suggested to her husband that he go uptown and invite every traveling salesman he saw to come to the tea room for a free meal. There was a slight barrier to surmount in the words "tea room" from which men shy as from a lingerie department, but desire for a good meal overcame this hesitancy and they gratefully partook of the steak, ham, and fried chicken served them. Thus the word spread around the fraternity of traveling salesmen.

Motorists made a point of coming to McDonald's for their meals. They told their friends back home, who discovered that Gallatin, eighty miles from Kansas City, was a comfortable after-church drive on Sundays.

Corner Now Beautified

A few years prior to the opening of the tea room, McDonald's corner, where the blacksmith shop had stood since 1868, had worn the unhappy distinction of being known as the ugliest spot in town.

As soon as the tea room was assured success, the beautification of McDonald's corner became the next job. The shop was painted ivory white, the ditch was filled, and flowers and a hedge were planted. Inside, too, Mrs. McDonald was making the place charming and attractive.

"One thing I am proud of," said Mrs. McDonald, "is that not one drop of liquor in any form has ever been served here, nor will it ever be. Some restaurant owners seem to think that you can't be successful without offering at least beer, if nothing else, but I have proved that this is not true."

It is Mrs. McDonald's earnest belief that a person has talent for cookery, just as a talent for art or music. She herself has always loved to cook and has looked upon it as a high form of art. Love of cooking is the basis from which a good cook is made, she declares.

Jean Van Evera

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Harvard Makes Eclipse Then Observes Corona

By Olga Edith Gunkle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Denver, Colo.

Honeymooning couples have always loved to star gaze but W. O. Roberts and his brown-haired young wife get paid for it—and by the dignified authorities of Harvard University at that.

For Walter Roberts and his wife have charge of the newest solar observatory, opened at Climax, Colo., to house the "Coronagraph," a new-fangled telescope which takes artificial eclipses of the sun and allows astronomers to observe the corona at all times. The instrument is said to be the only one in the Western Hemisphere.

Along with the fun of opening up a sky line observatory, the Roberteses have had the joy of starting life together in a house perched atop the Divide.

Expert Photographer

Walter is an expert photographer as well as an astronomer, a fact which led Dr. Donald Menzel of Harvard to select him for this post in the western observatory. For part of Mr. Roberts' work will be to secure clear photographs of the sun's corona.

"Everything here is heated electrically," Mr. Roberts explains, "so that no fumes may get into the atmosphere and cloud the pictures. Here the air is rain-washed and high and clear. That's one reason the station was built in this part of the country."

"Dr. Menzel furnished the house. I think he did a fine job," Mrs. Roberts confides. Somehow one is surprised to think of the brilliant young astronomer, head of the Department of Astrophysics and author of textbooks, as picking out furniture for newlyweds. But then astronomers must get their heads out of the clouds now and then and do practical work.

I had a notion that an astronomer might walk into a department store and ask absent-mindedly, "Two billion light years of linoleum, please. Enough to reach from the planet Jupiter to the sun." But apparently Dr. Menzel knows what he wants, for this mountain-top house is most comfortably furnished for the newlyweds.

Mr. Roberts took us into the small dark room where he develops the pictures he gets of the sun's corona. Then into the "shop" filled with tools for fixing the giant telescope "coronagraph," then down the hall and into the observatory itself.

Why It Is Unheated

"The observatory is unheated," he said. "Warmth would disturb the delicate mechanism."

He is enthusiastic about the observatory. "You see the peaked iron roof? That's different construction than you usually see in an observatory. It will shed snow easily. Then the windows above open in sections to let the telescope out. This circular cement construction of the walls is different, too.

"All the instruments inside are controlled by electricity. The coronagraph is fixed so that we can get pictures with the electric timer every 10 seconds. See, I'll turn it on."

We look with wonder at the 16-foot coronagraph which was originally invented by B. Lyot of Paris, then perfected by Harvard astronomers for observing the corona of the sun. The corona, or envelope of light surrounding the sun, has usually been studied only when there is a total eclipse of the sun. But now, by a series of filters inside the barrels of the instrument, the light is diffused so that artificial eclipses are made possible and pictures may be taken of them.

"What's the gray box-like affair next to the coronagraph?"

"That's the spectograph which can be attached to the coronagraph. This is another type of camera which uses special photographic plates four-by-ten inches in size which will record the chemical reactions of the sun.

"Then we have an electric camera and an electrically operated movie camera. This will record the halo or prominences of the sun. The prominences are disturbances—probably gases which move at the rate of 300 to 500 miles a second.

"These disturbances may extend 600,000 miles from the edge of the sun. The sun is probably 96 million miles away from the earth, but these activities upon it are believed to have a definite influence upon the earth, such as perhaps causing magnetic storms such as occurred Easter Sunday a year ago when your radio went on the blink. Communications were tied up all over due to sun spots . . . or storms."

"What do you hope to do with this coronagraph?"

"Make such observations that we'll be able to foretell such magnetic storms in advance and at least forestall trans-Atlantic broadcasts on such dates. Perhaps predict weather. Dry and wet seasons. Get pictures which will show the ordinary man the extent of the sun storms. Give accurate information to scientists." He speaks modestly and prefaces his remarks with, "We hope to accomplish this."

The observatory is the result of more than six years of work. The site was chosen because of the clear skies and rain-washed air and the great number of clear days when observations may be made.

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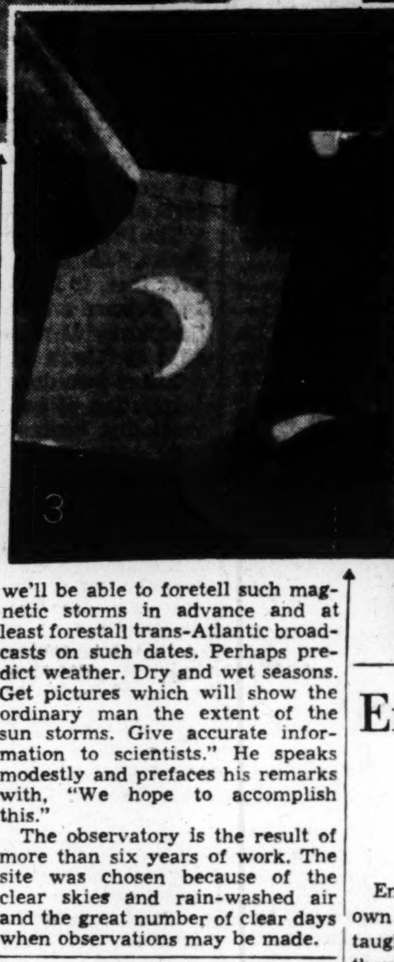

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J. Goodman

(1) Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Roberts and the "coronagraph" at the new observatory at Climax, Colo. The coronagraph makes artificial eclipses of the sun, by means of invisible glass filters inside the barrel. Mr. Roberts takes movies of these "eclipses" and makes other astronomical observations. Mrs. Roberts enjoys keeping house at 11,318 feet where potatoes take a couple of hours to boil! (2) Year-round solar observatory where daily motion pictures are taken of the sun's corona by means of the coronagraph, an instrument perfected by Harvard University. (3) An artificial eclipse taken by this new type instrument. The skyline Observatory at Climax opened last September under the general direction of Dr. Donald Menzel of Harvard with Walter Roberts in charge of the solar observatory. (4) Mr. Roberts adjusts the electric timer which governs the taking of motion pictures of the sun's corona.

English Made Second Language In Argentine Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Buenos Aires, Argentina

English has finally come into its own as the first foreign language taught to Argentine students, although not without a struggle dating back a quarter of a century in which diplomats have often intervened.

The order of preference now established is English, French, and Italian, but efforts are continually made to upset this ranking. For instance, Don Carlos Saavedra Lamas, Rector of the University, has been approached by the Institute of the University of Paris in Buenos Aires and the French-American Committee requesting his intervention because of the latest reformed curriculum in Normal and secondary schools.

Objection has been taken to taking French off the list of compulsory subjects. The Rector supports this objection, and it is not the first time that he has defended a foreign language. When Dr. Saavedra was Minister of Education in 1916 the study of Italian was stopped. The Italian Embassy promptly took steps which resulted in the inclusion of Italian again the following year for the fourth and fifth grades.

When the studies program was modified for industrial schools, three years ago, English was substituted for French. The French ambassador also protested to the Government. This time diplomacy failed. By 1939 it was quite obvious that English was much more useful than French in the Industrial Schools, and the reform was carried through.

It was in the same year that it was decided progressively to stop teaching English instead of French in some Normal Schools. A partial change of this character made it rather difficult for students going from one school to another. This, too, was canceled.

American Embassy Interested

The American Embassy is understood to have taken an interest in these changes. Surprise was expressed to the Argentine Government, for it refused to believe that English was not of extreme usefulness to teachers in their future careers. Moreover, it was pointed out that the study of Spanish had increased in the United States to develop good neighborliness between the Spanish-speaking countries and North America.

Last year, when it was decided to settle the languages question once and for all, it was considered prudent to avoid further diplomatic intervention by retaining all three languages, which have been taught in Argentine schools for the last forty years. These were French, English, and Italian, in the order previously accepted.

It was found inadvisable to maintain the simultaneous teaching of these three langauges from a pedagogical viewpoint, so they were made optional, with emphasis placed on the point that English comes before French and Italian. Actually, however, there is no question of ranking, as English is almost automatically elected by students as a first language.

The committee, in announcing its decision, agreed that the obvious solution arose from the answer to the question: Which language would be of the greatest use? It said there was only one answer to that. To quote the official judgment:

"From a practical viewpoint, English is unquestionably the first. Statistics published by the League of Nations showed that more than 300,000,000 people in the world speak English, while those speaking French are only 110,000,000. In the Americas about 140,000,000 speak English and only 3,000,000 French, and the private teaching of English shows that it is the favorite language."

Argentine investigators agreed with the International Education Office that the teaching of English tends to gain importance and points out the interesting fact that, in this country, the teaching of English is five times greater than French. The teaching of French has remained static since 1910.

German Not Offered

Commenting on the same office's report that English, German and French are the three vital languages for cultural purposes, the investigators pointed out that German had never been included in the Argentine curriculum, chiefly due to its difficulties, though, it is added, that the language is not a popular one.

On the other hand, the study of Italian has made it possible for Argentine students to become familiar with German works, as many of these have been translated into Italian and adapted to Latin mentality.

Furthermore, the Italian language is considered of considerable value for those who study exact sciences, physics and natural sciences, as also for the classics if one does not know Greek or Italian. Therefore, the decision has been reached to maintain the three languages in the school programs in the following order of preference: English, French and Italian.

This means that 100 per cent of the Arts graduates of Argentine universities will have studied English; 75 per cent French and 25 per cent, besides studying English, will have studied Italian. All of them will have learned a Saxon language spoken in the most important American country and a Latin language spoken in Europe.

Aviation Kit for Schools

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

So that school teachers can keep step with youngsters who want to know more about aviation than the school books tell them, the United Air Lines has produced a new teaching kit for grade and high school instructors.

The kit contains a teachers' manual, aviation instruction hints, photographs illustrating features of modern air transportation, and a map of the nation's airlines. It's designed to give most of the answers youngsters want.

Children and young people seem more keenly interested in aviation than their elders are, the United Air Lines says. For them aviation is occupying the place the automobile did for their elders a generation ago. And school books published 10 years ago don't have the latest facts about airplanes. For example, Bob, studying weather reporting, wants to know about airline weather reporting today. Bill, studying transportation growth, wants to know the newest things about air travel. And teachers bombard the Air Lines daily for information.

So the kit was prepared by Prof. William A. Wheatley, director of school and college relations for the United Air Lines.

The teachers' manual covers facts and figures on aviation progress, statistics on air mail and air express, airway facilities, airplane construction and maintenance, airline research, airways traffic control, employment opportunities in aviation, and a selected list of aviation terms.

English-Speaking Young People Should Make Friends Now

The Youth Round Table

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

England

Dear Chairman:

The time is long past when I ought to have expressed my thanks for the Youth Round Table. Through it I have derived so many varied benefits that I marvel that I have been so long in saying so.

Speaking to another Round Tabler very recently, I commented that one of the best day's jobs I ever did was to take the necessary steps to acquire new friends in the U. S. A. and Canada. To this he enthusiastically agreed. You see, he was in our home purely and simply because of contacts made through the Round Table. He had my address because we have mutual friends in America who "sit" with us at the Table.

Because of these contacts this member, who is serving with the RAF, was sitting before our fire, discussing subjects of mutual interest, despite the fact that he had arrived only a few hours previously in a city 200 miles from his home, and in which he had never before set foot (or seeing that he is in the RAF, should I say "touched down"?). To prove that we had really met, we conceived the notion of sending postcards, on which we both wrote, to our trans-Atlantic friends.

He has now left my district, but he has an impressive list of the names and addresses of Youth Round Tablers, upon whom he has every intention of descending. In fact, I believe he harbors dark designs of landing on the Round Table itself. No doubt he will be singing "Massachusetts, here I come!"

I seem to have gone a long and tedious way round in expressing my thanks. Perhaps I had better just say "Thank you, Round Table. Long may your polish gleam! You have brought a great deal of joy into my life and a great deal of sympathy for, and no little knowledge of, the country which is to be privileged, along with my own, to lead this unhappy world back to peace, prosperity and justice." (Mr.) A. C.

Texas

Dear Chairman:

I have always read and enjoyed the "Youth Round Table." I have missed reading it so I hope you will continue it, please.

Part of my defense work is cheering soldiers by entertaining them in many ways—to dinner in my home, taking them to church, sightseeing, and to parties. If any soldiers, sailors, air pilots, either Americans, Australians, New Zealanders, English or Canadians, would care to write, I promise to try to answer all letters I receive. My hobbies are painting, Spanish, reading, dancing, travel, music, golf. I keep a number of scrapbooks on various subjects clipped from the Monitor. I am knitting for the sailors, soldiers, and I am also doing work for the Red Cross.

(Miss) M. E. H.

A Tuesday Column

Through the Editor's Window

Neighborhood Little Sister

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Our neighborhood is populated with small boys. They spill out of all the houses, and spread over every open grass lot with their footballs, their baseballs, their G-Men and their war games. The old apple trees are pirate ships when they read "Treasure Island," and gunboats when they manage to trade marbles for weekly comic magazines down at school. We have polite (and on our part supposedly educational) arguments with them about skiing down our country road and making it too slippery for cars to go uphill, or plunging through our tulip beds as a shortcut to Eddie's house; and we sometimes have to shout to one another in our own home to be heard above the din they make just outside.

In other words they are just normal, active, utterly winning small boys—full of healthy animal spirits, and often very like the dogs that romp with them on Our Hill. If they have families (and at dusk the whistles and bells one hears from neighborhood back porches to call them in to supper or to bed do indicate certain parental claims) they seldom seem burdened with home ties. Indeed, anything in the line of domesticity could not logically be associated with them—until Celia came. But Celia has made things different.

Celia is the Baby Sister of Bobby and Timothy. When she first came home with her mother, there were "showings" at Bobby's home, which one after another of our small boys, carefully controlling his big clumsy feet, attended on tiptoe, leaning over the bassinet in wonder, and speaking softly for nearly a minute after he came out into the sunshine. Bobby and Timothy basked in reflected glory. We all asked about Celia when we passed by. Timothy's dimples came and went as he acknowledged that he "liked her."

That was three years ago. Next thing, the ball games moved en mass over under our rear windows. "Couldn't they play where they usually did?" "No, because Celia had to have her nap." The tone of voice of the combined neighborhood scrub team stoutly indicated that nothing in life was more important than Celia. We meekly accepted. Celia had her quiet and we had the ball game.

That spring Celia made her debut in a pram. But it was not the debut of most baby girls. The captain of the scrub team, the chief of the G-men, the Head Pirate, any of the rowdiest of the eleven small boys of our region might be seen at any time trundling Celia along our country road, bouncing her with great care over to the field where the game of the moment was in progress. One day we were hailed by the familiar shrill voice of Rodney, at the end of the driveway. He had wheeled Celia down the road all the way to our house to show her to us. She had on a new coat and bonnet, and was proudly flanked by three other small boys, none of them her brothers.

When Celia was two she bestowed her charming little presence upon the neighborhood games and wrestles. She never seemed unwelcome. When the locale would be suddenly shifted, say, from Eddie's broad lawn to the grove where the tree house was being built, some one of the small boys—often the seemingly roughest and toughest—would slow his steps to Celia's, and lift her gently over the stone walls. Familiar became the sight of the football game being bossed or criticized from the sidelines in a voice already intermittently rough with changing, its popular owner seated on the grass, with Celia nestled in his lap!

Celia rides a small tricycle now—not too surely. But she never lacks for big brother, adopted or actual, to help her across a rut or pick her up after a spill. When the snow was on the ground, Celia's sled had its place among the "flexible fliers." Furthermore, small Celia herself, enveloped in a bright snowsuit from her pale gold curls to her diminutive galoshes, more than once sped by us down the road clinging gaily to the back of some one of our "pirates" or "G-men" or "spy-ring sleuths."

The swiftest game of ball has time and again made room on the edge of the lawn for a slow, gentle game of "catch" with Celia, as some one of the star players drops out of the big game for a space to make happy a little girl. The other day in passing I saw three of our small boys sprawled on the ground, and as usual with them, our Neighborhood Little Sister. "Marbles," I thought. "Spring is here." But it wasn't marbles. They were telling a story, and with a sharp stick were drawing in a bare spot a picture to illustrate it,—for an absorbed and delighted little girl.

They are just normal, active small boys. To see them at their play, to hear their ready "Okay" and watch their multiple interests from week to week, you would not guess this tenderness. And it is something one would never mention to them. But it is abundantly present. Neighborhood Little Sister blesses us all.

A Tuesday Column

W. F. E. A. to Meet

The World Federation of Education Associations has accepted the invitation of the Canadian Teachers Federation to hold a meeting in Montreal, July 8-10, 1942.

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The Home Forum

Walking With a Stick

SPRING HAD TOUCHED my sleeve with a March wind and whispered that it was again time to perform some of the tasks of the season. So I brought out my auger, bored half-a-dozen holes in near-by maple trees, and placed pails and pans to catch the sprightly sap. Then, in the yard, I picked up branches and twigs pulled from trees by the white weight of winter. I examined our fences and our young apple orchard; and I even looked closely to see the condition of my own name painted on the mail-box. From the spring behind the house, I lifted up and discarded a few of last autumn's light leaves, now dark and heavy as ink-soaked blotters.

And through these activities, which really seemed less like work than like poetry, my thoughts leaped ahead to the other tasks, the other pleasures, which, as certainly as tiny fledgling buds turn into full-fledged leaves, each season offer themselves to folk who live in the country or in villages. I visualized flower-beds to be cleared of their winter mulch, bushes to be pruned, plots of passive soil to be leisurely spaded. I anticipated the pleasant odor of bonfires made of dry, straw-colored grass, the exciting rattle of garden seeds in their bright, neat little packages.

These and a hundred other pleasant activities, I knew, would soon flourish across the land in spite of war and every other entanglement, physical and mental. Hours of more serious labor, revived by hours of half-dream, half-work—for both are necessary if the flower of the mind is to renew from day to day its tender petals of thought and hope.

There are times, however, when it is important that we do next to nothing at all, when the mood asks for a taskless, unobstructed path to lightly lead one's dreams upon. Then the gardener may abandon his garden and sit as motionless as any plant upon his stoop, allowing the gentle influences of earth and sky to garden *him* for a change. Many a time have I sat in this manner beside my own country house, but usually I prefer to go walking in old pastures and meadows, or through a tract of cut-over land which I have designated as The Country of Good Walking Sticks.

* * *

Nearly all genuine country walkers carry sticks. I'm certain that I could not be content to go far afield without my ever-ready and untiring "third leg"; and each spring I count the gathering of a new sheaf of sticks as one of my most pleasurable adventures. With knife freshly sharpened, I enter the tract of growing sticks and cut at least a dozen specimens. Hickory and hard maple wood I choose; and about half of these are for my own use through the coming twelve months, the others being for visiting friends who will be my companions on long walks.

In average country, the finding of a perfect walking stick is not so easy as one would imagine. It must be straight except at the top, and it must be neither too thick nor too thin; for a thick stick is too heavy and a thin one is too weak to bear the demands made upon it. Somewhere in his Journal, Thoreau describes a long hunt that he made to find a perfect stick. I, too, have spent many an hour peeking like a Robin Hood through green nooks, searching carefully for the sapling exactly suited to my need. However, where a forest has been cut down and thousands of seedlings are springing up in its place, there is little difficulty in finding dozens of perfect sticks. The untenanted land that starts half-a-mile behind my house answers to my description.

I do not peel my sticks, for peeled ones soon look soiled unless they are carefully dried and varnished; and such a procedure is too elaborate for my disposition. I trim my sticks carefully as soon as I find them, then bring them home and, tying an individual string at the small end of each, hang them from the ceiling in the darkest, coolest room of the house. This minimum of care is important; otherwise, the sticks may warp badly while they are drying. In about a month, I take them down, for they are then ready to use. Nothing fancy here to look at, of course, yet each one has all the qualities of a good walking stick—each is ready for a year of varied country adventures!

* * *

Only a habitual walker can know the various uses to which a walking stick may be put. Next to its distinct asset as a walking aid, whether on level or on hilly land, it is appreciated simply for the company it gives to the unoccupied hand. A stick is that which one may swing for the mere pleasure of it; it is something to dabble with, something to nudge the earth with. It is something that may be pointed at a star by night, or at a butterfly by day.

More earnest walkers, however, may carry their sticks for more practical reasons. I use mine for probing springs, rivers, or woodchuck holes, or snowy ditches which I am about to jump over. In the autumn, I reach up with it to "reach down" many a luscious apple from an apple tree. With it I press aside briers, burrs, and nettles that may bar my path. I am able to tell if a tree is hollow by the sound my stick makes when striking it. My stick is a drain-opener by spring; a leaf-raker by fall. It makes a good bonfire poker; in the garden, I often use it for a stake on which to tie a marking-line. Or I may use it to make holes for the beans and peas which I am planting.

Its uses are indeed endless; and, when I see a walker starting off without one, I want to cry out: "Wait, my friend; where's your walking stick?" Being such an insignificant-looking article, uninitiated people are apt to neglect using it; but, as in life, so it is with walking sticks—the seemingly insignificant may quietly be able to swing, for better or worse, the balance of an era. And, now that our faltering cars are making walking popular again, let me strongly advise the uninitiated to get themselves good walking sticks. Let them thoroughly learn the gentle art of walking with a stick, and their joys will expand in nature. Let sticks be their measuring-rods for miles; and they will discover on every journey some new, unsuspected measuring-rod for depths of clear thought.

WADE VAN DORE

That Old Barn Roof

For half a century, this roof
Has known the orange-red feet
Of morning pigeon flocks,
And the evening's cool edge
Of thin silver dew;
Snow has lain upon it lightly
As these rain-wet petals
From the gnarled apple bough
That leans above its slope.

Through long-forgotten summer days
It has been placid and sun-warmed;
Through long-forgotten winter storms
It has braved
The dancing dervishes of wind,
And huddled chilly sparrows
Underneath its eaves.

Now, with a mellow certitude
Gained from much looking up—
A tolerance that comes
From close communion with the sky
It yields itself again
To the transient clutch of wind,
The plucking fingers of rain.

ELIZABETH BARR HAAS

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Established by
Mary Baker Eddy
Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

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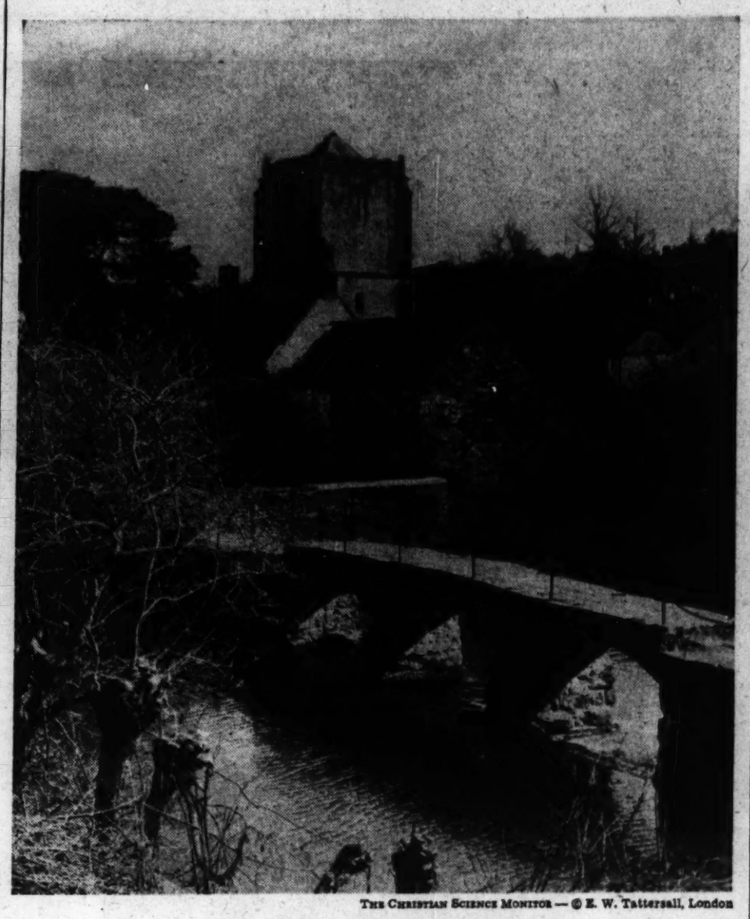
Cumbrian Sheep From Scandinavia

FELL FARMING IS quite different from the farming of the arable lands or the grassy Midlands. The only domestic animal that can live on the heights is the Herdwick sheep, a very small and agile creature. . . . The origin of the breed is wrapt in mystery; legend says that after the dispersion of the Spanish Armada, one of the Spanish ships came aground near Brigg in Cumberland, casting ashore its provisioning, about forty small sheep, which became the property of the Lord of the Manor. I do not believe, myself, that this was the origin of the Herdwick, for if there were no Herdwicks until the Armada, how was there a wool industry established so very much earlier?

I incline to the notion that the sheep are Scandinavians, imported by those Vikings who, according to a formidable band of Cumbrian historians with Mr. Collingwood at their head, made a peaceful penetration of the dales from the western coasts. A Scandinavian sheep would be already fitted for very much the same sort of country and climate that it found in the Lake District. But there is one somewhat puzzling point: the tenure of the sheep. Even to-day, on very many of the upland farms, the sheep are let with the land—they belong, not to the farmer, but to the landlord, and all that the farmer may handle is the "increase" of lambs and wool. This system suggests that once upon a time they were deemed to be in the possession of the Lord of the Manor. Still, it does not upset the theory of Scandinavian origin, for it is more than likely that when the Norman Conquest led to the allotting of this district to the de Meschines family and one or two others, the Manorial system simply superseded any more democratic system already established by the more or less fraternising Scandinavians and Britons, and Norse sheep belonging to this one and that one became sheep of the Manor.

—From "English Lakeland," by DOREEN WALLACE. (New York: Scribner.)



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © E. W. Tattersall, London

PENSFORD—A SOMERSET VILLAGE

THE VILLAGE of Pensford is in no way remarkable, but it is a homely and pleasant place, built on the banks of the river Chew and looking up the Chew Valley. At one time the village was busy and prosperous, with a thriving trade in cloth, for which the district was famous. But, with the introduction of machinery, the industrial tide turned and swept north, leaving Pensford—like many another village and small town unable to accommodate themselves to changed conditions—with a dwindling trade that languished until it finally ceased.

Somerset is a county rich in historical association and endowed with magnificent church architecture. Like Norfolk, it had many fine parish churches. The church at Pensford was rebuilt, but it still shows a handsome tower and possesses a Jacobean pulpit and a Perpendicular front.

Somerset was the birthplace of many distinguished Englishmen. At Wrington was born John Pym, the sturdy parliamentarian who stoutly opposed Charles I, the believer in the divine right of kings. At East Coker, in the following century, William Dampier—buccaneer, navigator, and hydrographer—was born. In command of the "Roebuck," he was sent on a voyage of discovery which ultimately took him to Australia; and, making for New Guinea on his return journey, on the eastern side, he discovered the island which he named New Britain.

Other Somerset notables were Walter Bagehot, the famous author of "The English Constitution," who was born at Longport; J. H. Speke, the African explorer; Henry Fielding, the famous novelist, the author Alexander Kingslake, and Henry Irving, whose name as an actor is still a household word.

Aandelig Beskyttelse

Oversættelsen af Artiklen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

I DISSE VANSKELIGE Tider længes Menneskene efter Forvisningen om Sikkerhed, efter den tillidsfulde Følelse, at alt er godt, og dette Ønske kan blive virkeliggjort her og nu, naar det hviler paa det rigtige Grundlag. Det første Vers af den 91. Salme: "Den, der sidder i den Højestes Skjul, . . . dvæler i den Almægtiges Skygge," har bragt en tryg Følelse af Beskyttelse til Tusinder, fordi det har hjulpet dem til at forstaa Guds grænseløse Kærlighed til Sine Børn. Hvad og hvor er dette "den Højestes Skjul", hvor man med Sikkerhed kan "dvæle i den Almægtiges Skygge"? Det kan ikke være et materielt Sted, for Gud, Aand, der er altidnærværende, fylder alt Rum. Derfor har det ene Sted lige saa meget godt som det andet. Maa det da ikke være den bevidste Erkendelse af Guds Almagt og Alvidenhed?

Studiet af Kristen Videnskab aabenbarer den Kendsgerning, at Mennesket, der er skabt i Guds Lignelse, besidder et guddommeligt skænket Herredømme. Denne Videnskab viser, at Gud drager Omsorg for Sine Børn, ikke kun som en Fader, men ogsaa som en Moder, at Gud er vor Fader-Moder. Dyb Taknemmelighed tilkommer Mary Baker Eddy, Opdageren og Grundlæggeren af Kristen Videnskab, for denne velsignede Aabenbarelse af Guds Natur. Det er ganske sikkert ikke den al-kærlige Fader-Moders Vilje, at Mennesket skal lide; guddommelig Kærlighed giver sig Udtryk i sin uendelige Omsorg for sine egne.

Kristen Videnskab viser, at hele Guds Skabelse genspejler og udtrykker kun det gode. Da Gud er Alt-i-alt, eksisterer der intet, der kan modsætte sig Ham. Mennesket er Guds eget Billede og Lignelse. En Genspejling kan intet manifestere, undtagen det der er sandt om Originalen, og den kan ikke blive forandret, uden at Originalen bliver forandret først. Derfor kender Menlesket kun det gode, for Gud er helt igennem god, og Mennesket genspejler Gud til alle Tider, Hvilken uovervindelig Rustning er vi ikke iklædt, naar vi forstaar og anvender disse den virkelige Tilværelses Kendsgerninger!

Salmisten siger ogsaa i den 91. Salme: "Han byder sine Engle at vogte dig paa alle dine Veje." I *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* definerer Mrs. Eddy "Engle" (S. 581) som "Guds Tanker, der kommer til Mennesket; aandelige Intuitioner, rene og fuldkomne; Godhedens, Renhedens og Udødelighedens Inspiration, der modvirker alt ondt, al Sanselighed og Dødelighed!" Vi finder fuldkommen Fred, naar vi forstaar, at "Guds Tanker", hans Engle, beskytter os mod alt ondt. Og hvilken Styrke faar vi ikke ved at forstaa, at naar "Godhedens, Renhedens og Udødelighedens Inspiration" faar Adgang til vor Bevidsthed, modvirker og tilintetgør den al Vildfarelse! Er dette ikke guddommelig Beskyttelse?

I Matthæus-Evangeliet berettes det, at Jesus irettesatte en Discipel, der søgte at redde ham fra Korsfæstelsen med materielle Midler, og sagde (26:53): "Mener du, at jeg ikke kan bede min Fader, saa han nu tilskikker mig mere end tolv Legioner Engle?" Hvilken fuldkommen Forsikring om Beskyttelse han altid havde! Og Vej-Viseren har forsikret os om, at ogsaa vi kan gøre Krav paa denne Beskyttelse, ligesom han gjorde.

Studiet af Kristen Videnskab viser, at intet er virkeligt uden det gode, fordi Gud er det eneste Liv, som indbefatter alt det gode og kun det gode; derfor, da Gud er Liv, kan Mennesket som Guds Billede ikke kende det onde, Synd, Sygdom eller Død, men besidder ved Genspejling ubegrænset godt. I sit Digt "Moders Aftenbøn" siger Mrs. Eddy (*Poems*, S. 4):

"Kærlighed er vor Tilflugt; kun mit Blik
Afgrunden, Snaren, Faldet skue kan;
Hans høje Bolig findes her og nær,
Hans Arm omslutter mig og mine, alt."

Disse skønne Ord aabenbarer en guddommelig Sandhed, der er anvendelig til alle Tider. Det er kun den materielle Sansning, der ser det tilsyneladende onde, og den materielle Sansning er vildledende. Da det onde er uden virkelig Tilværelse, fordi Gud, den eneste Skaber, skabte alt "saare godt", er det uset og ukendt af Gud, saavel som af det virkelige Menneske, Hans Genspejling. Hvad har vi at frygte, med Guds omfavnende Arme omkring os? Siden "Kærlighed er vor Tilflugt", vil vi modtage denne Beskyttelses Velsignelse i samme Grad, som vi genspejler og udtrykker Kærlighed. Som Guds Billede genspejler Mennesket Kærlighed i Venlighed, Ydmyghed, Renhed og Godhed. Og som vi udtrykker disse Egenskaber, beviser vi, at vi aldrig kan være udenfor Kærlighedens omfavnende Arme. Der er intet Sted, hvor Gud ikke er, for Han fylder alt Rum. Det onde er uvirkeligt, intet, en Formodning. At omfavne betyder at omringe og omslutte fuldstændig. Hvad mere kan vi bede om, end at være fuldstændig omsluttet af guddommelig Kærlighed!

Under en Influenza-Epidemi søgte en Moder at beskytte sig selv og sine Børn mod denne Sygdom. Hun vidste, at Guds Engle omgav dem, og at denne Vildfarelse ikke kunde røre hendes Husstand. Hun vidste, at Gud aldrig havde skabt Sygdom, fordi den ikke er virkelig, men en Illusion. Eet af Børnene bemærkede under denne Periode, at alle, han kendte, havde haft Influenza "undtagen os". Kort Tid derefter begyndte dette Barn at vise visse Tegn paa denne Sygdom, men Moderen saa, at dette kun var en mesmerisk Suggestion af Vildfarelse, der prøvede at faa hende til at tro, at der var en anden Magt foruden Gud, og den blev overvundet næsten øjeblikkelig.

Til Trods for at det onde søger at gøre sig gældende, kan dets Uvirkelighed bevises, for det eneste, der altid er til Stede, er Gud, det gode. Som vi kun akcepterer det gode og nægter at akceptere det ondes falske Paastande, kan vi mere og mere bevise Guds Almagt.

Der er en solrig Sti, som er belyst af guddommelig Kærlighed, hvor vi kan gaa uden Frygt, og saa tæt til Gud, at intet ondt kan berøre os. Selv naar det synes at omringe os, kan vi holde fast ved dets Intethed. I Jobs Bog staar der skrevet (28:7): "Stien derhen er Rovfuglen ukendt, Falkens Øje udspejder den ikke." Det er en Sti, som Guds kærlige Omsorg har afmærket, og hvor vi bliver ledet af Hans ufejlbare Ledelse. Naar vi gaar ad denne Sti gemt i "den Højestes Skjul", føler vi Guds Nærværelse og ved, at vi er omfavnet i Hans Althed. Mrs. Eddy siger (*Science and Health*, S. 454): "Selv en begrænset forstaaelse af den guddommelige Almagt tilintetgør Frygt og leder vore Fødder ind paa den sande Sti,—den Sti, der fører til den Bolig, som ikke er gjort med Hænder 'evig i Himlene'."

Oplysning angaaende kristen-videnskabelig Litteratur, udgivet paa Dansk, kan faaes ved at skrive til Forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Spiritual Protection

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THESE distressing times men long for the assurance of safety, for the confident feeling that all is well; and, rightly based, this desire can be realized here and now. The first verse of the ninety-first Psalm, "He that dwelleth in the secret place of the most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty," has brought to thousands a great sense of protection because it has helped them to realize God's boundless love for His children. What and where is this "secret place" where one can safely "abide under the shadow of the Almighty"? It could not be a material place, for God, Spirit, being ever present, fills all space. Therefore one place has just as much of good as another. Must it not, then, be the conscious realization of God's omnipotence and omniscience?

The study of Christian Science reveals the fact that man, made in God's likeness, possesses divinely bestowed dominion. This Science shows that God cares for His children, not only as a Father, but also as a Mother, that God is our Father-Mother. Deep gratitude is due Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, for this blessed revelation of God's nature. It certainly is not the will of the all-loving Father-Mother that man should suffer; divine Love expresses itself in infinite care for its own.

Christian Science shows that all God's creation reflects and expresses good alone. Since God is All-in-all, nothing exists which is opposed to Him. Man is God's own image and likeness. A reflection can manifest nothing except what is true of its original, and it could not be changed unless the original should first be changed. Therefore, nothing but good is known to man, for God is good alone, and man eternally reflects God. What invincible armor we wear when we know and apply these facts of real being!

The Psalmist also says in the ninety-first Psalm, "He shall give his angels charge over thee, to keep thee in all thy ways." In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy defines "angels" (p. 581) as "God's thoughts passing to man; spiritual intuitions, pure and perfect; the inspiration of goodness, purity, and immortality, counteracting all evil, sensuality, and mortality." We find perfect peace in knowing that "God's thoughts," His angels, guard us from all evil. And what strength it brings to realize that "the inspiration of goodness, purity, and immortality," when entertained, counteracts, nullifies, all error! Is not this divine protection?

In the Gospel of Matthew it is related that Jesus, in rebuking a disciple who sought to save him from the crucifixion through material means, said (26:53), "Thinkest thou that I cannot now pray to my Father, and he shall presently give me more than twelve legions of angels?" What perfect assurance of protection he always had! And the Way-shower has assured us that we also can claim this protection even as he did.

The study of Christian Science shows that nothing is real but good, because God is the only Life, which includes all good and only good; so, since God is Life, man, as God's image, cannot know evil, sin, sickness, or death, but possesses by reflection unlimited good. In her poem "Mother's Evening Prayer" Mrs. Eddy says (Poems, p. 4):

"Love is our refuge; only with mine eye
Can I behold the snare, the pit, the fall:
His habitation high is here, and nigh,
His arm encircles me, and mine, and all."

These beautiful words reveal a divine truth, applicable at all times. Only material sense beholds apparent evil, and material sense is deceptive. Since evil is without real existence, because God, the only creator, made everything "very good," it is unseen and unknown to God, even as it is to the real man, His reflection. With God's encircling arms around us, what have we to fear? Since "Love is our refuge," as we reflect and express Love we shall have the blessing of this protection. As God's image, man reflects Love in kindness, humility, purity, and goodness. And as we manifest these qualities we prove that we can never be outside the encircling arms of Love. There is no place outside of God, for He fills all space. Evil is unreal, nothing, supposition. To encircle means to surround and encompass completely. What more could we ask than to be completely encompassed by divine Love!

During an influenza epidemic a mother endeavored to protect herself and her children from experiencing this illness. She knew that God's angels surrounded them, and that this error could not touch her household. She knew that God had never made disease, for it is not real, but an illusion. One of the children remarked during this time that everybody he knew had had influenza "except us." Shortly after this the child began manifesting certain symptoms of the disease, but the mother saw that this was only a mesmeric suggestion of error trying to make her believe that there was another power besides God, and it was met almost immediately.

In spite of evil's presentations, it can be proved unreal, for nothing is ever present but God, good. As we accept only good, and refuse to accept the false claims of evil, we shall prove God's omnipotence more and more.

There is a sunny path, lit by divine Love, where we can walk unafraid, so close to God that no evil can touch us. Even if it seems to surround us we can know its nothingness. In Job it is written (28:7), "There is a path which no fowl knoweth, and which the vulture's eye hath not seen." It is a path outlined by God's loving care, where we are led by His unerring guidance. Walking in this path, hid in "the secret place," we feel God's presence and know we are encircled within His allness. Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 454), "The understanding, even in a degree, of the divine All-power destroys fear, and plants the feet in the true path,—the path which leads to the house built without hands 'eternal in the heavens.'"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

Lessons for Artists

A REALISTIC novel is directly comparable to a realistic painting, and almost any observer of pictures must have noticed that many pictures carefully realistic, even photographic, in method do not give the effect of reality the painter has striven for. Our attention is dissipated by the details, and our intelligence is almost insulted by them. . . .

Novelists are often guilty of the same fault; in their effort to give everything, they lose the reality of the thing our attention should be centered on. . . . If the writer—or the painter—wishes to give the effect of life—that is, to be realistic—he must not try to reproduce life but to suggest it. Naïve people who marvel at the fly Paul Potter painted on his much too famous cow cannot understand that Rembrandt would never have been guilty of that silly insect. The fly is a fault because it distracts one's attention from the picture as a whole. If Potter had lived to mature into true artistry, he probably would have learned not to center an observer's eye on a fly when he wanted him to see a cow. And wise novelists learn the same lesson. They see their scene, their dialogue, or their action as a whole, and then they use only those details which will give the *effect* of reality. They know that the written word is not, and never can be, the spoken word, any more than a painted tree is a real tree. When we look at a tree we do not see every leaf, every wrinkle in the bark, every twig, and the best painters do not confuse us with details which we do not normally see. Neither do the best writers.—From "The Craft of Writing," by PERCY MARKS. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

City Rain

The roar of life spins a softer sound
When rain is sweeping this hard black ground,
And the limpid fingers of April fling
A curtained magic on everything.
They turn, in a trice, the blatant clamor
Into a transient, silken glamor;
Their jewels out of the dusk are thrown
In crystal echoes on hills of stone.

Ungratefully haunting all of these—
The slow, sad memory of dripping trees.

SARAH KLECKNER

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

Overtones on the 'National Mood' ..... *By Richard L. Strout*

We had our annual soft-ball game on the meadow on Easter afternoon, and afterward ate family suppers round a fire in the gloaming. Europeans sometimes complain, "you Americans have no spring, it comes and goes all in an instant!" and there is a good deal of truth in it: a week ago here in Washington the sidewalks were covered with a foot of snow and the broken boughs still litter the streets, yet on Easter the temperature was nearly 90. As we sat on the green meadow with the swift stream behind us, all the spring peepers in Maryland were vying with each other in a tinkling chorus.

Of course we talked about the war, and the children and dogs soon got tired of such dull stuff and went back to play in the dusk. What we talked about is the kind of thing that reporters quote when they try to describe the National Mood. Nobody in America knows just what America is really thinking; but talks among friends and families of this sort set a kind of pattern and a reporter who has a sensitive ear may sometimes detect overtones in a chat that will run from one end of the country to the other.

What is the "National Mood"? Well, it is hardening. As we see it, here in Washington, the wave of impatience and anger at whatever impedes the war effort beats upon the public officials with greater force. It is mingled with a mood of frustration. So many people over the country are asking themselves, "What can I do?" and finding no very satisfactory answer. There is a rationalization and escapism going on, too: isolationists and others who guessed wrong about the war are trying to justify themselves, consciously or unconsciously, by finding fault with somebody else, and there is a tendency not only from this group but from many other groups, who want to vent their highly charged emotion, to hunt about for scapegoats, whether industry, or labor or the government.

Allowances Must Be Made

Part of the job of government is to make allowances for the National Mood. It is a terrible trying task to know when to yield and when to stand against it, when an abuse is real and when it is merely a rush of people following a new eddy or current, like those which so often swept over the nation in the Civil War. Meanwhile leaders must be setting their secret plans or strategy months or years ahead and keeping silent about decisions already taken, like that of sending General MacArthur to Australia, at a time when critics were angrily demanding why some such move was not contemplated.

Carl Sandburg in a recent article on "What Lincoln Would Do Today" recalls the contempt and criticism which the President met in the Civil War. A Washington correspondent wrote to the Detroit Free Press, in 1864, "Not a single Senator can be named as favorable to Lincoln's renomination for President." Epithets directed against Lincoln were "slow," "indecisive" and above all "vacillating." And yet, when it came to the test, Lincoln was unanimously renominated at the Baltimore convention because most people felt that he had handled a tough job pretty well, and deserved support.

Equality of Sacrifice

The incident is only important today in recalling that whatever attacks are made in wartime, it is also instinctive for the mass of the people to rally around and support the President in any final test.

The "National Mood" is more realistic than in the World War. The nation is more united. But there is everywhere an evidence of distrust of various components that hardly existed in Wilson's day: of the farmers, of labor, of industry. Each segment demands an equality of sacrifice, when it is obvious that only a form of rough economic justice can be obtained. However, over all these groups a deepening mood of determination is now —almost visibly—growing.

These matters, and others like them, were brought out and discussed on that starlit evening on the meadow, to the sound of frogs' peeping. Nobody can say, with exactness, what the mood of the nation is today. But multiplied a million times, conversations like these are helping to set it, and the foregoing may record some of the elements that fit into the general pattern of the subject.

The Country Speaks: Arizona

Let's Not Need a New 'Office' ..... *By Rodney L. Brink*

Some boldness is required to present the suggestion that this nation needs another "Office" of this kind or that, but so it appears. Does it need one with 11 initials, OTCTSTABTGR: Office to Compel the States to Abide by the Golden Rule? Or perhaps there's a better way than compulsion.

The Interstate Commerce Commission and various other agencies have the constant problem of preventing the individual states from setting up commerce barriers at their borders, barriers which would, if left to multiply unchecked, make of the United States a Balkans area with customs collectors and State troopers at every State-line road crossing.

California has found that its warm winters provide ideal propagation conditions for certain plant and tree parasites and insects which may seriously affect crops; and there is no general quarrel with the system of border inspection stations it has set up to prevent their importation.

Every autoist who enters California, day or night, must stop at an inspection station and prove to the satisfaction of a State Agriculture Department inspector that he has no plants, fruits, seeds, or other organic materials infested with any of the numerous obnoxious and contraband parasites.

Imagine milady's horror when a curt inspector opens her traveling bags on a wooden table alongside the road and riffles his fingers, clean though they may be, through the fluffy silk things piled neatly in their compartments. This is not an unusual case, but rather the usual procedure. Incoming tourists are forced to wonder if the inspector is not getting some sort of impish inquisitorial glee from the performance, for they are bound to doubt that there ever have been cotton bolls or alfalfa hay found at the bottom of a lady's suit case.

This is written by a Californian who has studied the State's border inspection service from all angles, and has convinced himself of at least its logical intent and sound purpose, from the viewpoint of the State Legislature and the Agriculture Department, which authorize and enforce the Act.

However, as a Californian, he could not help laughing when Arizona border inspectors at Yuma turned the tables and confiscated from his outbound car a bag of newly-picked California oranges, with the announcement that they were "covered with purple scale."

The Arizona inspectors haven't been at their task as long as the Californians. They take things a little easier. There's more mirth and good fellowship in the Arizona inspection sheds than there is in the California sheds.

The California inspectors take their job very seriously, almost glumly. All of them who have been at the task for long have been subjected to personal abuse by travelers who believed their rights as United States citizens were being trampled on.

The California inspectors give all motorists, at the time of the inspection, a colorful windshield sticker, on the back of which the inspection service is explained. More often than not the motorist reads this explanation—if indeed he reads it at all—after he is miles down the road and after his and his lady's seriously rasped feelings may have settled to a dull smoulder.

The story that would reduce the whole border inspection service to absurdity, if it were entirely true, comes out of Wickenburg, "the heart of the desert," in Arizona. Now Wickenburg is on the very banks of that fabled river, the Hassayampa, to drink of whose waters, says a local legend, is to become immediately and forever an addict of Munchausenism. Since for most of the year the Hassayampa is merely a strip of dry or moist sand, not many test the legend. Anyway, here's the story:

An Arizona grapefruit grower, so the story goes, sent a truckload of his fine Arizona grapefruit to a packing house over in California. The fruit passed the California border inspection, was duly processed, branded with a California fruit trade name, fancily wrapped. In due time it was started for an eastern market, again by truck. And, so says the Hassayampan, Arizona border inspectors seized and confiscated the entire consignment as "unfit to enter the State of Arizona."

It takes an exaggerated fictional absurdity sometimes to reveal a lesser realistic one. Perhaps this apochryphal tale from Wickenburg does so.

And now to revise the suggestion set up in the first paragraph of this piece: Let's not have another national "Office" to handle this situation. The states can do it themselves.

After all, haven't we the definite obligation of showing the world how peoples with widely differing local interests can live in peace and neighborliness? We of the United States are without doubt cutting the pattern for the United Nations of the future.

To Change the Subject:

On Being Close to Water ..... *By Margaret Williamson*

Every Bostonian knows that spring has not arrived until the swan boats are back in the Public Garden. Within a few days now, the newspapers have been greeting them, saluting their blatant fresh paint which accents the pallid blue water. Which reminds me that I have never ridden in a swan boat. Any more than I have visited Bunker Hill Monument. The latter does not attract me. If I rehearse my history, I remember that the famous battle was not even a victory for the Colonists. But I would like to sample a ride in a swan boat. Because, for me, there is always a lure about being close to water.

Big boats are all well enough, of course. A good many of them I have approved; and they do give one a superb view of the ocean, but a view from above, not an intimate but rather a distant and patronizing view. I need to be down almost to the level of the water, to dabble my hand in it, to feel its cold clasp, to study it a through a microscope.

* * *

Take a canoe on the Concord River which, as Thoreau knew, is rewarding of all the stiffness of position and all the caution which the craft compels. The things that grow in and near that river, the live creatures that live there, the warm streaks in the water where the sun holds strong and the startlingly cold streaks which make one's arm feel numb; the delicious sounds which are sometimes identifiable and sometimes not. Yes, I need to be close to the water, close enough to watch the skimming dragon-flies. As little sound as possible should be made with the paddle.

* * *

Of course, it is occasionally possible to be too close. As happened once, on one of the Lakes of Killarney, when a sudden storm developed and our lackadaisical Irish boatman behaved as if he might not bring us safely to shore. No listening for sounds that time, no watching for live creatures about their fascinating private lives. Just wind-whipped green waves, driving rain which merged with the lake water, just fog, and chill and wet. But I feel I know the Irish Lakes as I could not have done from a larger craft.

* * *

I have persevered the circuitous length of the canals of Bruges in a self-consciously chugging motorboat; and I found that canal water is not too pleasing, not too savory or too clean. The lilies and the reeds are not as they would be in rural places, but the enchantment of ancient brick or stone walls, of terraces smothered in foliage, of flower-decked balconies, makes up for all the rest.

* * *

To travel up and down the Thames in a motorboat is a joy, even if it is Bank Holiday and the shores are blackened with trippers, scattered over with their tents, their beached rowing-boats and punts, their discarded city clothes. In and out of locks, rising and falling with the dank rushing water—yes, dipping in a hand as often as one wishes. This is to know the Thames. Look at it all you like from the Embankments; watch the lazy barges with their red and green lights at night. You will never tire of it; but, if you would know the Thames, experience it from the narrow refuge of a small boat.

* * *

I like to be close to water. With the nearness comes a mood of peace. One day I shall live by a river. I wish to hear the music it makes, to watch its changing moods, to touch it and smell it. And for that one must be close. I shall cherish an old canvas chair which can be dragged to the very brink.

In the meanwhile, a ride in a swan boat might be tried. It isn't the same thing, naturally, as being on intimate terms with a country river or lake; but it would be good. I believe that, after all these wasted years, I may make the experiment of riding in a swan boat in Boston's Public Garden.

TNT Dislocates Pt. Pleasant Without Explosion

The story of what happens when a defense plant hits a defenseless country town.

Americans at War

Thirty-second of 48 Articles

By R. H. Markham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

POINT PLEASANT, W. Va.—On coming to Point Pleasant, I saw small stickers in many prominent places saying, "Farmers dislocated by the TNT plant should see the (Hustler-Rustler Realtors)." One might conclude from such an appeal that a TNT explosion had blown a lot of farmers off their places. Well, something like that has happened. Only there was no explosion. And so far, no TNT. But a very large new war plant going up near Point Pleasant has required 140 families to move. Naturally, they must find new homes. That made a field day for the realtors.

It was George Washington himself who gave this place its name. He camped here for a time in 1770, when exploring and surveying the country round about.

He called the location Point Pleasant because it is a pleasant point formed by the meeting of two mighty rivers, the Ohio and the Great Kanawha. It is historical, also, as well as pleasant. Twenty-one years before Washington established his surveying camp here, a French explorer, named Peter Joseph Celeron, passing down the Ohio, buried, just above the confluence of the two streams, a lead plate, bearing an inscription to the effect that all lands drained by these rivers and their tributaries, belonged to King Louis of France. This district thus became another Louisiana. The plate was unearthed 90 years ago, and is now to be found on a monument at the point

Antedating Even Lexington

A still greater monument there recalls a still more important event, namely, a clash between Indians and colonists, which is officially recorded as no less than "the first battle of the Revolution" antedating the one at Lexington by two years. Inasmuch as colonists and Indians had already been fighting each other for a century and a half in a hundred places, one wonders why this particular clash is considered a battle in the war against the British. Some local patriots explain that point by saying "the British sicked the Indians on," as Senator Gerald Nye on the evening of Pearl Harbor's Dec. 7 is said to have suggested that the British sent the Japanese against Hawaii and Singapore.

In any case, almost in the shadow of this monument a mighty war plant is now being built to enable us to co-operate with the British and 24 other nations in fighting world tyranny. The choosing of this site reveals one of the underlying considerations that have determined the placing of new defense projects, namely an abundance of labor. For many years our country has been burdened by multitudes of unemployed. Careful surveys have disclosed that many of them are found in the mountain areas running south and west from Pennsylvania, through West Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Arkansas to Texas. That mountain crescent might be called the Milky Way of the unemployed. So in this labor belt or zone of idle hands, many of the new war plants are being set up. The single State of Arkansas has half a dozen.

Of course, other factors also are considered, such as the accessibility of coal and of steel products, of water, power, and transportation facilities. Point Pleasant answers all requirements. So out in the country, a few miles from here, a long, level strip of fertile farm land about 14 square miles in extent is being adapted at great speed to a gigantic war industry.

Even a most casual visit to this sedate little town of 3,301 inhabitants, who from year to year have seldom experienced anything more exciting than a river flood, shows that a radical dislocation is taking place. Not only are strange TNT posters plastered about the streets, but the Court House is thronged with people seeking information or intervention; the Agricultural Agent's office is busy and the Farm Security Administration is bustling. The restaurants are filled, all available rooms have been rented, surveyors, contractors, engineers, well-diggers are seen on every hand.

Natives Talk It Over

Hard, lean mountaineers gather about the employment offices, automobiles with trailers keep passing down the streets, out toward the projects, people talk of wages, the rising cost of living, of how much this man or that one got for his farm, of how farm prices have shot up, of how much money a man could clean up if he were able to build a few cheap houses to rent or sell.

Out at the project, stock, grain, forage, and furniture are being auctioned off, farmers are leaving their homes, new roads are being put through, the ordnance plant's land is being fenced off, and preparations are being made to tear down imposing old mansions.

The sweeping changes connected with this grandiose project caused people to ask with insistence and much poignancy: Why did the Government have to pick out this tract of unusually good agricultural land? Much of West Virginia is mountainous and unproductive; it contains hundreds of thousands of acres that are almost uninhabited and that could be used without dislocating anybody. Why couldn't they be taken rather than this beautiful site lying between the river and the hills, consisting of fertile soil and dotted with splendid houses?

On this area have lived for generations some of West Virginia's leading families. Here are remnants of fine old estates, whose spacious dwellings have echoed for many a year with the happy voices of delighted guests and on whose fields were heard the pleasant sounds of men and animals at work. The land has yielded corn in abundance and some of the best stock of the vicinity has been produced in these stables. Much milk has been sent from here to Charleston, 60 miles away. Lush truck gardens have glowed as bouquets along this majestic river.

Beside the mansions, adorned by their owners' distinguished names, there have been built many attractive small houses by enterprising persons of restricted means, hoping to start an independent existence. A ride along this road during the exuberance of spring or the luxuriant harvest-tide of autumn was one of the most pleasing sights West Virginia had to offer. And now all is being taken by a company that will plant no flowers, harvest no fruit, and raise no well-proportioned kine, but only make explosives. Couldn't the Government have taken some of the wild, arid expanses in which the region abounds?

Answer Is in War

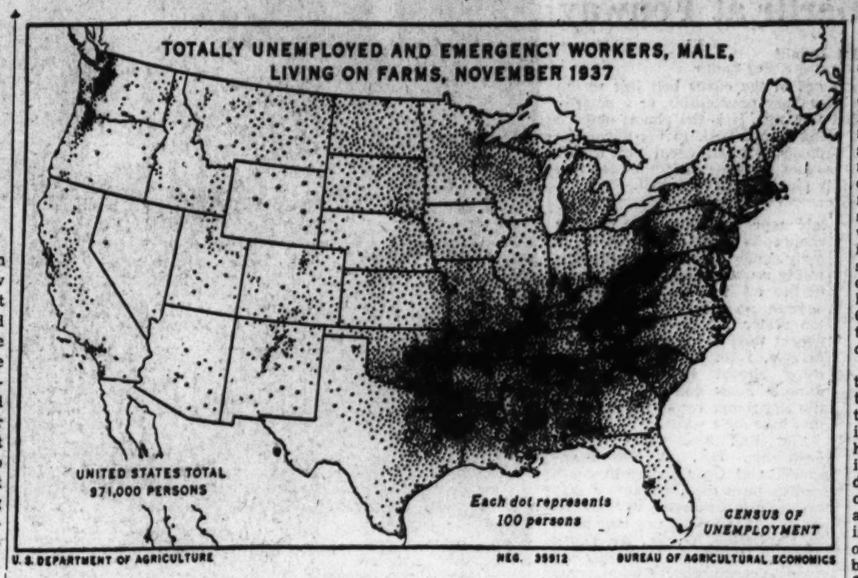
The answer is plain and patent. America has been thrust into a terrific struggle, on the issue of which its whole future depends. The supreme need is for the immediate erection of efficient plants and speedy, sustained production of implements of war. This spot offers all requirements. There are workers, raw material, water power, transportation facilities. This is as ideal a spot for war as for peace. And now war commands. So this delightful area, which has poured forth milk and honey, must immediately become one of the springs of victory for democracy. Unless the United States is preserved from its implacable foes in this war, these lands will be as useless for us as they became for the Indians, 16 decades ago.

Local Revolution

Therefore, many "goodbyes" have been said. The corner grocery, where men so often gathered to discuss their grievances and tell their jokes, stands bare as Mother Hubbard's cupboard. At least three schools where generations of boys and girls gathered on ponies or in carts or by short cuts on snowy paths through the corn fields, have heard their last class. No longer will ardent preachers exhort in at least two churches sitting besides the road. Never again will fanciers come from far and near to see model short-horn cattle on Mr. Lewis's rich and ample farm. Gay young people have danced and sung for the last time in the elegant white Smith mansion beneath the hill.

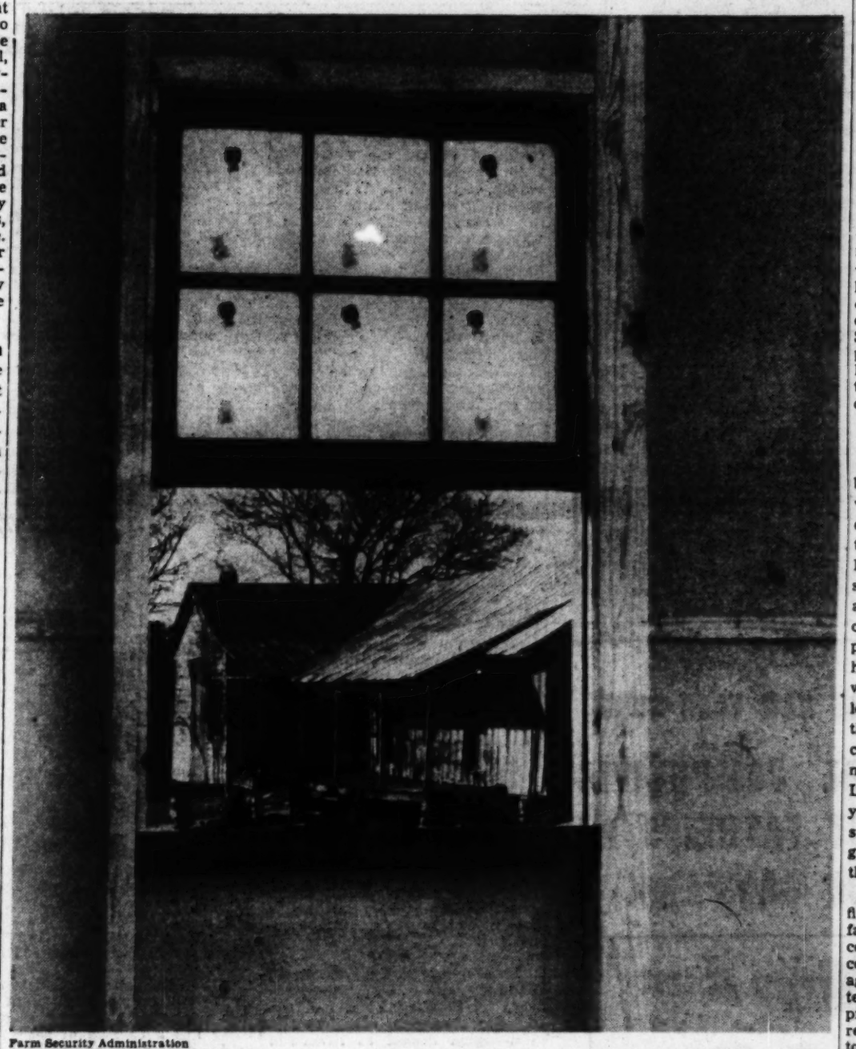
As these farmers move away, a finis seems to be written to many family histories. Some of these couples were the last remnants of colonial settlers. In several cases, aged, unmarried brothers and sisters were all that was left of old, prolific strains. Such farmers will retire to more comfortable life in town. Of the younger farmer on smaller places, and of the tenants, many have already signed up for work in the plant.

This is the old frontier of empires. Here met the warriors of French and Britih kings, here met colonist and native Indian. The colonist won the day and set up a new kind of state. Today, again, he lays aside his plow and hoe and sythe, to forge guns and shells with which to defend his liberty and his home.



This Chart Is the Key to Stories More Fantastic Than the Arabian Nights

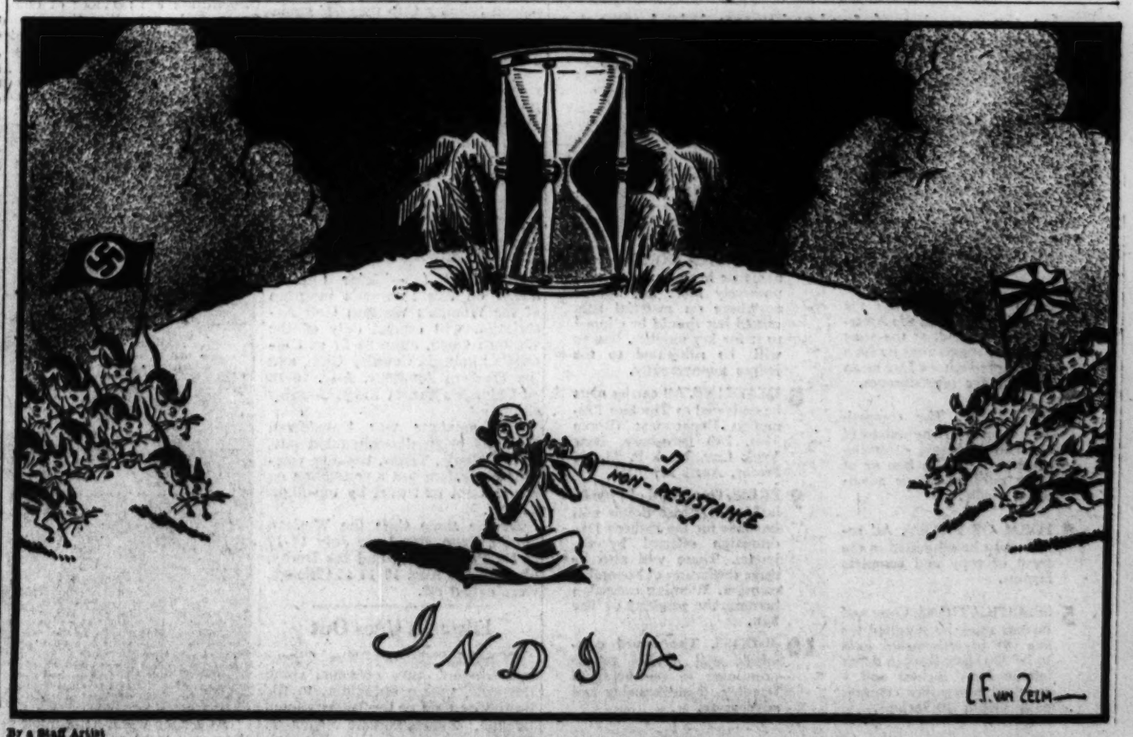
It shows the areas of rural unemployment, and in particular that section in the mountains running south and west from Pennsylvania, through West Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky and Arkansas to Texas of which Mr. Markham says, "That mountain crescent might be called the milky way of the unemployed." Here in this "labor belt or zone of the idle hands," government officials literally lower great defense plants out of the skies onto unsuspecting country towns, revolutionizing their social and economic life.



Farm Security Administration

The Farm Security Administration Makes the Transition Easier

Where farmers have to give way before the new defense plants, the FSA relocates them. Old rural slums give way to modern defense housing. Here a symbol of the old housing order in the South is seen through the window of a prefabricated house, symbol of the new.



By a Staff Artist

All It Does Is Draw Them Closer

Paul Campbell's Improved Hitting and Outfielding Please Manager Joe Cronin

North Carolina Boy Earns Utility Berth at Fenway

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

One of the best stories to come out of the citrus belt this spring does not concern a pitcher with 20-victory possibilities, or a slugger with the potential power of a Ted Williams. It is the almost obscure tale of a young man who, after being turned back to the minors so many times that he was within a strikeout of a permanent bush league ticket, earned a place in the big leagues by sheer determination and hustle. He is the new Red Sox utility player, Paul Campbell.

Unless some regular is injured, Campbell will be on the bench when the Red Sox open their American League season against the Athletics at Fenway Park next Tuesday. But he will be around, ready to jump into an open outfield berth, or fill in at first base. And he will be doing it all year.

Future Was Dark

Nobody paid much attention to Campbell in the early days of the Sarasota training adventure this spring. Paul had been around too long without exciting the tourists with his hitting, and as a comparatively small first sacker lacking power, the critics figured he was again destined to get minor league transportation. He looked like one of those good minor ball players lacking that extra something that is needed to make the major grade. Too, the Sox had farmed him out three times. This time it would have to be for keeps.

But Campbell fooled the boys—probably Manager Joe Cronin included. Realizing that absence of size and distance power in the batter's box were pulling against his first base aspirations, despite ceaseless hustle, young Paul bought himself a fielder's glove. Shipped out to Montreal last summer, he went to work seriously on a new career. He practiced running down fly balls, throwing to bases, charging grounders and the numerous other tricks of outfielding.

South Early

The North Carolina youth went to Sarasota early. There he continued his practicing. Johnny Cooney and Paul Waner of the Braves took some early conditioning at Payne Field, and Paul cornered them both and bombarded them with questions. Cooney dropped him hints on the defensive side; Waner on the offensive.

Waner, for instance, showed Campbell how he must protect the plate on an inside pitch. (They both swing left-handed.) The veteran showed him how to "level" a bat, so that no part of the plate was unprotected. Critics looked on at these in-a-corner-of-the-field classes, but only because Waner was doing the talking. They had no idea that Campbell would almost immediately become a better hitter against big league pitching.

Sox Even Series

Yet that is what happened. Cronin noted the improvement, and when Dom Di Maggio was late reporting, Joe gave Paul a chance to play center field in early games. Not only has the new utility sensation hit the ball often, he has hit it farther. And on the defense, no outfielder on the Boston roster gets aroud any more expert than Paul—unless it is Di Maggio. And, of course, if anything should happen to both Jimmie Foxx and Tony Lupien, the newcomer could take care of first base for a while.

The Red Sox today are in Louisville, Ky., at the headquarters of their American Association farm club. Tomorrow they move on to Lexington in the same state. The following day they show at Charleston, W. Va. All games are with the Reds. Yesterday the locals evened their Clincy series at four games each, defeating the Reds, 9-6, at Bowling Green, Ky. Finney made three hits, Pesky and Tabor two, and Williams hit a homer.

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Briefs . . . The Braves are at Jacksonville today for a game with the Naval Base nine. Tomorrow they play Jersey City in that town. They leave Jacksonville tomorrow evening on an 8:50 train for Boston . . . The Braves are coming out of Florida with a dismal exhibition record, but Manager Casey Stengel still insists that it will be different after the regular campaign gets under way . . . The Braves have been hitting better of late, but not in the clutch. Too, their pitching has not been good . . . Whitey Wietelmann has been moved from 1-A to 3-A in the draft. He supports his mother and brother.

Cashed Notice

CHICAGO (AP)—The Beverly Hills Club's bank account is $25 short and therefore its officials suspect they have been awarded the 55th annual Western Tennis tournament.

Beverly Hills, along with several other clubs, bid for the tourney last month and sent along a $25 check to cover the sanction fee—a routine procedure.

The Chicago club hasn't heard a thing—but the $25 check, made out to the United States Lawn Tennis Association, has returned cashed and canceled.

Promote Skiing in the Americas

Associated Press

Delegates to the first congress of the Ski Union of the Americas met in New York, April 4, to elect officers and adopt a constitution, and representatives from Bolivia, Canada, Chile, and the United States took part. At the first meeting were (left to right, seated) Dr. R. S. Elmer, Bellows Falls, Vt., President of the United States Eastern Amateur Ski Association; Roberto Soriano, La Paz, Bolivia, secretary general of the Club Andino Boliviano of La Paz; Roger Langley, Barre, Mass., President of the National Ski Association of America; Fred A. Hall of Toronto, President of the Canadian A. S. A., and Guillermo Ekdahl of Santiago, Chile, secretary of Asociacion de Ski y Andinismo de Chile and director of the Ski Club Chile. Left to right, standing: Lew Wurzburo, New York; Roland Palmedo, New York, chairman of the committee on international competition of the National S. A. of A.; Sidney Dawes, Montreal; J. Ross Larway, Toronto, and Jorge Vargas, Santiago, Chile.

Bicycle Polo Enthusiasts To Form U. S. Association

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Polo, like golf, will soon be within the means of Mr. Average Citizen if a group of determined Bostonians have their way, and practically the only change in a sport which has been the fancy of princes and maharajahs will be in the small matter of the mount.

Because of the expense involved in keeping a string of polo ponies, this group plans to exchange the four-legged animal for a two-wheeled cycle, and to forward its ideas the group will meet tomorrow afternoon at 7 Beacon Street to form the United States Bicycle Polo Association.

First Club

At the meeting will be Charles S. Pierce, Allan Forbes and Roger Pierce, President of the State Street and New England Trust Companies, respectively; Geoffrey G. Whitney, George M. Cushing, and C. O. Zerrahn, who once before tried to get the game going. This was in 1897 when they formed the Milton Bicycle Polo Club as the first such organization in the country.

Although the game has had periodic spurts down through the years it has not come into such wide prominence as it has today. Since 1939, however, it has been gaining momentum—here with the formation of the Dedham and Hamilton Bicycle Polo Clubs, and in England where more than 100 clubs sport more than 1,000 members—and it is possible that it may develop into one of the more popular pastimes.

Chief Enthusiasts

Chief enthusiasts of bicycle polo in recent years have been R. Bennet Forbes, former varsity polo captain at Harvard, and his brother, Allan Forbes, Jr., who organized the Dedham and Hamilton Clubs. They found mechanical steeds less expensive than live ones, and have ideas on introducing the game on a wider basis which they will present at tomorrow's meeting. In addition to those already named, those planning to attend include Capt. Forrester "Tim" Clark, Lieut. Richard Preston, Maron "Sis" Wigglesworth, former Olympic skier; Edward Wigglesworth, F. S. von Stade, A. J. Sweet, Grafton Fay, Herbert Jaques, Jr., Edward Osborne, Thomas Higginson, and Joseph Robbins.

The game itself, these enthusiasts declare, offers high-speed maneuvering in which teamplay and individual skill are nicely balanced. The rules are exactly the same as in pony polo, with one exception. That forbids a player "riding off" another so as to prevent him from hitting the ball. "Riding off" is all right in pony polo, where ponies can give. Bikes cannot and might become irreparably damaged. The field is 175 by 75 yards, with goal posts 12 feet apart at either end. Matches consist of six periods of 7½ minutes each, with the number of players limited to four on each side.

Popularity Declined

As a matter of the history of the sport in this country, the Milton Club was the first organized group. After its few early years in the sun, the game fell off in popularity until the first World War, when it was made one of the major sports at Aiken Preparatory School in South Carolina, where such famous polo stars as Pete Bostwick, Stu Iglehart, Jimmy Mills, and Cocie Rathborne learned the fundamentals of the game.

After the war the game went into hibernation again until 1939, when players in Boston wanted to continue the principles of the sport without the high cost. Bicycle polo was the answer, and now Harvard and the various clubs hereabouts play games every Sunday and holiday afternoon from Oct. 1 until Dec. 15, or later if possible.

As far as this country is concerned, those planning to attend tomorrow's meeting believe the game is just in its infancy, with a world of possibilities before it. They point out that the sport has all the qualities to be acceptable to the Army, which has always had a fondness for polo. Colleges and schools are in an excellent position to take up the game, since horse polo will doubtless be curtailed. And with many persons now owning bicycles, and more scheduled to as time goes on if they can get them, it will be easy for them to take up the game.

Sports Around The Hub

Pros Encouraged

Assurances that golf would be continued during the war were given members of the New England section of the P. G. A. yesterday as the pros held their annual meeting at the Hotel Lenox. These assurances came from three executives who ought to know: Daniel J. Kelly, Regional Director of Physical Fitness; Matt Kiernan, Assistant Vice-President in charge of golf of A. G. Spalding Bros., and Jimmy D'Angelo, Vice-President of the National P. G. A.

Kelly's message was especially encouraging to the golf pros, for he said that all sports will be continued without curtailment, and that the Government did not consider playing the game in spare time unpatriotic.

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As they make the northward and eastward journeys back to their home bases, big league ball clubs are being cheered lustily by Uncle Sam's soldiers, sailors, and marines in exhibition games. This is taken as a hint of how the boys in the various branches of the service feel about the national pastime. They want baseball, to see and read about.

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By the middle of the summer, some of these service ball clubs will be strong enough to battle on even terms with National and American league outfits. Nines at Jacksonville, Norfolk, and Great Lakes already are beating strong minor league teams.

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Boston University has lined up on the side of those institutions abandoning the freshman rule. The freshmen will be eligible for varsity competition next September.

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Local college baseball opens next Saturday with B. U. playing Harvard at Soldiers' Field and the Terrier freshmen opening with Huntington School at Nickerson Field.

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Incidentelly hockey is still going on. The Canadian Press releases regarding the All-Star team informed that the Bruins' Frankie Brimsek got just reward as first-team goalie, and last night the Boston Olympics held their banquet to close out the season with the players presenting the popular Bill Linsky with a purse. And, of course, Detroit Red Wings and Toronto Maple Leafs play their second Stanley Cup play-off game in Toronto tonight. The Wings won the first game Saturday night, 3 to 2.

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Tonight the Gridiron Club of Boston will present the Fred O'Brien trophy to the schoolboy stars at the Hotel Lenox.

Shortage of Caddies Looms For Week-Day Morning Play

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Sunday bags" as they are called (those golf bags made in whole or in part of canvas or other light materials) may be much in demand this season, for there looms an acute shortage of caddies for all hours of the day up to 2:45 or 3 o'clock afternoons; Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays excepted.

Heretofore that has not been a particularly vexing problem for clubs because of the availability of older boys. But all that has been changed in two ways: either these young men have been subject to the draft, or they have found far more lucrative berths in defense industries.

Brae Burn gives an excellent example of what has happened to personnel, in addition to the caddie situation. Two of the locker room boys and four of the bell boys have been called to service. How many of the older caddies have been lost is a matter of conjecture; but Tommy Kelly, caddymaster at that club for the last 21 years, is not optimistic over the outlook.

Women, and men who play mornings, will feel the shortage most, as Tommy sees it. The women play their district team matches and their major tournaments then. A small percentage of boys can be secured upon request to school principals, but these boys must take a whole day from school duties just to caddie in a morning round. As it takes them a week to make up lost time they really lose money.

As to the caddie situation in general, Tommy Kelly, dean of caddymasters not only in this section, but possibly in the entire country, foresees a season in which extreme youth will predominate. Fortunately Brae Burn will be prepared. The West Newton Community Center organization and the Pomery House last winter sponsored athletic programs in which there were classes for caddies, supervised by Kelly, that entailed 12 weeks of hourly instructions on what to do on the golf course. The upshot is that beginning this new season Kelly has a backlog of some 50 youths of 12 years and under who have a general idea of what their duties are in caddying. All they need now is practical experience.

One might think, in this matter of caddying, that car-owners who employ chauffeurs might call upon them. There, however, arises the question of whether these chauffeurs will be subject to the draft or enticed into better-paying defense jobs.

That, in turn, brings up the question of how many golfers will discontinue the services of chauffeurs and, actually, the use of automobiles themselves. You think that is a joke? Not at all. Believe it or not, a few members of Brae Burn actually have begun arriving at the club on bicycles in order to save on gas and tires.

And (don't laugh, for it might come about) the time may come when in mixed foursomes there will again be real cause for singing "Daisy, Daisy," with its finish of "for you'd look sweet, upon the seat, of a bicycle built for two."

Tommy Anderson Wins Hart Honor For First Time

MONTREAL (AP)—Tommy (Cowboy) Anderson of the Brooklyn Americans, who was converted this season from a so-so forward into a first-class defenseman, has been named winner of the Dr. David A. Hart trophy, awarded annually to the player voted the most valuable to his National Hockey League club.

Twelve hockey writers, two from each N. H. L. city, participated in the balloting and five of them named Anderson as their first choice. On the scoring basis of 10 points for first, nine for second, etc, Anderson polled 86 points.

Second place went to Syl Apps, Toronto center who won the Lady Byng trophy for sportsmanship combined with good play. Apps polled 48 points without getting a first-place vote. Lynn Patrick of the New York Rangers, Frank Brimsek of the Boston Bruins and Bill Thoms of the Chicago Black Hawks tied for third with 46 points each. In all, 35 players were mentioned for the award, won last year by Bill Cowley of Boston.

Mills to Indians

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Cleveland Indians have acquired outfielder Colonel B. (Buster) Mills from Kansas City of the American Association in exchange for outfielder Larry Rosenthal and cash, Roger Peckinpaugh, Indian Vice-president, has announced.

Pole Vaulter Voted Honors

By the Associated Press

New York

Cornelius Warmerdam, the California school teacher who raised the world indoor pole vault mark to 15ft. 7¼in., has been voted the outstanding track and field athlete of the indoor season by the New York track writers.

Warmerdam nosed out Greg Rice, the world's top two-miler, who has not been beaten since way back when and was winner of the two previous awards. Leslie MacMitchell, New York University's miler, was third, and John Borican of the Asbury Park, N. J., A. C. fourth.

Bryan Hextall Only Repeater To Star Sextet

MONTREAL, April 7 (AP)—Six veterans, but only one repeater, compose the 1941-42 National Hockey League All-Star team chosen for the Canadian Press by hockey writers in the big-league cities.

Only Bryan Hextall of the New York Rangers, chosen for the right-wing post for the third straight season, is left from last year's All-Star sextet. Of the others, Goalie Frank Brimsek of the Boston Bruins and Center Sylvanus Apps of the Toronto Maple Leafs were All-Star selections in the 1938-39 season and were on the second team last year. Another who moves up from the second team to the first is Defenseman Earl "Si" Seibert of the Chicago Black Hawks.

Newcomers

The newcomers are "Cowboy" Tommy Anderson of the Brooklyn Americans, a converted center who developed into the league's highest-scoring defenseman during the past season, and Left-Winger Lynn Patrick of the Rangers, an able all-around performer who never before had been able to muster quite enough votes for a place on the team.

In recognition of his feat of guiding the Rangers to the league championship, although they were eliminated from the play-offs by Toronto, Frank Boucher is given the place of All-Star coach.

Second Team

The second team is composed of Goalie Walter "Turk" Broda of Toronto, last year's first-string netminder; defensemen Martin Joseph "Pat" Egan of Brooklyn, and Wilfred "Bucko" McDonald of Toronto; Center Phil Watson of New York; Wingmen Gordon Drillon of Toronto and Sid Abel of Detroit, and Coach Paul Thompson of Chicago.

Marking the decline of the Boston Bruins from league and Stanley Cup champions to also-rans, Dit Clapper and Bill Cowley, who were on last year's first team, and Bobby Bauer and Woody Dumart, second-team choices, aren't on the list this season.

Familiar Post

PALO ALTO, Calif. (AP)—Ernst Brandstein should be familiar with the surroundings when he takes over his duties as Stanford's swimming coach. Replacing Nort Thornton, Brandstein resumes the job he held from 1916 to 1932.

New Brown Coach

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—Francis D. "Finky" Gurll, former Brown baseball and football brilliant, has been appointed head freshman baseball coach at Brown.

Exhibition Baseball

Results April 6
By the Associated Press

Washington (A) 6, Philadelphia (N) 2.
Chicago (N) 6, Chicago (A) 3 (five innings.)
Cleveland (A) 4, New York (N) 5.
Pittsburgh (N) 12, Philadelphia (A) 11.
Boston (A) 8, Cincinnati (N) 6.
New York (A) 6, Brooklyn (N) 4.
Milwaukee (AA) 4, Boston (N) 3.

In the Dugout
with Rumill

Stoneham Thinks Future Bright

Horace Stoneham, youthful owner of the New York Giants, thinks that the big leagues are headed for a good year.

"I think baseball generally will have a big year," said Stoneham in the South. "My belief is based on the fact that people in the big cities will not spend so much time in making week-end trips as in previous years. The rubber shortage is bound to have its effect. Yet all of them will be seeking recreation.

"I have just received word that the advance sale for our opening game with the Dodgers at the Polo Grounds is tremendous. It would not surprise me if we sold out the park. We haven't done that on opening day in years.

Fine Executive

"The draft will eventually hit all teams equally hard," the President of the Giants continued. "I look for a close race, with St. Louis, Brooklyn, Cincinnati, New York and Pittsburgh as the contenders. In regard to our organization, I am well pleased with the way recent changes are working out. Bill Terry is proving to be an exceptionally fine executive. Naturally he is handicapped under present conditions, but he has taken hold with an initiative that is bound to get results in the near future."

The Giants, like all other clubs, are having difficulty finding enough players to fill their minor league farm rosters. And as Terry has only started building his minor chain, the task is doubly hard for him.

"Mel Ott has always been one of my favorite ball players and a hustler, and is showing himself to be the same kind of a manager," Stoneham continued. "The players all like Mel. He is no rubber stamp. He has ideas of his own and doesn't hesitate to make suggestions which he thinks are for the best interests of the club.

In Flag Race

"At the end of last season it looked as if we were going nowhere fast. Today we look like quite a ball club. I am confident that we will be in the National League race all the way. With a few breaks—the right kind of breaks—we might win it. Johnny Mize will help us. He hasn't been hitting the ball the way he would like, but you know he can do that. He has been a great hitter ever since he signed his first professional contract."

You get the impression that, despite rumors to the contrary, perfect harmony exists within the ranks of the Giants. Stoneham has much admiration for Terry's executive ability; the President also admires Ott as a player and manager; and the players are playing ball for Mel. However, just what the Giants will use to keep pace with the Cardinals, Dodgers, or even the Reds, is not visible from this distance. But no one can blame a club for trying.

Pace Setter

Mr. Stoneham's comment on the baseball year ahead is particularly interesting, in view of some hints we have heard in touring the Grapefruit League. One or two men of wide experience, whose names will be withheld for obvious reasons, think that the big leagues are in for one of their leanest years. True, they realize that everybody not wearng one of Uncle Sam's uniforms is working and has plenty of spending money. But they feel—for some reason they cannot put into words—that this money will not be poured into the safes of the National and American leagues.

As a starter, it will be interesting to check opening day crowds. According to Stoneham, signs are favorable in the Metropolitan area; and the Big City usually gets credit for setting the pace.

Pro Tennis Tour Folds Up

LOS ANGELES (AP)—The All-Star tennis tour featuring Donald Budge, Bobby Riggs, Frank Kovacs and Fred Perry has come to an end. Business Manager Harry M. Thayer said that all future bookings had been canceled.

Decision to discontinue the tour came after a telephone conversation between Alexis Thompson of New York, sponsor of the tour, and Thayer.

Started Auspiciously

The tour, which started out auspiciously from New York last December 26, has encountered difficulties it cannot conquer, Thayer said in a formal statement. The tour was to have ended in the East early next month after a swing through the South and Midwest.

Matches canceled included appearances in Nashville, Fort Wayne and Evansville, Ind., Akron, Northhampton, Mass., White Plains, N. Y., Hartford, Conn., and the final point on the scheduled tour, Jersey City May 4.

For War Purposes

Thayer, in summing up tour problems, said 15 per cent of the originally scheduled matches had been called off because buildings were taken over by the government for war purposes. In California alone, five matches were canceled for this reason. It was impossible to buy new tires for a truck which carried the tour equipment, including a canvas tennis court covering.

Thayer said the management had been able in only 25 per cent of the matches played to present the original four players named in the all-star cast—Budge, Riggs, Kovacs and Perry. Paid attendance in 71 cities played was listed as 101,915.

"Each member of the playing personnel has been missing from the line-up at some time or other during the progress of the tour," Thayer said.

Women Golfers List Only Two Big Tournaments

CHICAGO (AP)—Major tournaments on this summer's program of the Women's Western Golf Association will consist only of the Western Open, June 22-27 at Chicago's Elmhurst Country Club, and he Western Amateur, Aug. 10-13 at Chicago's Sunset Ridge Country Club.

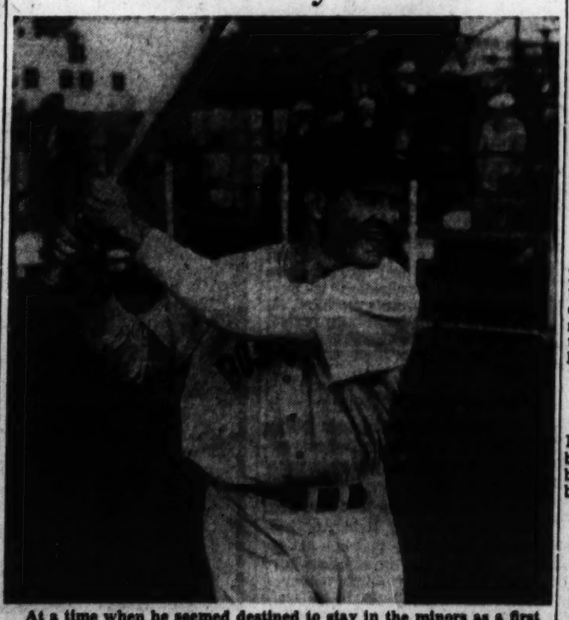
The amateur was transferred from its originally-scheduled site, San Antonio, Texas, because wartime conditions put a restriction on the amount of travel by top-flight golfers.

At the same time the Western Junior Open, listed for July 14-17 at St. Paul, Minn., and the Derby, planned for Aug. 10-13 at Chicago, were called off.

Edwards Goes Out

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Cleveland Indians have optioned Hank Edwards, rookie outfielder, to the Baltimore club of the International League, Vice-President Roger T. Peckinpaugh announced. Edwards will report to the Orioles at Savannah, Ga., Saturday.

Hustles Way to Job



At a time when he seemed destined to stay in the minors as a first baseman lacking both size and power, Paul Campbell (above) bough himself an outfielder's glove and earned a utility berth with the Red Sox.

ANNOUNCING THE NEW YORK SUN'S

FIFTH ANNUAL COMPETITION FOR THE BEST FATHER'S DAY PROMOTION CAMPAIGN

The Sun NEW YORK

will pay $500.00 IN U.S. DEFENSE BONDS

for the campaign of 5 advertisements judged most suitable for use by The Sun to promote Father's Day, Sunday, June 21, 1942. Entrants should read the rules and instructions carefully.

RULES AND INSTRUCTIONS:

1 PURPOSE. The competition is to obtain the campaign of advertisements best suited for use by The New York Sun and newspapers throughout the U. S. to promote Father's Day.

2 COPY THEME. The campaign should dramatize the human qualities of the American father, and, at the same time give suggestions on how to observe Father's Day as an occasion for remembrance.

3 ENTRANTS. The competition is open to any citizen of the United States, excepting employees of The Sun or of other publications or advertising media.

4 FORM OF ENTRY. All entries must be submitted in the form of copy and complete layouts.

5 SPECIFICATIONS. Copy and layouts must be supplied for five (5) advertisements, each to be 200 agate lines in depth (about 14⅓ inches) and 5 standard newspaper columns wide (about 10 inches).

6 LIMIT. Individual contestants or collaborating contestants will be limited to one (1) entry of 5 advertisements.

7 IDENTIFICATION. Entrant's name or business connection positively must not appear anywhere on material submitted but should be clipped to it for key number. Entries will be submitted to the judges anonymously.

8 DEADLINE. All entries must be delivered to The Sun Promotion Department (Room 314), 280 Broadway, New York City, by 5 P. M. on Friday, April 24, 1942.

9 PRIZE. One award of $500.00 in U. S. Defense Bonds will be made for the Father's Day campaign selected by the judges. There will also be three certificates of honorable mention. Winning campaign becomes the property of The Sun.

10 JUDGES. The award committee will include people prominent in the fields of retailing, manufacturing and advertising.

DEADLINE FOR ENTRIES IS APRIL 24

Miss Hepburn in New Barry Play—Midweek Radio Prospects

'Without Love' Presented By Guild at the Colonial

By L. A. Sloper

In "Without Love" Philip Barry has attempted an alliance of the drama of international politics and the comedy of sex. These allies of dramatic convenience live together uneasily. In fact, they quarrel, and the comedy of sex wins out.

Mr. Barry's lines sparkle as usual. Sometimes they illuminate character or situation. At other times they are only set pieces which flicker and die out. Always they are sophisticated, and often they are ribald.

The dramatist's hero, Patrick Jamieson, returns from Europe in the spring of 1940, alarmed at the situation abroad and at Americans' indifference to it. His scheme is to bring together England and Eire for mutual defense against Hitler.

Parallel to this plot runs the story of his meeting with a young widow. He is smarting from an unhappy love affair. She mourns a devoted husband. They decide to marry for mutual defense against loneliness.

In both cases the union is to be without love.

With some difficulty Pat brings about the political reconciliation. The weakness here is that its basis is obscure. As an Irish-American Pat starts with an advantage, but how he uses it is not made clear. His negotiations are mostly offstage, and we are not convinced by what transpires that Eire is really going to give England those naval bases.

The outcome of the personal relationship is more believable, having been obvious from the beginning. Its working out, moreover, is accomplished before our eyes, and with brilliant touches of wit. The proposal by Jamie, the young widow, is very amusing, and the love scene at the close of the second act is handled with deft indirection.

The dénouement is clever, but not entirely persuasive, because it does not resolve a problem that has been set and developed at length by the author. Pat's former inamorata has come back to Washington, where the married pair are living, and Pat refuses to meet her, even when she is a guest in his house. Because of this Jamie runs off to Maine.

When she returns, it is to give a playful impersonation of her husband's old flame, with the purpose of curing him of his obsession. When he realizes what she is about, he is angry, and the marriage seems to be on the rocks again. But when Jamie learns that he has enlisted in the Navy, she knows that he is "showing her a clean pair of heels" because he loves her, as she loves him, and they are reunited.

This is all pretty subtle, but believable—except for one thing: nothing has been done to remove the obstacle of Pat's obsession over his former sweetheart, about which so much pother has been made. You can't make such a point of an attitude, and then just forget it.

In Jamie, Katharine Hepburn has another role tailored for her, but unfortunately, not so well tailored as Tracy Lord, of "The Philadelphia Story"; just as "Without Love" is not so well tailored as the earlier play. Jamie is supposed to be a repressed young woman from Maine, who blossoms out under the influence of love. Miss Hepburn is not as yet completely at ease in the part. Mr. Barry has not been too helpful to her in expecting her to reveal Jamie's background by the constant use of the phrase, "By gum!" I doubt if that phrase has been heard, outside of rustic farce, for the last 40 years.

Miss Hepburn, for her part, betrays her lack of acquaintance with he type by employing through most of the play her familiar flat tones and recitation type of delivery. Only when she has the opportunity to become impish does she display again the personal glamour which she employed so effectively in "The Philadelphia Story" until she tired of the piece.

I suspect that Mr. Barry at times has sacrificed his drama in the gallant effort to give Miss Hepburn a chance. For example, would it not have been more dramatically effective to bring Pat's old flame to the stage instead of allowing Miss Hepburn to mimic her? As it is, the actress is provided with another good scene, but I think the play suffers for it.

Miss Hepburn's other good moments are the proposal scene and the two love scenes, both of which are played with delicacy and charm.

Elliott Nugent's Pat is a likable fellow. Although the actor's carriage is not suitable for the type he is portraying, he reveals with great skill the subtle comedic values of the part.

Audrey Christie plays with gusto a raffish secretary, and she has the distinction of being the most audible member of the company. But this is at the cost of being out of key with her fellow players, most of whom depend upon the speech methods of the comedy of bad manners without music.

J. M. Kerrigan is an Irish envoy straight from the old country. Barry Thomson is a smooth Don Juan, Robert Shayne an authoritative member of the Brain Trust. Robert Chisholm's British diplomatist was surprisingly un-British in speech and manner.

'Without Love'

Colonial Theater, Boston—The Theater Guild presents "Without Love," a new comedy by Philip Barry, staged by Robert B. Sinclair, setting designed by Robert Edmond Jones, incidental music by Richard E. Meyers, production under supervision of Lawrence Langner and Theresa Helburn. For two weeks beginning April 6, 1942. The cast:

Patrick Jamieson	Elliott Nugent
Quentin Ladd	Don Briggs
Anna	Emily Massey
Martha Ladd	Ellen Morgan
Jamie Coe Rowan	Katharine Hepburn
Kitty Trimble	Audrey Christie
Emmet	J. M. Kerrigan
Paul Carrel	Barry Thomson
Peter Baillie	Leonard Mudie
Richard Hood	Robert Chisholm
Butler	Henry Vincent
Grant Vincent	Royal Beal

Carmen Amaya and Her Company of Gypsy Dancers and Musicians
To be seen at Symphony Hall on Friday evening, April 24.

Hollywood Provides Films for Troops

American troops stationed outside the United States are to see the best of Hollywood's production under a plan worked out by the industry's War Activities Committee.

The War Department has announced acceptance by Brig. Gen. Frederick H. Osborn, chief of the special services branch, of an offer by the industry to furnish 16 mm. prints of the "cream" of the 1942 output, both feature and short, for free showing to American task forces on foreign duty and base commands not supplied with standard 35 mm. service.

The pictures are being reduced from standard size to 16 mm. at the expense of the industry and supplied without cost. Prints will be made of each of the important pictures, and a total of 1,276 prints will be supplied this year. The service has already started, the department revealed.

A letter of acknowledgment has been sent to the president of the various companies by General Osborn, making clear the extent to which the contribution is officially appreciated.

M. I. T. Dramashop Plans

A new comedy, "It's Time We Learned," by George Bemberg, seeking to describe South America to North Americans, will be presented by the Dramashop of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Friday and Saturday evenings at the Peabody Playhouse in Boston. The author, whose home is in Buenos Aires, is a graduate student at Harvard. His play is about the experiences of two college boys from North America who visit a South American family.

Dance Notebook

Ruth St. Denis will begin a series of four programs at 110 East Fifty-ninth Street, on Friday evening, April 10, with a performance of her first dance program including "Incense," "Cobras," "Nautch," "Yogi" and "Radha." Other famous dances from her repertoire, some of them not seen in New York for years, will be presented on the subsequent programs—April 17, April 24 and May 1.

National Folk Festival

The annual National Folk Festival, in its ninth year, will for the fifth consecutive year be held in Washington, May 6 to 9, in Constitution Hall. There will also be a New York session in Madison Square Garden on May 11.

The official announcement pertinently reads, in part: "There has never been a time during the nine years' life of the National Folk Festival when the significance of the program was more obvious.

"This year we can help to integrate the old and new Americans and develop understanding and unity among our varied racial and national groups through interchange of deep-seated folk traditions which reflect inherent characteristics. We can play a part in relieving tension and strengthening the morale of all our people by furnishing an inexpensive educational, leisure-time activity through community festivals. . . . We can help to bring to our people an appreciation of the 'warp and woof' from which our cultural pattern must be woven, and help to preserve for the future the traditional expressions which reflect the past."

Dance for Service Men

The men training in our armed forces have been among the first to respond to the new magazine, "Dance Index." Now dance is being introduced into the entertainment brought to them through the offices of the USO. Among items noted is a program by Katherine Sergava, formerly of Ballet Theater and the Original Ballet Russe, given in conjunction with the Salzedos, harpists, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and a program by Carola Goya, Spanish dancer, at Scott Field, Belleville, Ill.

In Russia, ballet has been brought close to the battle lines from the beginning of war, and in Moscow and Leningrad performances continue to crowded houses. Numbering largely in the audiences are men in training or on leave.

Barton Mumaw

Barton Mumaw, former featured dancer in Ted Shawn's company, who began his first tour as soloist last October, has recently returned from the Southwest and will soon begin a spring tour of the Eastern States. His only New York recital this season will be the closing event in the Washington Irving High School Students Dance Recital series, on April 18.

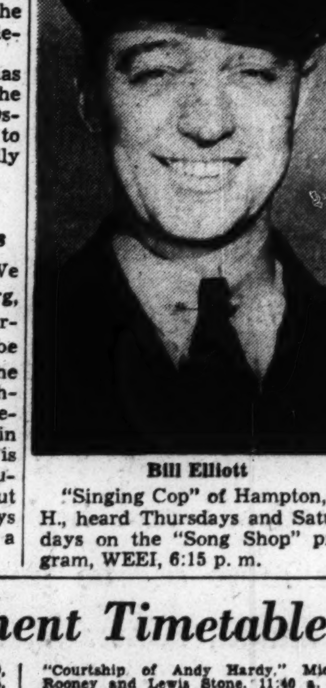
Humphrey-Weidman Co.

Extra-studio activities of Doris Humphrey, Charles Weidman and their company include a performance in the Dance Theater Subscription Series at the Y. M. H. A. (Theresa L. Kaufmann Auditorium) on Sunday afternoon, April 12.

Review Antilliana

The third and final event in the series of Louise Crane's Coffee Concerts at the Y. M. H. A. will be a program of music and dances from the Antilles, to be given in the Theresa L. Kaufmann Auditorium Sunday evening, April 12, at 9 o'clock.

M. L.



Bill Elliott
"Singing Cop" of Hampton, N. H., heard Thursdays and Saturdays on the "Song Shop" program, WEEI, 6:15 p. m.

Synge Play at Tufts

Synge's "Playboy of the Western World" will be presented by the Department of Drama and Speech at Tufts on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, April 22 and 23, in Jackson Gymnasium. The production is being presented on a central stage surrounded on four sides by raised banks of seats for the spectators.

Grace and Kurt Graff
In "Two Without Care," a sequence in the Graff Ballet's "Singing Earth." The dancers will make their first appearance in Boston at the Jan Veen Studio Hall, May 1 and 2.

News of the Screen

It will be about the middle of May when Dorothy Lamour begins work on "Sombrero," a Technicolor film with a western locale. Meanwhile, Miss Lamour will complete work on "Road to Morocco," with Bing Crosby and Bob Hope. Following this she leaves Hollywood on another Defense Bond sales tour for the U. S. Treasury Department. She is due in New York on April 24 and is already scheduled to address a mass war meeting of 20,000 people in Kansas City and to make speaking appearances in four Texas cities, Chicago, and Washington.

Word comes from the Motion Picture Division of the War Activities Committee that 13,000 U. S. film exhibitors have pledged themselves to show Victory Films sponsored by the Government.

Michael Curtiz is to direct and James Wong Howe is to photograph "Casablanca" at Warners. Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan, and Dennis Morgan are the stars.

"Flying Blonde," the story of a woman test pilot, is planned by M-G-M as Lana Turner's next picture. Miss Turner is currently appearing before the cameras with Clark Gable in a film temporarily entitled, "Somewhere I'll Find You."

Komisarjevsky Players

Two plays will be presented by the Komisarjevsky players at the Lincoln Theater, New Haven, on the evenings of April 14 and 15, for the benefit of Bundles for America. One of the plays is "Don Juan," a comedy with dances, written and directed by Theodore Komisarjevsky after the style of Molière. Mr. Komisarjevsky has also designed the scenery and costumes. The other piece will be a dramatic poem, "Journey to Heaven."

A new musical show by Richard Rodgers and Lorenz Hart called "All's Fair," is now scheduled to make its debut on May 11 in an unspecified road city in preparation for arrival in New York a couple of weeks later. The show was previously called "The Warrior's Husband."

Lord Halifax to Discuss Problem of India on Air

The Mid-Week Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

William L. Batt, director of the Materials Division of the War Production Board, is scheduled to address a gathering of RCA Manufacturing Company employees who have just seen the conversion of their plant, on "The Necessity for Converting Civilian Goods Industries to War Production," Blue-WBZ, 7:45. The problems of wartime transportation are to be aired in the "Report to the Nation," CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m.

Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, is scheduled to discuss the problems of India in an address in Town Hall, New York, CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m. Philip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, are to be speakers at a "Unite for Victory" C. I. O. rally from Pittsburgh, Penna., MBS-WAAB, 10:15 p. m.

Leopold Stokowski, making his third appearance with the NBC Symphony Orchestra, is to conduct his own arrangement of the traditional melody, "Ein Feste Burg," the MacDowell Concerto for Piano and Orchestra, in D minor, with Frances Nash, pianist; Lamar Stringfield's "Negro Parade"; and Stravinsky's "Firebird" Suite, Blue-WBZ, 9:30 p. m.

Gracie Allen becomes involved in an effort to replace men with women in jobs, Burns and Allen, NBC-WNAC, 7:30 p. m. Stuart Erwin of the screen is Bob Burns' guest, CBS-WEEI, 8:30 p. m. "Archie" has a bit of a problem with "relativity," CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m. "Fibber McGee" proposes industrial greatness for "Wistful Vista," Fibber McGee and Molly, NBC-WNAC, 9:30 p. m. Bob Hope and company, with Brenda Marshall as guest, are to be heard from an air corps depot in California, NBC-WNAC, 10 p. m. Red Skelton's "Junior" is heard minding the baby, Red Skelton's "Junior" is heard minding the baby, Red Skelton and company, NBC-WNAC, 10:30 p. m.

Wednesday

Representatives of the National Citizenship Educational Association are to participate in a Round Table discussion, with Fred Garrigus as moderator, WEEI, 5 p. m.

Bohuslav Martinu, Czech composer, is to be interviewed by Robert Bagar, New York music critic; and Lucien Kirsch, cellist, and Elly Bontempo, pianist, are to play a chamber recital of his works, including the Second Sonata for Cello and Piano and Two Pastorals for Piano and Cello, CBS network, except WEEI, 5:15 p. m. Claimed to be the first radiocast of music from Tchaikovsky's opera, "Pique Dame," are excerpts to be sung by Jan Peerce, Robert Weede, and Jean Tennyson in "Great Moments in Music," CBS-WEEI, 10:15 p. m.

Raymond Scott, composer and orchestra leader, noted for his odd song titles, is to begin a series of three popular concerts, entitled "Powerhouse — with Raymond Scott." Two of his own new pieces, "Careful Conversation at a Diplomatic Luncheon" and "Secret Agent," are to be heard as well as current popular pieces, CBS-WEEI, 8 p. m.

Thursday

Walter P. Armstrong, president of the American Bar Association, is to discuss "How Can the Organized Bar Contribute to Victory?" in a program from the Kentucky State Bar Association convention, Louisville, MBS-WAAB, 11:45 a. m.

Leading Canadian industrialists and agriculturists are to be heard speaking on "Canada's War Effort," when Lyman Bryson takes his dinner table forum, "People's Platform," to Toronto, Ont., CBS-WEEI, 8:30 p. m. Also journeying out of town is America's Town Meeting which is to be heard from New Orleans, La. Prominent Louisianians will talk on "What Sacrifices Must Labor and Business Make to Win the War?" Blue-WBZ, 9:30 p. m. Fulton Lewis, defense reporter, is to be heard from Detroit describing the automobile industry's conversion to defense, MBS-WAAB, 10:15 p. m.

For his "Sinfonietta" program Alfred Wallenstein will conduct Beethoven's "Prometheus" Overture, Ibert's "Divertissement," and Glazounoff's "Concert Waltz," No. 1, MBS-WAAB, 8 p. m.

Mary Mason
As "Maudie," in "Maudie's Diary," a serial story of youth, heard Thursdays, CBS-WEEI, 7:30 p. m.

Friday

Eugene Ormandy will conduct a Philadelphia Orchestra program of Mozart's Symphony in C major, No. 28 (K. 200); Beethoven's Concerto No. 5, in E flat major (Emperor), with Edward Kilenyi, pianist; Eugen Zador's "Pastorale" and "Tarantella"; and the Prelude and Love-Death from Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde," MBS-WAAB, 2:30 p. m.

American composer Alec Wilder's Two Pieces for Octet and Strings, and English composer Benjamin Britten's "Sinfonietta," are to be conducted by Charles Lichter in the British-American Festival, CBS-WEEI, 3:30 p. m.

Festival at Smith

The department of music at Smith College will devote its spring festival this year to composers on the Romantic school. Concerts to be given April 23-26 at Northampton will offer orchestral, chamber, choral and piano music and songs by Schubert, Weber, Berlioz, Liszt, Mendelssohn, Tchaikovsky, Chopin, Schumann, Franck and Brahms. Dr. Alfred Einstein will lecture on the evening of the twenty-fourth on "The Romantic in Music."

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—"Without Love," by Philip Barry. Featuring Katharine Hepburn and Elliott Nugent. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—"New Hellzapoppin," by Olsen and Johnson. Presented by Messrs. Shubert. Featuring Jay C. Flippen and Happy Felton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—"High Kickers," featuring Sophie Tucker. Produced by George Jessel. 8:30.

Music

Longy School of Music, One Follen Street, Cambridge—Open House Concert by the Bacon-Brockman Trio. 8:15. Open to the public without charge.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. 2:50, 6:15, 9:40. "Ruggles of Red Gap," Charles Laughton. 1:10, 4:35, 8:05.

Exeter—"March of Time." 2:15, 5:10, 8:10. "Gay Parisian." 2:40, 5:30, 8:30. "Major Barbara," Wendy Hiller, Rex Harrison, Robert Morley and Emlyn Williams. 3, 5:55, 8:45.

Fenway—"A Gentleman After Dark," Brian Donlevy and Miriam Hopkins. 1:05, 4, 6:50, 9:40. "Born to Sing," Virginia Weidler and Leo Gorcey. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:10.

Keith Memorial—"Hellzapoppin," Olsen and Johnson. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:30, 7:05, 10:16. "Blue White, and Perfect," Lloyd Nolan and Mary Beth Hughes. 11:05 a. m., 2:20, 5:30, 8:45. "March of Time." 12:20, 3:35, 6:45, 10.

Kenmore—"All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart and Conrad Veidt. 12:45, 3:40, 6:30, 9:40. "Unexpected Uncle," Anne Shirley. 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Metropolitan—"The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour, William Holden and Eddie Bracken. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. "A Yank on the Burma Road," Laraine Day. 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Modern—"Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:20. "The Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. 9:40 a. m., 12:45, 3:45, 7, 10:05.

Orpheum—"Adventures of Martin Eden," Glenn Ford, Claire Trevor. 11 a. m., 2:15, 5:30, 8:50. "Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. 9:15 a. m., 12:30, 3:45, 7:05, 10:20.

Paramount—"A Gentleman After Dark," Brian Donlevy and Miriam Hopkins. 9:40 a. m., 12:50, 4:05, 7:05, 10:05. "Born to Sing," Virginia Weidler and Leo Gorcey. 11:10 a. m., 2:25, 5:35, 8:40.

RKO-Boston—"A Gentleman at Heart," Cesar Romero. 10:55 a. m., 1:45, 4:35, 7:25, 10. Stage Show: 12:35, 3:25, 6:15, 9.

Scollay—"Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:15. "The Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. 9:50 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:55, 9:55.

South Station Theater—"Information, Please," "Fitzpatrick Travels, West Point and Australia," "Better Bowling," "An Atom Busting Machine," "Dogs at Work," "Popular Science," "Screen Snapshots," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Adventures of Martin Eden," Glenn Ford, Claire Trevor. 1:30, 4:55, 8:25. "Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney and Lewis Stone. 11:40 a. m., 3:10, 6:35, 10:05.

Telepix—"Information Please?" "Pete Smith Comedy," "West Point," "Badminton," and thirty minutes of news. Continuous from 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Strange Case of Dr. X." 9:30 a. m., 12, 5, 7:30, 10. "The Human Monster." 10:40 a. m., 1:15, 3:40, 6:10, 8:40.

Uptown—"Lady for a Night," Joan Blondell. 2:20, 5:20, 8:20. "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Jack Oakie. 1, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55.

Washington Street Olympia—"Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor, Lana Turner. 9:05 a. m., 12:10, 3:15, 6:20, 9:25. "Call Out the Marines," Victor McLaglen. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. "Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen. 1:45, 8. **Allston:** "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. "Sundown," Gene Tierney. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. "Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll. 1:45, 8. **Regent:** "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. "Lone Wolf Takes a Chance." 2. Evening 6:45.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "They Died With Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "Miss Polly," Zasu Pitts. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. 3:07, 9:17. "Flying Cadets," William Gargan. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge: "Man at Large," Marjorie Weaver. 2:15, 5:10, 8:10. "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable, Victor Mature and Jack Oakie. 3:45, 6:45, 9:40. **Brookline Village:** "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Lana Turner. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "Gay Falcon," George Sanders. 2, 5, 8. **Cleveland Circle:** "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. 2 and 8. **Harvard:** "Cadet Girl," Carole Landis and George Montgomery. "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield and Raymond Massey. 2 and 8. **University:** "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. 3:05, 6:15, 9:30. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield and Raymond Massey. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Lady for a Night," Joan Blondell and John Wayne. "Shut My Big Mouth," Joe E. Brown. 2. Evenings 7:30-11. **Strand:** "Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney. 3:17, 9:17. "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris. 1:54, 7:54. **Codman Square:** "Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 8.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weissmuller. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Son of Fury," Gene Tierney. 3:23, 6:22, 9:23. "Down in San Diego." 2:06, 5:05, 8:06. **Park:** "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce and C. Wilde. "The Big Boss." 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "All That Money Can Buy," Edward Arnold. "Sing for Your Supper," Buddy Rogers. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Hyde Park: "Marry the Boss's Daughter," Brenda Joyce. 2:10, 8:10. "Wings Over Honolulu." 3:14, 9:14. **Fairmount:** "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weissmuller. 1:53, 8:08. "Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 3:16, 9:31.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "What's Cookin'?" with the Andrews Sisters. "Lady for a Night," Joan Blondell and John Wayne. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Ball of Fire," Barbara Stanwyck and Gary Cooper. 3:10, 8:55. "March of Time," 2:35, 8:20.

MALDEN—Granada: "Hay Foot," William Tracy and James Gleason. 2, 5:10, 8:20. "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. 2:53, 6:03, 9:13. **Maplewood:** "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. "Marry the Boss's Daughter," Ruth Warrick. 1:45. Continuous to 11. **Mystic:** "Shut My Big Mouth," Joe E. Brown. 3:15, 7, 9:40. "Mad Doctor of Market Street," Lionel Atwill. 2:10, 8:35. **Strand:** "Lydia," Merle Oberon. 3:15, 8:15. "The Carter Case," James Ellison. 2:05, 6:55, 9:55.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris. 2, 8. "Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney. 3:08, 9:28.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. "Sing for Your Supper," Buddy Rogers. 1:30, 7:30. **Medford:** "Ball of Fire," Barbara Stanwyck, Gary Cooper. 3:55, 8:15. "Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll. 2:15, 6:40, 10.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Paris Calling," Elisabeth Bergner. "Free and Easy," 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon, Maureen O'Hara, Donald Crisp. 3:15, 9. "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weissmuller. "Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy. 1:45, 7:45.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 2, 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. 2:05, 6:30, 9:15. "Hay Foot," James Gleason. 4, 8:23.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield and N. Coleman. "Shut My Big Mouth," Joe E. Brown. 2 and 8.

REVERE — Boulevard: "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris. 2 and 8. **Revere:** "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "Moon Over Her Shoulder," John Sutton and Lynn Bari. 2 and 8. **Davis Square:** "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. "Hurry, Charlie, Hurry," 2 and 8. **Strand:** "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. "Topper Returns," Joan Blondell. 2 and 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. "Honolulu Lu," Bruce Bennett and Lupe Velez. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Sing Another Chorus," Johnny Downs and Jane Frazee. 2:09, 7:54. "Ball of Fire," Gary Cooper. 3:34, 9:09.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney. "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield. "Confessions of Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 1:45, 7:45. **Watertown Square:** "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. "Sierra Sue," Gene Autry and Smiley Burnette. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield. "Cadet Girl." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "The Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy and Rise Stevens. "Sullivan's Travels," Veronica Lake and Joel McCrea. 3:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weissmuller. "Call Out the Marines," Victor McLaglen. 1:45, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Design for Scandal," Walter Pidgeon and Rosalind Russell. 2:14, 6:30, 10:04. "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart and Conrad Veidt. 3:44, 8:08.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
it's on the Screen! OLSEN and JOHNSON themselves HELLZAPOPPIN' MARTHA RAYE HUGH HERBERT
CO-FEATURE LLOYD NOLAN Blue, White and Perfect
Extra! AMERICA'S NEW ARMY in MARCH OF TIME

STATE ORPHEUM
Lewis STONE ● Mickey ROONEY
"THE COURTSHIP OF ANDY HARDY"
Plus "Adventures of Martin Eden"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Dorothy LAMOUR ● William HOLDEN ● Eddie BRACKEN
"THE FLEET'S IN"
Plus "A Yank on the Burma Road"

PARAMOUNT FENWAY
NOW
Brian DONLEVY ● Miriam HOPKINS ● Preston FOSTER
"A GENTLEMAN AFTER DARK"
Plus "Born to Sing"

BOSTON (STAGE)

MAJESTIC 5th BIG WEEK TONIGHT, 8:15
MATINEE TOMORROW 55c—$2.20
OLSEN & JOHNSON'S New Scream-lined Stage Revue
HELLZAPOPPIN
Stage Show That Dynamited Broadway with Jay C. Flippen & Happy Felton
N. Y. Cast & Production of 100 Funsters
EVES. $3.30 to 55c. WED. MAT. $2.20 to 55c. SAT. MAT. $2.75 to 55c.

COLONIAL 2 Weeks Only Eves. 8:30 | MATS. THURS. & Sat., 2:30
The Theatre Guild Presents
Philip Barry's New Comedy
Without Love
with
KATHARINE HEPBURN
ELLIOTT NUGENT
EVES: 1.10 to 3.30 ● MATS.: 1.10 to 2.75 (Tax incl.)

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"Enormously exciting."—Brown, World-Tel. "Everything one could hope for"—Watts, Her. Trib.
ANGEL STREET with VINCENT PRICE JUDITH EVELYN LEO G. CARROLL
GOLDEN THEA., W. 45 St. CI. 6-6740. Evgs. 8:40. Eves. 55c-$3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 55c to $2.20. Seats for next 6 weeks. Mail Orders Now.

"A honey for your money"—Winchell
George Abbott's New Musical Hit
BEST FOOT FORWARD with ROSEMARY LANE
Book by John Cecil Holm
Music & Lyrics by Hugh Martin & Ralph Blane
BARRYMORE THEA., 47 St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-0390
Eves. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40

"Wittiest, gayest, most sagacious comedy to hit Broadway in years."—Walker, News
JOHN C. WILSON presents
Clifton WEBB Peggy WOOD Leonora CORBETT Mildred NATWICK
BLITHE SPIRIT
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
MOROSCO Thea., 45 St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-6230
EVGS. 8:40. MATS. WED. and SAT. at 2:40

"I am still laughing"—Robert Benchley
"Genial, comic and original."—Atkinson, Times
CAFE CROWN with MORRIS CARNOVSKY & SAM JAFFE
CORT, 48th St. E. of B'y. BR. 9-0046. No Mon. Perf. Eves. incl. SUN. 8:40. Mats. Sat. and Sun. 55c-$2.20

"'Junior Miss' is a joy."—Watts, H. Trib.
JUNIOR MISS The New Comedy Smash
LYCEUM THEA., 45 St. E. of Broadway. CH. 4-4256
EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:40
200 SEATS EVERY PERFORMANCE AT $1.10

"A Perfect Comedy"—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
Empire, Broadway and 40 St. 200 Seats at $1.10
Eves. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

"Belongs on your must list"—Brown, World-Tel.
CHERYL CRAWFORD presents George Gershwin's
PORGY AND BESS
with TODD DUNCAN—ANNE BROWN
ALEXANDER SMALLENS, Conductor
MAJESTIC Thea., W. 44 St. CI. 6-0730. Eves. 8:30
Evgs. incl. Sun. $2.75-55c. Mats. Wed., Sat., $2.20-55c

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

John PAYNE · Maureen O'HARA · Randolph SCOTT
'TO THE SHORES of TRIPOLI'
PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.

Managers of Theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

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When the family needs clothes or the house needs decorating, when the kids are off to camp or a new baby's arriving, when there's a big vacation to be planned, gifts to be bought, a bride to outfit, we all head for the Department Store. Some of us shop there frequently, some rarely, but sooner or later, everybody in the community needs some of the services the Department Store offers.

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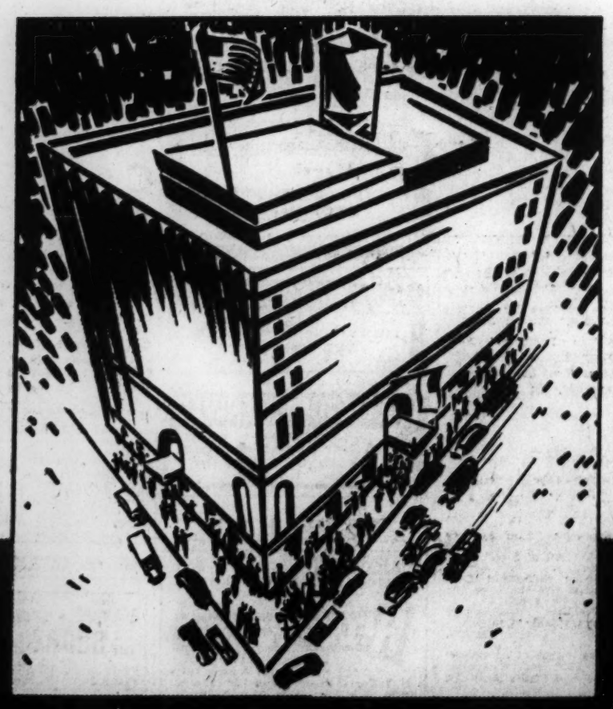

THE DEPARTMENT STORE

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Commerce and Finance

Many Small Businesses Seen Ruined Without Tax Relief

Business and Industry

Texas to Cut Oil Output To 7-Year Nadir

AUSTIN, Texas (AP)—The advent of April has brought oil production in the biggest producing state of the Union down to levels of nearly seven years ago.

The Texas Railroad Commission, state oil regulatory agency, has decreed wells must be shut down 18 days this month and that the average flow of crude oil must not exceed 1,036,512 barrels daily as compared with 1,450,000 at the start of the year.

The drastic reduction, in line with production slashes over the nation, was caused by loss of oil tankers, victims of Axis submarines, off the Eastern coast.

Texas oil men reported that along with the production cut, drilling and refinery operations also have slumped, thus halting what up to recently had been steady expansion.

The only heavy petroleum demand noted was that for military purposes, including 100-octane gasoline for the nation's flying forces.

Among proposed solutions for the transportation problem were construction of a pipe line from Texas to the East with material taken from existing Texas lines and barge hauling up the Mississippi and Ohio rivers. No reports of progress on the proposals have reached the Texas capital.

Texas' April proration order cut current production of crude oil more than 150,000 barrels daily and reduced total statewide yield, including condensate and natural gasoline not subject to proration, to 1,132,512 barrels a day.

Twenty-five fields which yielded crude for aviation gasoline were exempted from nine of the 18 shutdown days. The exemption affected 225,591 barrels daily on the average.

Bank Loans Show Decline in Week

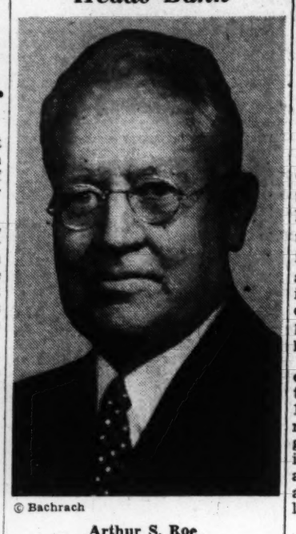
WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported the second small drop in as many weeks for business loans of banks.

These declines appeared to be a temporary interruption of the marked increases which have been occurring for about a year and a half. In the week ended April 1, commercial, industrial and agricultural loans of banks in 101 leading cities declined $5,000,000 to a total of $7,003,000,000. However, this total was $1,538,000,000 higher than it was a year ago.

Censures ICC Rail Plan

CHICAGO (AP) — Edward N. Brown, chairman of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway, told stockholders in a letter that the Interstate Commerce Commission's plan of reorganization for the road "should not be sanctioned by the courts or accepted by any security holders."

Heads Bank



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Arthur S. Roe

Elected President of the Wildey Savings Bank of Boston. Mr. Roe has been connected with the organization for more than 30 years.

Texas Co. Closes Houston Refinery

HOUSTON, Texas, April 7 (AP)—Vice-President J. S. Leach said today that the pinch of tanker losses and restricted consumption along the Atlantic seaboard had forced the Texas Company to close its Houston refinery.

Mr. Leach added:

"We deeply regret that this situation has arisen, and naturally we shall make every effort to transfer as many of our employees as possible to other Texaco plants.

"On the other hand, we have been forced to recognize that the transportation is very critical. Our company alone has lost several ocean-going tankers. Some of these were sunk by enemy action. Others have been requisitioned by the Government for the duration of the war.

"Gasoline consumption in the East has been heavily curtailed. Under the circumstances we had no choice but to suspend operations at the Houston refinery."

Relaxing of Auto Rationing Predicted

PITTSBURGH, (AP)—Ray Chamberlain, executive vice president of the National Automobile Dealers Association, predicted the Government soon will relax rationing of new passenger automobiles.

"I have the word of Rolf Nugent, chief of the auto rationing section, Office of Price Administration, that the present passenger auto rationing regulations will be liberalized within the next few days," Mr. Chamberlain told a joint meeting of Allegheny County auto dealers and rationing board members.

Reynolds' Net 1941 Profits $2.53 Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The annual report of the Reynolds Metals Company, now become one of the country's large aluminum producers, shows net profit for 1941 of $2,867,674, an increase of 18 per cent over 1940, and the largest since 1929. Earnings were equal to $2.53 a share on 1,023,662 common shares compared with $2.10 a share in the previous year.

"Our present capacity equals or exceeds the nation's total production of aluminum alloy as late as 1939," President R. S. Reynolds's report said. "The expansion program undertaken by your company in 1940 as a result of the management's foresight in anticipating a shortage of aluminum was largely completed in 1941.

"Today we not only have our own domestic bauxite mines, but we also have favorable contracts for foreign bauxite in the Western Hemisphere. A large aluminum plant and five aluminum metal reduction plants have been erected and are now operating Three additional metal reduction plants are being erected in the South.

Sales Up 67 P. C.

"We have built and are successfully operating several large plants for the fabrication of strong aluminum alloy sheet, rod and extruded shapes, all of which are so urgently required in the aircraft, Army and Navy programs.

"The newly erected factories employ thousands of workers, all of whom had to be trained while the machines and processes were being developed. Plants of our subsidiary companies have been converted into war production plants and they are now producing large quantities of shells and other munitions for the Army and the Navy."

Net sales in 1941 were $48,602,557, an increase of 67 per cent over $29,157,971 sales in 1940. Profit before income taxes was 32 per cent higher, at $5,346,574, against $4,045,044.

Number of Employees Doubled

Net current assets at Dec. 31 were $12,195,961, against $8,971,925 a year before, and net investment in plant facilities was $29,679,625, against $11,332,262; the number of employees was 13,674, against 6,813 or more than double.

Amortization of the large war plants built during 1941 will start this year, and the 1941 earnings included a $467,406 amortization of completed war facilities on a five-year basis. Expenditures during 1941 of $872,571 by the company and of $891,516 by the Reynolds Alloys Company, a subsidiary, representing the cost of "breaking in" new plants and training employees, were deferred, with amortization to begin Jan. 1, 1942.

Lehman Corp. Has Gain in Income

NEW YORK (AP)—Lehman Corp., an investing company, reported its net assets at March 31 last were equivalent to $24.74 a share.

This compared with $28.77 a share on a slightly greater number of shares on July 1, 1941, the beginning of the company's fiscal year.

The company's net ordinary income for the nine months to March 31, before realized losses on investments, was $2,130,209, compared with $1,875,798 in the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year.

The company added to its portfolio during the first quarter 4,000 shares of Chrysler, 2,200 Borg Warner, 1,200 Electric Auto-Lite, 2,000 United States Gypsum, 5,000 South Porto Rico Sugar, 2,900 Timken Roller Bearing, 4,000 United Aircraft 5 per cent preferred, 1,200 Johns-Manville, 2,600 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and 4,100 Pennsylvania, among other securities.

Principal sales were 7,700 shares of Montgomery Ward, 6,800 Sears Roebuck, 1,000 Amerada Oil, 4,300 Humble Oil, 1,200 Phillips Petroleum, 2,000 Electric Bond and Share $6 preferred, 1,800 Continental Can, 1,200 Monsanto Chemical, 4,500 General Foods, and 8,400 Chesapeake & Ohio.

National Bank Call Issued for April 4

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP) — The Comptroller of the Currency today issued a call for a statement of the condition of all national banks at the close of business Saturday, April 4.

The comptroller's notice went to the 5,117 national banks. A similar call was issued by the Federal Reserve Board to the 1,502 state banks which belong to the Federal Reserve System.

Sears, Roebuck Sales Up 14½ P. C. in March

CHICAGO (AP)—Sears, Roebuck & Co., reported March sales totaled $76,038,022, an increase of 14.5 per cent compared with March last year.

For the first two months of the company's fiscal year, February and March, sales totaled $137,708,985, an increase of 18.3 per cent compared with the corresponding period in 1941.

Montgomery, Ward & Company reported March sales of $55,856,457, a gain of 25.6 per cent over sales of $44,484,704 in March, 1941. Sales for the first two months of the fiscal year were $93,825,352, up 19.8 per cent over $78,325,264 in the like 1941 months.

Former Governor Asks Tax Relief for Small Business

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP)—W. P. Hobby, publisher of the Houston Post and former Governor of Texas, urged the House Ways and Means Committee today to include in the new tax bill a provision allowing small businesses having no war contracts to credit against income taxes amounts paid on debts incurred prior to Jan. 1, 1940.

Such action, Mr. Hobby told the committee, "will not hurt the Treasury but really help it in the long run and at the same time prevent a sentence of death being passed on thousands of businesses in this country."

The credit he proposed would be limited to 5 per cent annually of the total indebtedness incurred prior to Jan. 1, 1940.

The Texan asserted many business concerns went into debt "before anyone in this country visualized huge war appropriations which have become necessary . . . and must be financed by increased taxes," and the arrangements under which they were incurred "were based upon the old tax rates, with the expectation that any increase would be only a normal one."

After paying taxes contemplated to finance the war, Mr. Hobby said, the business involved "will have nothing left to apply on their legitimate debts and therefore will face the bitter alternatives of foreclosure, liquidation or bankruptcy."

The publisher told the committee "the same principle was recognized by Congress in granting to war industries the right to amortize in five years for tax purposes their investments in new war production facilities."

"The incentive for granting relief for the businesses for which I speak," he said, "seems much greater. These firms have no war contracts and no prospects of getting such taxes. On the contrary, they face this year and in succeeding years greatly reduced revenues in the face of increasing costs and rapidly rising taxes."

"They are trying to find some way to avoid being hurt so badly they will not be able to pay taxes at all," he added. "With them it is a matter of life or death, and they want to live."

Referring to the recent suspension of publication of the Dallas Journal and the Kansas City Journal, Mr. Hobby said he did not contend that "taxes alone killed these newspapers, but a combination of taxes, rising costs and shrinking revenue did kill them."

Questioned by Representative Allen Treadway (R) of Massachusetts, Mr. Hobby said President Roosevelt's goal of $7,000,000,000 in new taxes probably could not be achieved without hurting business "and putting a great many of them out of business."

Mr. Treadway asked the witness if he had any recommendations for raising that amount of revenue other than those proposed by the Treasury.

"I think a retail sales tax is preferable," Mr. Hobby said, adding that he believed the people of Texas would approve such a levy.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market rose slightly and unconvincingly last week on the usual trickle of trading. March and April are usually months of declining share prices, and income-tax payers have not apparently got over their taxes sufficiently to buy securities. Preferred stocks were again weak, particularly utilities. Steels continued the sidewise movement of recent weeks, having fairly well resisted the down-trend. The good performance of the motors was featured by a rise in Hudson to a 1942 high on a good earning statement.

First quarter preliminary earnings statements will start to appear soon, and after allowance for the Treasury's tax proposals they will make sorry reading, particularly those which are not right on top of the war effort. (Incidentally corporate earnings reports from now until the 1942 tax revenue bill becomes law, which may be until November, will be highly tentative. It will be up to the book-keepers to guess how much to allow for taxes.)

Complexity of Proposed Tax

Discussion of corporate taxes, incidentally, will become rapidly more technical from here. This is because the very high rates multiply the dollar implications of such technicalities as consolidated tax returns, loss carry-over, capital gains and loss rulings, last-in-first-out inventory reckoning, and so on.

In this connection the accounting profession is being heavily burdened. There are perhaps 15,000 certified public accountants and 35,000 competent accountants including the uncertified. Many are being drawn into the services. The proposal for profit limits on war contracts will require the government to make heavy inroads on the profession, for it must then parallel or duplicate each corporation's own accounting in order to check on costs.

With some bashfulness the accountants, who are an inarticulate profession outside the accounting room, suggest the government might do somewhat as the British government does and accept audited statements by certified public accountants and accounting firms on war contracts and thus save this bulky duplication of manpower use in case legislation goes through to limit war contract profits.

This legislation, however, may not go through for the simple reason of unworkability. The accounting problems are immense. Furthermore Treasury Department Ruling Number 3,000, which defines cost, is both narrow in scope and vague in meaning. Again, only prime contractors would be reached. Lastly, a contractor like Jacks handling a big order on small capital might find that "six per cent" on the contract was 20 per cent on his capital while another contractor using a big plant on a slow order would find that the theoretical six per cent on his contract was only three per cent on his investment. People who still think the 40-hour wage-law limits hours to 40 a week probably don't realize that six per cent on a contract and six per cent on investment are entirely unrelated. Last fall Secretary Morgenthau suggested six per cent on capital, invested capital, not on the contract.

Anticipating Tax Threat

Incidentally, many responsible and foresighted corporations are anticipating the threat by handing back unexpected profits. Continental Motors has just re-negotiated ordnance and aircraft parts contracts to the tune of $40,000,000. In World War I Henry Ford ran full tilt on arms work, and then handed back all the profits after the war. Many war contracts are now being signed with a clause permitting re-negotiation in case of unexpected economies. On the other hand, many contracts prove unexpectedly expensive, and the profit limit threatens to be another "heads-I-win-tails-you-lose" arrangement.

Principal arms bottleneck now appears to be in industrial raw materials, which is holding up in particular the aircraft industry. Combat plane output is in some cases slowed down so that the aluminum can go to the big four-engined jobs, which can reach the battlefields, no matter where, under their own power. The steel industry is making bricks without straw; ship shortage and the Pacific war have cut off much of its alloy requirements, and it is now relying heavily on molybdenum, made here, putting its hope in the new programs for domestic high-cost production of alloy metals and "making alloy steel without alloys." The over-all week-after-week figure of operations around 96 or 97 per cent represents more-than-capacity operation in essential plants and 50 per cent operation of non-essential mills. Blast furnaces have a double load due both to high operations and curtailed scrap supplies, and operators are being told to use every method known, however uneconomical, to get faster tonnage, and to pass on good operating ideas to other furnace-men no matter which company they work for. Ore movement has started this year 12 days earlier than the record, with the liberal help of ice breakers.

Transport Developments

Transport developments come thick and fast. Pile-up of cargo at the ports leads the roads to embargo at the source and the armed services are throwing up fresh storage space with great speed. The rails have outdone themselves in moving 500,000 tank-cars of petroleum products a week into Region Number One, the north-east. Another pre-war legal tabu has gone by the board as alien-register ships, when available, are permitted to go into the coast-wise business, depleted of American-flag ships. Gulf and Florida ports are to get more and more imports, to avoid the submarines on the Atlantic Coast, but this will involve improving port facilities and using inland waterways to supplement the railroads' over-strained facilities for moving bulk commodities. Restriction of passenger movement seems likely, and also of red-ball freight movement of luxury items.

Cotton made a 13-year high round 20 cents as the heaviest mill buying developed in many months and it appears that the 1942 crop may be well below requirements, particularly on the longer staples, for which the premiums are lengthening. Otherwise the commodity markets were quiet. A seat on the Chicago Board of Trade sold for $100, record low. Import commodities like hides and coffee are motionless against the ceiling.

Treasury offering of $1,500,000,000 of certificates was about as expected. Defense bond sales this month, sharply lower, may not reach $700,000,000 The goal is $1,000,000,000 a month; the Treasury says it will consider a forced saving proposal if defense bonds fail to reach and hold a $1,000,000,000 monthly average by July. There is talk of an increase in the $50,000 top for sales of Series F and G defense bonds. The IBA, NASD, Association of Stock Exchange Firms, and the Stock Exchange, have jumped in to sell the new certificates, for no commission, patriotically and also probably to keep their sales forces together.

April should be a better month for investment bankers than for some time, with the $150,000,000 Aluminum Corporation financing just announced, and several smaller offerings scheduled.

Cotton Textile Industry Makes Records in '41

NEW YORK (AP)—The President of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants said only another major expansion in the average number of machine hours worked throughout the year would enable the industry to meet the "present apparently limitless demand."

The executive, W. Ray Bell, said in the association's 11th annual survey that new high records for 1941 had been made in practically every major statistical category together with a diminishing but still adequate supply of essential cotton textiles for civilian use.

Output Intensified

Mr. Bell said:

"Following the pattern of previous experience more intensive operation of existing equipment was chiefly responsible for these unprecedented records of cotton consumption and mill activity. The increase in running time was effected by divergent methods, but basically it represents a major extension of round-the-clock operations on a 40-hour three-shift basis plus considerable overtime work.

"Early activity for the current year has started at even higher levels. Cotton consumption reported for January and February showed a net gain over last year of 246,000 bales of purely mill consumption for the first two full months of war effort. The total was 1,840,000 bales.

"Army and Navy requirements in 1941 were fully satisfied. Commercial orders during the first half of the year had to wait their turn, subject to apportionment, delay, and even cancellation, if they interfered with priority needs.

"In its present supreme test, under the spur of wartime pressure, it (the textile industry) will not be found wanting. With no increase in its now limited facilities, the only way is through another major expansion in the average number of machine hours worked throughout the year."

Record Production

Mr. Bell drew this picture of the record production in 1941:

Cotton consumption of 10,583,000 bales more than doubled the low figures at the beginning of the decade, while the output of woven cloth nearly doubled, and spinning activity increased 75 per cent despite dismantlement during the decade of one-fourth of the equipment in place at its beginning.

Even on top of record levels reached the preceding year, 1941 showed a 31 per cent increase in consumption of raw cotton, 24 per cent increase in mill operations as measured by spinning activity, and the largest year-to-year gain ever recorded in woven cloth production.

The peak production of 11,896,362,000 square yards of cloth last year represented an increase of 2,300,000,000 over 1940, and 3,500,000,000 square yards, or a gain of 42.5 per cent over the pre-war five-year average, 1935-39.

Rubber 'Czar'

© Harris & Ewing

Arthur B. Newhall

Named co-ordinator of rubber under the War Production Board. In his new post, Mr. Newhall is given supreme power over rubber production and distribution. He has been chief of the rubber and rubber products division of the WPB as a dollar-a-year man. Formerly Mr. Newhall was executive vice-president of the B. F. Goodrich Co.

U. S. Farm Debt Situation Held Relatively Good

WASHINGTON (AP) — Although the farm mortgage debt is approximately 50 per cent greater than at the start of the last war, farmers have entered this war with a comparatively healthy debt situation, the Farm Credit Administration reported.

The agency cited a 3 per cent decrease in the total mortgage debt since the beginning of the present war period in 1939, in contrast to a 24 per cent increase from 1914 to 1917.

Also it said that because of only a slight change in the farm mortgage interest bill in recent years, the greatly expanded income of 1941 and the prospective income of 1942 meant that the debt burden should be substantially lower in the next few years—"that is, a smaller portion of the farmer's income will have to go to his creditors than formerly."

The aggregate amount of farm mortgage debt outstanding by all types of lenders—private and public—was estimated by the FCA in its annual report to Congress at $7,000,000,000. FCA loans outstanding were listed at $2,993,130,527.

N. Y. Tel Adds Stations

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Telephone Co. reported it added 8,414 stations in March compared with a gain of 11,423 in March, 1941. The increase for the first three months of 1942 was 27,102 compared with 35,132 in the like period last year.

Roads Refuse OPA Plea To Drop Rate Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The request of the Office of Price Administration that the railroads voluntarily forego the increased freight rates on certain commodities granted to them by the Interstate Commerce Commission has been refused by the Association of American Railroads.

The decision not to grant the request for voluntary elimination of the increases was made by an Ex Parte 148 committee of the association, which was established at the request of the director of the Office of Defense Transportation. (The ICC's freight increase order was known as Ex Parte 148.)

The request of the OPA was submitted to the association by John H. Eisenhart, Jr., director of traffic, OPA. In a letter to Mr. Eisenhart, A. F. Cleveland, vice-president of the association, said that the Ex Parte 148 committee had concluded that the arguments of the OPA that an increase in freight rates would tend to create an inflationary spiral and that such increases would necessitate revision of established price ceilings did not constitute valid reasons for eliminating the rate increases.

Mr. Cleveland said that the President's Fact Finding Board, which recommended wage increases that added to the operating costs of the railroads, also had advocated increased revenues to provide the railroads with "increased revenues sufficient to permit them to respond to the unusual necessities put upon them by the various branches of the government."

He also pointed out that an increase in freight rates of say 6 per cent does not mean an increase of 6 per cent in the cost of a commodity and therefore could have only a minimum effect on price ceilings.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

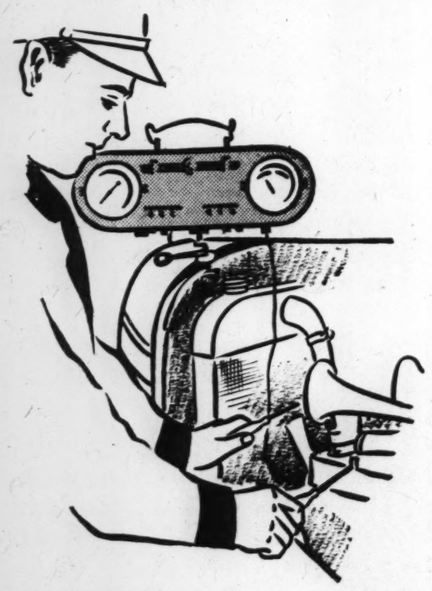
BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Union Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Apr. 10
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Apr 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Apr 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Apr. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	May 1
Franklin Savings Bank	May 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	May 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Apr. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Apr. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	May. 1



Regular Check-ups

Make Your Car Last Longer

Take advantage of the scientific car service available at the garages and automotive dealers advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. Their modern equipment quickly checks the action of your motor, ignition, brakes, and wheels, leaving nothing to guesswork. Regular check-ups will help to prevent major repairs, eliminate waste in oil and gasoline, and make your car last longer.

On the job

TO HELP YOU KEEP YOUR CAR ROLLING

New England's Oldest and Largest Banking Institution

The FIRST NATIONAL BANK of BOSTON

1784 ★ 1942

Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

23 BANKING OFFICES IN BOSTON

FOREIGN BRANCHES IN ARGENTINA AND CUBA

A CONDENSED STATEMENT of CONDITION

Covering all Offices and Foreign Branches as of March 31, 1942

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Banks		$398,491,419.56
United States Government Obligations		162,532,887.43
State and Municipal Securities		25,640,861.11
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank		2,010,000.00
Other Securities		16,641,185.20
Loans and Discounts		325,912,796.77
Customers' Liability for Acceptances		6,660,321.56
Banking Houses		13,216,288.15
Other Real Estate		647,592.63
Other Assets		3,296,100.57
Total		$955,049,452.98

LIABILITIES

Deposits		$845,372,702.73
Acceptances Executed	$16,358,773.84	
Less: Held for Investment	8,681,655.18	7,677,118.66
Items in Transit with Foreign Branches		1,741,334.93
Reserve for Interest, Taxes, Dividend and Unearned Discount		3,619,088.31
Other Liabilities		3,693,431.87
Reserve for Contingencies		9,527,879.74
Capital	$27,812,500.00	
Surplus	39,187,500.00	
Undivided Profits	16,417,896.72	83,417,896.72
Total		$955,049,452.98

The figures of Old Colony Trust Company, which is beneficially owned by the stockholders of The First National Bank of Boston, are not included in the above statement.

For Victory . . . Buy U. S. Savings Bonds Regularly

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's sales (est.)	300,000
Previous day's sales	335,200
1942 volume to date	30,664,669
1941 volume to date	35,517,069

Stock Trend Irregular In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, April 7 (AP)—Scattered stocks managed to make modest headway in today's market, but many leaders appeared to have run out of rising power.

At the start it was evident Monday's rally was encountering difficulties. Small gains and losses were pretty evenly split. Near the fourth hour a few variations of a point or so were seen. Dealings slackened in the afternoon and transfers were at the rate of approximately 300,000 shares.

The British-India stalemate and the Bataan Peninsula battle crisis helped chill buying enthusiasm which cropped up yesterday, brokers said. There was realizing on yesterday's bulge, best since March 17, on the idea it would be better to await more light on profits limitations legislation. At that, the idea the market still was in an oversold condition brought support for assorted issues.

Among early lifted shares were Eastman Kodak, Allied Chemical, American Airlines, Texas Co., N. Y. Central and Phelps Dodge.

American Telephone softened and occasional minus marks were posted for Western Union, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, Sears Roebuck, International Harvester and Standard Oil (N. J.).

Forward leaners in the curb included Aluminum of America, Humble Oil, Creole Petroleum and Pittsburgh Plate Glass. Unable to make much progress were American Gas, Glen Alden Coal and American Light.

Bond Market Steady

Advances of fractions to around a point in a selected group of railroad bonds helped the market to keep an even keel today, although changes in all departments were generally small around noon.

Attracting attention on the buying side were, among others, New York Central consolidated 4s, Southern Pacific 4½s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s, Missouri Pacific 5s, Detroit Edison 3s, Consolidated Edison 3½s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, and Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles of '60.

Moving narrowly one way or the other were American Telephone 3s, North Western 4¾s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, International Telephone 5s and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3¼s.

U. S. Governments continued quiet on the stock exchange and over the counter but the undertone was steady.

Panama 3¼s and Uruguay adjustment 3¼s were among foreign dollar obligations moving ahead.

U. S. Seeks Trade Agreements With Mexico and Bolivia

WASHINGTON (AP)—Moving to extend the reciprocal trade agreement program in the western hemisphere, the State Department announced that pacts would be sought with Mexico and Bolivia.

Already agreements are in force with 12 of the other American republics. Treaties are in various stages of negotiation with two others, Uruguay and Peru, and only Panama, Paraguay and Chile remain completely outside the program.

The list of more than 100 commodities on which the United States has agreed to consider tariff reduction in Mexico's favor includes cattle, sheep, lambs, horses, mules, petroleum and fuel oil. The list of products on which this country will consider granting concessions to Bolivia includes tungsten, lead and zinc ores and hides and skins.

Canadian Living Costs Increase

OTTAWA, April 7 (CP)—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported that the official cost-of-living index at March 2 was 115.9, compared with 115.7 a month before and 100.8 at the outbreak of the war.

"The March increase was due entirely to the food index which moved up from 123.1 to 123.7," the bureau said.

"Small advances occurred for butter, meats and fish, potatoes and bananas, while eggs and lemons declined moderately.

"Other group indexes remained unchanged, as follows: rents 111.2, fuel and light 112.9, clothing 119.8, home furnishings and services 118.0 and miscellaneous items 107.1."

Municipal Awards

Holyoke, Mass., $500,000 revenue notes due Dec. 15, 1942. Second National Bank of Boston .349, Weeden & Co. .367, Park National Bank, Holyoke, .397, National Shawmut .42 and First Boston Corp. .45.

Somerville, Mass., $200,000 Municipal Relief Bonds due 1943-52. 1¼ bonds, Halsey Stuart 100.048, Union Securities 100.03. 1½ bonds, Harris Trust 101.02, Harriman Ripley and Kidder Peabody 100.67, Bond Judge, Lee Higginson 100.6277, Estabrook, Whiting Weeks .56 and First National 100.432.

Portland, Maine, $1,000,000 tax notes, $800,000 due Oct. 7, 1942, and $200,000 due Nov. 27, 1942. Barr Bros. .34, Canal National Bank .35, National Shawmut .365, First National .377 and Second National .443.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅛	37¾	Abbott (1.60a)	1	39	39	39	Apr 6
108¼	104	Abbott 4% pf (4)	70	106½	106½	106½	M'r 27
48⅜	46	Acme Steel (4)	1	47	47	47	Apr 6
7½	6¼	Adams Exp (1e)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
20⅛	19	Adams-Mills (1)	1	19½	19½	19½	Apr 2
11⅜	10	Addressog (½e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Apr 1
38¼	30½	Air Reduct (1a)	4	34¼	33½	34¼	+1¼
2⅜	1¾	Alaska Juneau	3	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
⅜	⅛	Alleghany Corp	1	¼	¼	¼	
5⅞	3⅞	Alleg pf xw	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Apr 4
6	4	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
17	11	Alleghany pr pf	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Apr 6
22¾	19	Alleg Lud Stl ½e	3	19⅝	19⅜	19½	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅞	Allen Indust (1)	5	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
149	119	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	1	127	127	127	+1
12⅛	10⅞	Allied Kid (1)	1	11	11	11	
14¼	12½	Allied Mills 1¼g	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	Apr 4
6⅛	4¾	Allied Strs (.15e)	4	5	4⅞	5	Apr 6
81	69	Allied Str pf (5)	1	69	69	69	Apr 1
30½	25½	Allis-Ch M (¼e)	10	27	26½	26⅝	— ⅜
18⅜	16¾	Alpha P Cem ¼e	1	16¾	16	16	— ¼
1½	1	Amal Leather	1	1	1	1	Apr 1
18⅛	16½	Amal Lea pf 1½g	3	16¾	16½	16¾	M'r 6
56	43	Amerada Pet (2)	3	44	44	44	
23⅜	19	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	3	22	22	22	M'r 30
48¼	28½	Am Airlines 1½g	72	30¼	28½	29½	+1
7¾	5⅞	Am Bk Note .20e	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
5¼	3⅝	Am Bosch (¼e)	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Apr 6
33	26⅜	Am Br Shoe(¼e)	3	26⅞	27	27	+ ⅜
1¾	1¼	Am Cable & R	3	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
65¼	58	Am Can (4)	1	64	62⅞	62⅞	—1⅛
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	160½	160½	160½	
33	29¼	Am Car&Fy	20	31	29⅜	29⅜	—1⅜
73¾	67	AmCar&Fpf1¾e	16	70½	67¼	70⅛	+2⅜
20½	17½	Am Ch & C (½e)	3	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
110	108	Am Ch&C pf (5)		108½	108½	108½	M'r 12
95	69	Am Chicle (4a)	1	73	73	73	Apr 6
5⅜	4⅛	Am Colortyp .15e	1	5	5	5	Apr 2
9¾	7½	Am Comm Al	2	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
22¾	17½	Am Crys S (1e)	2	17½	17½	17½	Apr 6
⅞	⅝	Am Encaus Til	1	¾	¾	¾	Apr 2
6	3½	Am Europ (.40g)	1	3½	3½	3½	M'r 28
⅝	⅜	Am & For Pow	1	½	½	½	+ ⅛
24½	16¼	A F P $6pf(.30k)	5	20⅞	20¼	20⅞	+1¼
28	18⅞	A F P $7pf(.35k)	12	25	24½	25	+1
2⅝	1½	Am & F P 2 pf	1	2	2	2	+ ⅜
32	26½	Am-Haw SS ¾e	7	29½	29½	29½	+1¾
3½	2⅜	Am Hide & Lea	7	2½	2½	2½	Apr 6
35¼	33½	Am H & L pf (3)	1	35½	35½	35½	M'r 18
46½	37	Am Home(2.40a)	6	38	37½	37¾	— ¼
1½	1⅛	Am Ice	5	1½	1½	1½	Apr 1
28	25	Am Ice pf	3	28	27¾	28	+ ¼
4	2⅞	Am Internat'l	1	3	3	3	Apr 6
7	6	Am Inv Ill (.80)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Apr 6
10¼	8	Am Locomotive	13	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
89½	83½	Am Loco pf 1¾k	6	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	M'r 31
11½	9⅞	Am M & Fdy .80	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	Apr 6
5¼	4⅛	Am M & Met	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
23¾	18⅞	Am Metal (¼e)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	Apr 6
⅞	½	Am Power & Lt	4	½	½	½	
26¼	16⅜	APL $6 pf (1⅞k)	1	17½	17½	17½	— ¼
22	13¼	APL $5 pf(1.56k)	5	14¼	14¼	14¼	Apr 6
4⅞	4⅛	Am Rad & S .15e	22	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
12	10⅜	Am Roll Mill ¼e	6	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
5½	4¾	Am Saf R (⅛g)	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Apr 2
7⅜	6¾	Am Seating (1g)	2	7	7	7	
43	38½	Am Smelt (½e)	9	40	39¾	39¾	— ¼
147	135½	Am Sm&R pf(7)	3	137	135¼	135¼	+ ¼
34¼	29½	Am Snuff (1.60e)	2	30⅜	30¼	30⅜	Apr 6
20⅞	18⅜	Am St Fdrs(½e)	3	19⅛	18¾	18¾	— ⅜
12	9¾	Am Stores (¼e)	2	11	11	11	— ⅜
8½	7½	Am Stove (1.20)	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Apr 6
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	4	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
97⅛	78¾	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	—1⅛
21½	17⅛	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	Apr 2
134¾	114⅝	Am Tel & Tel(9)	18	118⅜	117½	118	— ⅞
49¾	37¾	Am Tob (1e)	3	39	38¾	38¾	— ¼
50¾	38¼	Am Tob B (1e)	2	40¼	40	40	
143⅝	120	Am Tob pf (6)	1	123	123	123	+2
5	4	Am Type Fdrs	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
27	22½	Am Viscose (1e)	12	24⅝	24	24	— ⅜
116½	110½	Am Viscose pf(5)	1	110½	110½	110½	Apr 6
3¼	2⅛	Am Water Wks	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
70¼	49	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	50	50	50	
5⅜	4⅛	Am Woolen	2	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
76⅜	67	Am Wool pf(2k)	2	67	66½	66½	— ½
5⅞	3¾	Am Zinc L & S	4	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ¼
50	43½	Am Z pr pf 1¼k	1	40	40	40	M'r 31
28⅜	25¼	Anaconda (½e)	16	25¾	25½	25⅝	
17	12⅞	Anchor H (.15e)	2	15	15	15	
10	8¼	Andes Cop (1)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ½
1⅝	1	A P W Paper	2	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	M'r 31
35	31½	Arch-D-M (½e)	2	31¾	31¾	31¾	M'r 24
111⅛	109	Arm Del pf (7)	2	110	109	110	M'r 27
4⅛	3	Armour Ill	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Apr 1
67½	53¾	Arm Ill pr pf 3k	3	58½	57½	58½	Apr 6
66	66	Arm Ill pf	1	66	66	66	+1½
26¼	21	Armstrong C ¼e	16	24	23½	23¾	Jan 21
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C (¾e)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ¼
4	3	Artloom (.77½g)	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ½
6¾	4¾	Assd Dry Goods	2	5	5	5	Apr 6
77½	61½	Assd DG 1pf (6)	2	61½	61½	61½	Apr 6
83	73	Assd DG 2pf5¼k	1	70	70	70	M'r 24
25	20	Associates In 2e	1	24	24	24	M'r 5
39	27½	Atch T&SF (1e)	26	37½	37⅛	37⅛	+ ½
70	60½	Atch T&SF pf 5	2	66	65	65	— ⅛
26	20½	Atl Coast L (1g)	8	24	23¾	23¾	—1
34	20	Atl G&WI (3g)	2	22	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
45½	33	Atl G&WI pf 5g	1	33½	33½	33½	M'r 24
23½	18	Atl Refining (1)	2	19⅜	19	19¼	M'r 20
109½	103⅞	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	Apr 6
7	6⅛	Atlas Corp (¼e)	2	6½	6⅛	6⅛	Apr 6
50¼	48	Atlas Cp pf (3)	13	48¼	48	48¼	Apr 6
70	50	Atlas Powd (¾e)	1	50½	50½	50½	+1½
9⅛	7⅝	Atlas Tack(.30g)	1	8	8	8	M'r 31
2⅜	1½	Austin Nichols	1	1½	1½	1½	Apr 1
4⅛	3⅛	Avia Corp (.10e)	25	3½	3¼	3½	
		B					
14¾	12⅛	Bald Loco ct	6	12½	12⅜	12⅜	
4⅛	2¾	Balt & Ohio	5	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	Apr 6
7½	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	3	6	6	6	+ ¼
6½	4¼	Bangor & Ar	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Apr 2
8⅞	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	6	7⅝	7¾	7⅝	
6	5	Barker Bros (1g)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	M'r 27
11⅛	8⅜	Barnsdall O (.60)	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
18⅛	14⅞	Bath Ir W (½e)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
19½	16½	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	16½	16½	16½	M'r 27
24⅛	21⅜	Beat Cream (1a)	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
104⅛	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
106	102⅝	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103	103	103	M'r 20
100⅞	77	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	77	77	77	M'r 27
7⅜	6¾	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ¼
16½	15⅞	Bell Airc (2g)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ¼
39⅞	32½	Bendix Av (1e)	3	35½	35⅜	35½	+ ¼
14	11¾	Benef Ind (.40e)	4	12½	12	12	
52	46½	Benf Ind pf (2½)	1	48	48	48	M'r 30
24¼	19⅛	Best & Co (1.60a)	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ¼
66⅞	58⅛	Beth Steel (1½e)	9	59⅞	59½	59⅞	
121	115½	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	Apr 4
22½	18¾	Bigelow-S (½e)	2	20½	20¼	20¼	+ ½
19⅜	16½	Black & D (1.60)	1	16½	16½	16½	Apr 4
7⅜	6	Blaw-Knox .15e	7	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
14½	13¼	Bliss & Lau (¼e)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Apr 2
21⅛	16⅝	Boeing Airplane	25	18¼	18	18	— ⅛
31¾	26	Bohn A&B (½e)	1	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	+ ⅛
17¼	13½	Bond Strs (1.60a)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	Apr 6
20⅝	18½	Borden Co (.30e)	14	19¼	19	19	— ¼
24	19¾	Borg-Warn (.40e)	10	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
2½	1½	Boston & Maine	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Apr 1
30⅝	25	Bower Roll B (3)	1	25½	35½	25½	M'r 16
13½	17⅛	Brewing Cp (½e)	2	17	17	17	M'r 26
9¼	8	Bridgeport B (1)	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
18⅞	15¼	Briggs Mfg (½e)	6	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	
29½	26	Briggs & S (3)	3	29	28½	28½	Apr 6
43	31	Bristol-My 2.40a	1	33	33	33	+ ½
½	⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	21	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Apr 4
1¼	1⅛	Bkly-Man Tr	21	1¼	1⅛	1¼	Apr 4
9¾	7¾	Bkl Un Gas (¼e)	2	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
35	31½	Brown Shoe (2)	1	31½	31½	31½	Apr 2
14	10⅞	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	1	11½	11½	11½	Apr 4
8⅞	7	Bucyrus-E (.15e)	2	7½	7½	7½	+ ¼
3⅜	2½	Budd Mfg	12	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	6¼	Budd Wheel ¼e	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
15¾	15⅜	Buffalo Forg .45e	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	Apr 6
23	19	Bullard Co (2)	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	Apr 4
26	22¾	Bulova Wat (2)	1	23	23	23	Apr 4
19¼	16	Burling M (1.40)	1	16½	16½	16½	Apr 4
55½	54	Burling pf (2¾)	1	55½	55½	55½	+ ⅜
7½	6¼	Burr Ad Ma .15e	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
3½	2⅜	Bush Terminal	4	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
6¼	5⅛	Butler Bros .60a	2	6	5⅞	6	
20⅝	19⅝	Butler Br pf 1½	1	20½	20½	20½	+ ¼
3⅞	2½	Butte Cop&Zinc	3	2½	2½	2½	Apr 4
8¼	6½	Byers (AM) Co	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
12⅛	10	Byron Jack ¼e	2	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛
		C					
19¾	16½	Calif Pack (1½)	2	17	16¾	17	Apr 6
50⅞	50⅞	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	Feb 25
1¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
7⅛	5⅞	Cal & Hecla (1)	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
15½	11⅞	Campbell W ¼e	4	15½	15¼	15¼	— ¼
12½	10	Canada Dry (.60)	4	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
4⅞	3⅝	Canadian Pacific	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
37½	32½	Cannon Mills ½e	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ¼
2⅛	1¾	Capital Adm A	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	M'r 31
27¾	24½	Carpenter S ½e	2	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	Apr 2
3	2½	Carriers&G(.05e)	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Apr 6
69	60½	Case (JI) (7g)	1	60½	60½	60½	Apr 4
42	33½	Caterpil Tr (2)	4	35	34¾	34¾	+ ¼
21¼	17	Celanese (½e)	3	17⅞	17½	17½	— ¼
8¼	6⅞	Celotex (1)	4	7⅛	7	7	
23⅜	16½	Cent Aguirre 1½	2	17	17	17	
2¼	1¾	Cent Foundry	3	2⅛	2	2	M'r 31
3⅜	1¾	Cent RR NJ	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Apr 4
18	15½	Cent Violeta 1g	4	16½	16½	16½	Apr 6
3¼	2⅜	Century Rib M	3	2½	2⅜	2⅜	M'r 11
31⅝	27	Cerro de Pas(1e)	3	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	Apr 6
2½	1⅞	Cert-teed Prod	7	2	2	2	
19	16¼	Chain Belt (¼e)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	M'r 31
17	15½	Champ P&F(¼e)	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	M'r 30
7⅛	5⅞	Checker Cab	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Apr 2
32¾	27⅞	Ches & Ohio (3)	15	29⅞	29¼	29⅞	+ ⅜
98	89½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	89½	89½	89½	M'r 31
4	3⅛	Ches Corp	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Apr 6
1⅝	1	Chi & E Ill	1	1	1	1	
5	3¾	Chi & E Ill A	4	4	3⅞	4	— ⅛
2¾	1⅝	Chi Great West	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
13½	9⅛	Chi Great W pf	10	12½	12⅜	12½	
4⅞	4⅛	Chi Mail Or (¼g)	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
17⅛	15	Chi Pn Tool (1e)	5	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ½
39¾	36	Chi Pn T cv pf 3	1	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	Apr 6
52	50	C P T pr pf (3½)	2	50½	50½	50½	M'r 30
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
⅝	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	¼	¼	¼	M'r 30
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	½	½	½	+ ⅛
9¼	8⅝	Chi Yel Cab	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	M'r 18
13¼	11⅞	Chickasha (1)	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	M'r 27
2¼	1⅛	Childs Co	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
56¼	43⅞	Chrysler Cp (1e)	25	56⅛	55¼	55½	— ⅛
10¼	9	City I & F (1.20)	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
2⅝	2⅛	City Stores	3	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ¼
34½	29½	Clark Equip (¾e)	4	34	34	34	Apr 4
29	25	Clev Gr Br(¼e)		25¼	25	25	— ⅞
44	32⅝	Climax M (1.20a)	2	34½	34½	34½	+ ½
36½	28⅞	Cluett Peab ¾e	3	29⅝	29½	29½	Apr 6
79⅛	56½	Coca-Cola (¾e)	5	67¾	67	67	
63½	55½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58½	58½	58½	
13⅝	11½	Colgate-P (½)	5	12¼	12¼	12¼	
105½	100	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	100	100	100	Apr 2
14¼	12	Collins & A (¼e)	1	13	12⅝	13	Apr 1
18⅛	14⅝	Col Fuel & I (1a)	1	15	15	15	Apr 2
13⅝	9	Colum Br A .30e	1	9	9	9	Apr 4
13⅛	9	Colum Br B .30e	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
1¾	1¼	Col G & E (.10g)	25	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
54	36½	Col G&E pf A (6)	4	39	37½	38½	—1½
6⅞	5⅛	Columbia Pict	4	6	6	6	Apr 4
27	24	Colum P pf (2¾)	2	25¼	25¼	25¼	Apr 1
72	51	Colum Carb (1e)	4	60	60	60	+2
18⅞	16⅛	Coml Credit (3)	6	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	Apr 6
100	94	Coml Cr pf(4¼)	1	97	97	97	M'r 19
25	20¼	Coml Inv Tr (3)	6	23¼	23¼	23¼	
103½	100¼	Com T cv pf(4¼)	1	100½	100½	100½	M'r 27
9⅝	8	Coml Solv (.55g)	6	8¼	8¼	8¼	
⅜	⅛	Com'th & South	46	¼	¼	¼	+ ⅛
44½	27	Com&Sou pf (3)	3	29⅜	29¼	29⅜	+ ⅜
23¾	18⅛	Com Edis (1.80)	17	19½	19¼	19½	+ ½
3⅜	2½	Conde Nast .40e	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	M'r 20
16½	13⅝	Congoleum-N (1)	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ½
21½	16⅛	Consol Airc (1e)	6	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	
11¾	9⅞	Consol Cig(1⅛g)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Apr 6
7⅜	5⅝	Cons Cop (¾g)	7	5⅞	5¾	5¾	Apr 6
14	11½	Cons Ed (1.60)	17	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	
94	78½	Cons Ed pf (5)	6	79	78⅝	79	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	Cons Film Ind	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 27
9	7½	Cons Film pf ¼k	1	7½	7½	7½	Apr 2
2⅛	1½	Cons Laundries	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Apr 4
6⅛	5	Consol Oil (½)	3	5⅛	5	5⅛	
8¼	6¼	Cons RR Cuba pf	1	7½	7⅛	7⅛	+ ¼
5⅜	4⅜	Consol'n Coal	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
31	22	Consol'n Coal pf	2	28	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
94¼	86	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	85½	85⅛	85⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	12	Container (½e)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
3¼	2⅜	Cont Baking	1	2½	2½	2½	
103½	82⅞	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	83	83	83	Apr 2
27¼	22⅞	Cont Can (½e)	8	24	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
8¼	7¼	Cont Diam F (1)	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ¼
42	33⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	35	35	35	
3¾	3⅛	Cont Motors .10e	17	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
24	18⅞	Cont Oil Del ¼e	6	19⅛	19	19	— ¼
19⅞	17⅛	Cont Steel (¼e)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	Apr 4
12½	9⅞	Cop'weld S (.80)	2	10	10	10	Apr 6
51½	45	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	47½	47½	47½	+1
55⅜	45⅞	Corn Prods (3)	14	46⅛	45⅞	45⅞	—1⅛
3⅜	2⅞	Coty Inc (⅛g)	1	3	3	3	Apr 6
⅝	½	Coty Internat'l	1	½	½	½	
14	12¼	Crane Co (1g)	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
14⅞	12½	Cr of Wheat 1.60	2	14	14	14	
8	6⅛	Crosley (.30g)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Apr 6
19⅛	16½	Crown C&S ¼e	3	17¼	17¼	17¼	M'r 26
41	32	Crown C pf 2¼g	1	33	33	33	— ¼
11⅞	10⅜	Crown Zel (½e)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Apr 2
36	29⅞	Crucible Stl (1g)	4	31⅛	31	31	Apr 6
79⅛	72⅜	Crucible pf (5)	1	74½	74½	74½	
9	7	Cuban-Am Sug	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Apr 6
83	74½	Cuban-AS pf 5⅛	3	81	80⅛	80⅛	— ⅛
13¼	10⅛	Cudahy Pack	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	Apr 2
15½	13	Cuneo Pr (1½)	1	13⅛	13¼	13¼	Apr 4
⅞	⅞	Curtis Publish	22	¾	¾	¾	M'r 28
18⅞	14	Curtis P p pf (3)	1	16	15½	16	— ⅛
9⅛	7⅛	Curtiss-W (1e)	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	M'r 30
25⅞	21½	Curtiss-Wr A 1e	6	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	
17⅝	13⅞	Cutler-H (.35e)	1	14	14	14	Apr 2
		D					
3¾	2⅞	Davega S (.70g)	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Apr 4
16	15⅛	Davega S pf(1¼)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	Apr 6
11⅝	9½	Davison C (.60g)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Apr 4
8½	6⅞	Decca Rec (.60a)	3	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
24¼	19	Deere & Co (2g)	6	22½	22⅛	22½	+ ¼
29	27	Deere pf (1.40)	3	28½	27¾	27¾	Apr 6
11⅞	10¼	Deisel W-G (1½)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	M'r 31
10⅜	7	Del & Hudson	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
4⅞	3⅛	Del Lack & West	5	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	Den&Rio G W pf		⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 24
18⅜	14⅝	Detroit Ed (.70e)	22	15	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅜
27¼	19	Diam Match ¾e	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅜
38⅛	34½	Diam Mat pf 1½	1	36	36	36	M'r 27
9⅞	8⅞	Diam T Mot (1)	1	9	9	9	Apr 6
18	16⅛	Dist C-Sea h2.22	2	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅜
77⅞	70	Dist C-Sea pf (5)	1	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	Apr 2
9	8⅛	Dix-Vortex (¾g)	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
21	18⅞	Doehler D (½e)	2	19	18¾	18¾	— ⅜
13⅛	9½	Dome Min(h.90e)	2	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
70½	58½	Douglas Air (5g)	3	61¼	61¼	61¼	+1
124¼	97	Dow Chem (3)	1	102	102	102	
15⅛	13⅛	Dresser Mfg 1½g	9	15½	15⅛	15½	+ ¼
4⅛	3	Dunhill Int	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	M'r 28
9½	8	Duplan (.60g)	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	M'r 20
144	103	du Pont deN 1¼e	3	114	113½	113½	— ⅛
126½	121	du Pont pf (4½)	2	122½	122	122½	+ ⅛
		E					
27½	18¼	East Air Lines	47	19⅞	18¾	19¼	+1
3⅜	2¼	East Roll Mill	2	3	3	3	— ⅛
141	115	Eastman (6a)	4	119½	117⅞	117⅞	—1⅛
31⅞	28	Eaton Mfg (3)	2	28⅝	28½	28⅝	+ ¼
15	13⅞	Edis Bros (1.20)	1	14	14	14	
⅞	⅛	El&Mus Ind .06e	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
24⅞	20⅜	El Auto-Lite ¾e	13	24½	24	24½	+ ¾
13⅜	10⅝	Elec Boat (.90g)	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Apr 6
1⅜	1	El Power & Lt	4	1⅛	1	1⅛	
32⅝	18⅞	El P&L $6pf .60k	1	19½	19	19½	Apr 6
35¼	20⅞	El P&L $7 pf 7e	3	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅜
32⅞	29	El Storage Bat 2	2	32½	32¼	32½	+ ½
26⅜	22¼	El Paso N G 2.40	3	22¼	22¼	22¼	Apr 6
49	44¼	Endi-John (3)	1	48	48	48	Apr 4
3⅛	1⅝	Eng Pub Service	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
66	47	Eng PS $5 pf (5)	1	47	47	47	
73	51	Eng PS5½pf(5½)	1	51	51	51	M'r 31
⅛	⅛	Equit Off Bldg	12	⅛	⅛	⅛	
7⅛	5⅞	Erie RR	1	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅞	Erie RR ct	29	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
44	32¾	Erie RR pf A(5)	2	38⅝	38½	38⅝	
2½	1½	Eureka V Clean	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
5¾	4⅝	Evans Products	4	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	Apr 6
26	21¼	Ex-Cello (.65e)	3	25½	25¼	25¼	Apr 2
¾	⅛	Exchange Buffet	1	¾	¾	¾	M'r 31
		F					
37¼	29½	Fairb Morse (2a)	1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅝
29¾	21	Fajardo S (½e)	2	23½	23¼	23½	+ ¼
8¼	6⅞	Fed Lt & T (1)	4	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
24½	20½	Fed Ming & S 1e	3	21¼	21¼	21¼	M'r 27
10½	9	Fed Mogul (¼e)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Apr 1
4¼	3⅜	Fed Mot Tr .10g	2	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
18⅛	13⅞	Fed D Str (.45e)	2	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
87	77	Fed D Str pf 4¼	1	77	77	77	M'r 13
11	9¼	Ferro Enam (1)	1	9½	9¼	9½	
41¾	33	Fid P Fire 1.60a	4	33⅞	33⅝	33⅞	— ⅛
16⅝	13⅞	Firestone (½e)	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ½
92	89⅛	Fire T&R pf (6)	1	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜	
39½	32⅝	First Nat Str 2½	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	Apr 6
11⅞	9¼	Flintkote (1)	11	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
96½	93	Flintkote pf 4½	1	93	93	93	M'r 18
20	15	Florence St ½e	2	16½	16½	16½	Apr 6
21¾	20	Florsheim A (2)	2	20	20	20	M'r 12
5⅛	3⅞	Follansbee Steel	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Apr 6
32½	27⅝	Food Mach(1.40)	1	28⅝	28½	28½	M'r 31
12⅞	10⅞	Foster Wheeler	3	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅞
10¼	7⅞	Francisco Sugar	1	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
38⅜	32⅞	Freeport S (2)	1	35	35	35	
19	16⅛	Fruehauf (1.40)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Apr 2
		G					
2⅜	1⅝	Gabriel Co A	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Apr 6
2⅝	1¾	Gair (Robt)(¼g)	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Apr 6
11	8⅞	Gair pf (1.20)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ¾
3⅝	2¾	Gar Wood In .40	9	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	6¾	Gar Wood pf(½)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Apr 1
10¼	8¾	Gaylord C (½a)	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Apr 4
52½	51	Gaylord pf (2¾)	1	52	52	52	M'r 20
5⅛	3⅜	Gen Am I (¼g)	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Apr 4
104	98	Gen Am I pf (6)	1	98	98	98	M'r 27
46⅝	38½	Gen Am Trans 3g	1	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	+ ½
4⅛	3⅜	Gen Bak (.10e)	7	3¾	3⅝	3¾	Apr 6
3¾	3	Gen Bronze	3	3½	3½	3½	Apr 6
3	2½	Gen Cable	2	2½	2½	2½	
9⅝	7⅝	Gen Cable A	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	Apr 1
90¼	84½	Gen Cab pf 1¾k	3	84½	84½	84½	Apr 4
20	17½	Gen Cigar (1a)	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅞
28⅜	23⅜	Gen Elec (.70e)	23	24⅞	24½	24⅝	— ⅛
40½	28¼	Gen Foods (2)	16	29⅜	29	29	— ¾
116	112	Gen Fds pf (4½)	1	112¾	112¾	112¾	M'r 23
1¾	¾	Gen G & E A	19	¾	¾	¾	
83	71¼	Gen Mills (4)	3	72	71¼	71¼	Apr 6
35⅜	30	Gen Motors (½e)	15	35⅛	34⅞	34⅞	— ¼
126	122¾	Gen Motor pf (5)	4	123¾	123½	123¾	— ¼
3⅛	2	Gen Out Ad .20e	5	2	2	2	
30	17	Gen Out Ad A 4	3	17	17	17	M'r 31
5⅜	4⅞	Gen P Ink (.15e)	1	5	5	5	+ ⅛
½	⅛	Gen Pub Service	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 31
12⅝	11	Gen Ry Sig (¼e)	2	12¼	12	12¼	Apr 6
⅛	¼	Gen Real & Util	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
27	23	Gen Real & U pf	1	25	25	25	Apr 4
19¼	15⅝	Gen Refract .25e	2	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	
10	8⅞	Gen Shoe (¼e)	2	9½	9½	9½	Apr 6
20	13½	Gen Tel (1.60)	2	14	14	14	
12⅞	10¾	Gen Thea Eq ¼e	6	12¼	11¾	12¼	+ ½
16½	14	Gen Time (¼e)	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	M'r 27
8⅞	7½	Gen T & R (½e)	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
4	3	Gillette (.45g)	7	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
48½	40⅛	Gillette S pf (5)	1	45	45	45	Apr 6
5⅞	4⅝	Gimbel Bros	5	5	5	5	— ⅛
65½	59	Gimbel $6 pf (6)	5	59	59	59	
15	12½	Glidden (½e)	1	14½	14½	14½	Apr 4
44	37⅝	Glidd cv pf (2¼)	1	41	41	41	Apr 1
⅛	⅛	Gobel (Adolf)	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
2⅜	2	Goebel Brew .20	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Apr 6
15⅛	13	Goodrich (2g)	9	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜	
60⅛	56	Goodrich pf (5)	6	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	Apr 6
14⅛	10⅜	Goodyear (¾e)	9	14	14	14	
69⅞	60⅛	Good T&R pf (5)	1	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜	Apr 2
2⅝	1¾	Goth Hosiery	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
1	⅝	Graham-Page	2	¾	¾	¾	
5⅛	4⅛	Granby M (.60a)	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Apr 6
7⅝	6	Grand Union	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Apr 2
8¾	6⅝	Granite C S .35g	4	7	7	7	Apr 2
31	27	Grant (WT)1.40a	4	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
25	23½	Grant pf (1)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	M'r 31
17¼	15½	Gt Nor I Or ct 2g	9	17¼	17⅛	17¼	Apr 6
25⅞	21¼	Gt North pf (2g)	6	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
28¼	24	Gt West Sug (2)	1	25	24¾	24¾	— ¼
33½	26⅞	Green (HL)(2a)	1	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅞
12⅝	11⅛	Greyhound (1)	1	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	
11¼	10⅝	Greyh'd pf (.55)	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
14⅝	11	Grum Airc 1¼g	8	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
3⅞	2⅛	Guantan Sugar	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
4	2⅝	Gulf M & O	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
29⅝	20½	Gulf Mob pf 2½g	8	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	
		H					
28	23⅞	Hack Wat (1½)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	M'r 30
10¼	8¾	Hall Print (1a)	1	9½	9½	9½	Apr 6
10⅛	9	Hamil W (¼e)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	M'r 30
16⅜	14	Harb-Walk (¾e)	2	14½	14½	14½	Apr 1
4⅛	3⅛	Hat Corp A (½g)	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
1⅞	1¼	Hayes Mfg	5	1½	1⅜	1⅜	Apr 2
93½	81	Hazel Atlas (5)	1	81¾	81¾	81¾	M'r 26
6⅞	4¾	Hecker Prod	6	5	4⅞	4⅞	
57	51	Helme G W 2¾e	1	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	Apr 6
12⅞	11⅞	Hercul Mot (¼e)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Apr 6
72	54	Herc Powd .60e	3	57	56¼	57	Apr 6
40⅝	30½	Hershey Ch (3)	2	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	
102½	79	Hersh cv pf (4a)	1	80⅞	80⅝	80⅞	Apr 6
13⅛	12⅛	Hinde & D (¼e)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	M'r 18
13⅜	11	Hires C E (1.20a)	1	11	11	11	M'r 21
19	14¼	Holland F (2a)	6	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	Apr 4
6⅜	6	Hollander (½e)	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	Apr 6
18⅜	14	Holly Sugar(¼e)	2	14	14	14	
38¼	22½	Homestake (4½)	7	27¼	26⅞	27	— ⅛
34	27	Houd Her A 2½	6	33	33	33	— ½
10⅝	8¼	Houd Her B ¼e	13	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	+ ¼
44	36¾	Household (4a)	2	36½	36½	36½	— ¼
105	98½	Household pf (5)	1	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	M'r 31
3¼	2¾	Houston Oil	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
34¾	30¾	Howe Sound (3)	4	32	31⅞	32	
⅜	⅛	Hudson & Man	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'r 21
4	2	Hudson & M pf	1	2½	2½	2½	M'r 16
21	18	Hudson B (h2g)	5	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
4⅝	3¼	Hudson Motor	15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
⅞	⅛	Hupp Motor	21	⅛	⅛	⅛	
		I					
8	5⅝	Illinois Central	5	6⅞	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
18¾	14¾	Ill Central pf	2	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ¼
9¾	6⅛	Indian Refin	5	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	M'r 31
16⅝	11¼	Indpls P&L 1.60	8	11¼	11	11	— ¼
27	23½	Indust Rayon (2)	3	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	
100	75	Inger-Rand 1½e	1	75	75	75	Apr 6
74½	64½	Inland Steel (4a)	9	64⅝	63¾	63¾	—1¼
12⅝	10	Inspirat Cop ¼e	3	10½	10½	10½	— ¼
6⅝	6	Insuran ct (.20)	1	6	6	6	M'r 25
23½	19¾	Interchem (1.60)	3	23	23	23	+ ⅛
10⅝	6⅝	Intercon R (.40g)	1	7	7	7	Apr 6
8	6⅝	Interlake (¾g)	5	7	6⅞	6⅞	
151½	109⅞	Int Bus Ma (6a)	2	125½	125	125	+1
52	41	Int Harvest (2)	7	44⅝	43⅝	43⅞	— ⅞
160½	153	Int Harv pf (7)	2	154	153	153	M'r 30
⅜	⅛	Int Hydro El A	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	8	Int Mer Marine	4	8¾	8¼	8¼	— ¼
2⅝	1⅜	Int Min'ls&Chem	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
60	48	Int Min&Ch p pf	3	57½	57	57½	Apr 6
3	2½	Int Mining (¼g)	2	2½	2½	2½	
28⅞	25½	Int Nick Can (2)	17	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	— ¼
130	126⅝	Int Nick pf (7)	1	128¾	128¾	128¾	M'r 30
15⅝	12⅜	Int Paper Co	36	12⅞	12½	12⅝	
60⅝	52¾	Int Paper pf (5)	5	53	52½	53	
2⅞	1¾	Int Ry Cen Am	2	2⅛	2	2⅛	Apr 6
48¼	39	Int Salt (½e)	1	40	40	40	Apr 1
32	27½	Int Shoe (.90e)	1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	Apr 6
39	32¾	Int Silver (1e)	2	35	35	35	Apr 4
$104	95	Int Silver pf (7)	2	100	100	100	Dec15
2¾	1½	Int Tel & Tel	22	2½	2½	2½	
2⅞	2	Int T & T for ct	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	M'r 30
9¼	7⅛	Interst Dept ½e	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Apr 6
9	8⅜	Intertype (¼e)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
32⅝	27¼	Island Crk C½e	1	28½	28½	28½	+ ¼
		J—K					
8	5⅝	JarvisWB (1⅛g)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Apr 6
33⅛	20	Jewel Tea (2.40)	2	21	21	21	
107⅝	95	Jewel Tea pf 4¼	1	95	95	95	Apr 4
62½	54¾	Johns-M (¾e)	5	60	60	60	+ ¾
24¾	20⅛	Jones & L Stl ¾e	7	21¼	21	21	
64	55⅝	Jones & L pf A 5	1	56¾	56½	56½	— ¾
79⅝	67	Jones & L pf B 5	1	70	69¾	69¾	+ ⅛
11	8⅞	Joy Mfg (1.20)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
7⅛	5	Kalam S&F (.60)	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	Apr 2
4⅜	2¾	Kan City South	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	
22	16½	Kan C Sou pf 2g	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	M'r 28
11⅞	8	Kaufmann (.30e)	1	8	8	8	
12⅞	7	Kayser (J)(½e)	1	8	8	8	Apr 2
	11	Kelsey-H A 1k	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
7	4⅜	Kelsey-H B	10	7¼	7	7¼	+ ¼
37½	31	Kennecott (½e)	9	32½	32⅛	32⅛	
13⅝	12¾	Keystone (.35e)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅜
29	27½	Kimberly-C (1a)	1	27½	27½	27½	M'r 19
2⅞	1⅜	Kinney (GR) Co	8	2¼	2¼	2¼	Apr 2
22⅞	17	Kresge (SS) 1.20	2	17½	17⅜	17½	+ ⅛
3¼	3⅛	Kresge Dept Str	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	M'r 31
27	20¼	Kress SH (1.60)	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ¼
29⅜	24⅞	Kroger Groc (2.	4	25	25	25	Apr 6
		L					
12⅝	11½	Lambert (1½)	2	12	12	12	— ¼
9¾	8⅝	Lane Bryant (1)	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅜
18⅜	15⅝	Lee R & T (¾e)	3	17	17	17	
23⅛	19½	Lehigh Port ⅜e	2	19½	19½	19½	
1⅜	1	Lehigh Val Coal	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
14	8½	Lehigh Val C pf	14	13⅝	13	13⅝	+ ⅜
4	2⅝	Lehigh Val RR	1	3	3	3	
23⅝	19⅛	Lehman Corp 1	1	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	— ⅛
13	12½	Lehn & Fink .35e	2	12	12⅜	12⅜	+ ¼
20½	18⅛	Lerner Stores 2	3	19	19	19	
23⅝	19½	Lib-O-F G (¼e)	12	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅛
5¼	4	Lib McN&L .35g	30	5	4⅞	5	
33	20	Life Savers 1.60a	1	23½	23½	23½	Apr 6
73½	55¼	Lig & Myers (4a)	3	60	59¾	59¾	+1¼
74½	55¼	Lig & My B (4a)	1	60	60	60	+1½
175	165	Lig & My pf (7)	1	165	165	165	M'r 27
19	18½	Lily Tulip (1.20a)	1	18½	18½	18½	
32⅝	24	Lima Loco (½e)	6	28¼	28	28	— ¼
34	30	Link Belt (2)	1	31	31	31	+ ½
10⅝	9⅝	Lion Oil Ref (1)	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	
15½	12⅝	Liquid Carb (1)	3	13¼	13⅛	13¼	Apr 6
24⅛	20	Lockheed Air 2g	5	21	20½	20½	— ⅛
41¼	37	Loew's Inc (2)	10	39⅝	39½	39⅝	+ ⅛
42½	35½	Lone Star (3a)	3	37⅛	37	37⅛	+ ⅜
4⅛	2⅞	Long Bell Lb A	11	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
18⅝	15	Loose-Wil (1)	3	17	17	17	
15¼	12½	Lorillard P (½e)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
76½	65½	Lou & Nash (2e)	1	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	+1
18¼	14¾	Lou G&E A(1½)	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	Apr 6
		M—N					
23⅛	15½	Mac A & F 1.15e	2	18	18	18	
35⅝	28⅜	Mack Truck (3g)	3	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛	+2⅞
21½	18⅛	Macy (RH)(2)	6	19	18⅝	19	— ⅝
13⅞	11⅛	Mad Sq Gar(¼e)	2	12	11⅞	12	Apr 6
27⅞	23⅜	Magma Cop ½e	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
4⅝	3⅜	Manati Sugar	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
6⅛	5⅜	Mandel Bros ⅛e	2	6	6	6	M'r 18
16⅝	13⅝	Manh Shirt (1a)	1	14½	14½	14½	Apr 4
1⅜	¾	Maracaibo Oil	16	⅞	¾	¾	M'r 31
3½	2⅞	Marine Mid .10e	10	3	2⅞	3	
12⅝	9⅝	Marsh Field (.80)	3	10⅛	10	10	— ¼
26⅛	21	Martin G L (3g)	4	22¾	22½	22½	— ¼
6⅛	4½	Martin-Parry	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
27⅛	24¾	Masonite Cp (1)	1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
24½	20	Master El (2.40)	2	22	22	22	M'r 27
29½	23⅛	Math Alk (1½)	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ¼
46½	33	May Dept Str (3)	3	34½	34	34½	+ ¼
1⅝	1¼	Maytag Co	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
18	16	Maytag pf (3)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	Apr 2
10⅛	9	McCall Cp (1.40)	2	10	10	10	+ ¼
14	11⅞	McCrory Str (1a)	4	11½	11½	11½	Apr 6
108⅛	100	McCrory pfww 5	1	100	100	100	Apr 2
17½	14⅝	McGraw Elec 2a	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	Apr 4
8	6⅜	M'Graw-Hill .15e	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
32⅜	28⅛	McIntyre h2.22a	1	30	30	30	
12⅜	9⅞	McKess & R ½e	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
108⅝	104⅛	McKes & R pf 5¼	1	105	105	105	Apr 6
7¼	6	McLellan (.40e)	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Apr 1
7⅛	6	Mead Corp (¼e)	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
72	66	Mead pfB ww5½	1	66	66	66	M'r 12
32	23	Melville S (2a)	5	23½	23¼	23¼	Apr 4
5⅞	4⅛	Mengel Co(½g)	9	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ¼
29½	21⅝	Merch&M (½e)	4	25½	25⅛	25⅛	M'r 25
30½	25	Mesta Mach 1½e	2	25	25	25	M'r 31
7½	5⅛	Miami Cop (¼e)	4	6	5⅞	6	Apr 2
16	12⅛	Mid-Cont (1.15g)	5	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
23¼	18⅛	Midland Stl(½e)	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
42½	35⅛	Minn-Hon (2a)	1	40	40	40	
3⅛	2	Minn-Moline	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Apr 6
67	60⅞	Minn-M pf 1⅝k	3	62	62	62	Apr 6
12	9⅝	Mission C (.85g)	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	
⅜	⅛	Mo-Kan-Texas	8	⅛	⅛	⅛	
2⅜	1⅝	Mo-Kan-Tex pf	55	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
13⅜	12⅛	Mohawk C (½e)	2	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+ ¼
91	68¼	Monsanto (2)	5	74	72⅞	74	Apr 6
105½	104½	Mons C pf C st 4	4	105¼	105	105¼	— ⅛
28⅞	23¾	Montg Ward (1e)	12	27¼	26¾	26⅞	— ⅜
42⅛	37⅛	Morrell J (2)	2	42⅛	42	42	M'r 12
8⅜	6⅛	Motor Prod (1g)	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
12⅛	10	Motor Wh (.20e)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Apr 4
25⅝	23	Mueller Br (½e)	1	25	25	25	Apr 6
3⅛	2⅛	Mullins Mfg B	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Apr 3
13⅛	11⅛	Munsing (2¼g)	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	M'r 17
69¾	54½	Murphy(GC)(4)	1	55	55	55	Apr 6
5⅝	4⅛	Murray Cp (⅛g)	1	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
39⅝	31	Myers Bro (½e)	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	Apr 6
2⅛	1¾	Nabco Liq Co	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅝	3⅝	Nash-Kelv (½e)	21	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
18	16½	Nat Acme (½e)	3	17⅝	17	17⅝	
3⅞	3⅛	Nat Auto Fib	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	M'r 31
6⅞	5⅝	Nat Auto pf(.60)	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	7	Nat Aviat (.55g)	1	7	7	7	
16	13¼	Nat Bisc (1.60)	9	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅜
166½	159	Nat Bisc pf (7)	1	159	159	159	M'r 17
15	12⅝	Nat Bd & Sh .60	1	13	13	13	M'r 28
5⅛	3¾	Nat Can (⅛g)	12	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	11	Nat Cash Reg (1)	32	14⅜	14	14⅜	+ ⅜
9⅛	8⅛	Nat Cylinder .20e	3	9	9	9	
14⅛	13	Nat Dairy (.80)	9	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
5⅜	4⅝	Nat Dept Stores	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
9⅛	8⅞	Nat D Str pf(.60)	1	9	9	9	M'r 12
22⅞	19⅜	Nat Dist (2)	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ¼
16⅛	14¼	Nat En & S ⅜e	1	16⅛	16	16	Apr 1
4⅞	4⅛	Nat Gyps (.40g)	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
16⅛	12½	Nat Lead (½a)	7	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
168	162½	Nat Lead pf A(7)	1	168	168	168	Jan 29
17¾	15⅞	Nat M&S (¼e)	1	17	17	17	Apr 2
35	32	Nat Oil Pr (¼e)	1	32½	32½	32½	
3⅛	1¾	Nat Pow & Lt	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
53½	47⅞	Nat Steel (3)	4	49	49	49	Apr 6
6⅛	5	Nat Supply	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
63	52	Nat S 5½pf 1⅜k	1	52	52	52	Apr 1
16⅛	12⅜	Nat Supply $2 pf	3	12¾	12¾	12¾	Apr 6
3⅛	2⅞	Nat Tea	1	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅜
9⅛	6⅝	Natomas (1)	1	7	7	7	Apr 6
7	5⅞	Nehi Cp(.27½e)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Apr 2
14⅛	11	Neisner Bro (1a)	3	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Apr 6
35	30	Newberry (2.40)	1	34	34	34	M'r 26
30½	23¾	Newmont M ¾e	4	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	+ ⅛
11⅜	8⅛	Newport Ind .20e	1	9	9	9	
25⅛	21	Newp N S (¼e)	14	22⅛	22	22	— ⅛
109½	107½	Newp N S pf (5)	1	109	109	109	
32¾	26⅛	NY Air Br (1e)	1	27½	27½	27½	
10	7⅞	NY Central RR	32	8	7⅞	7⅞	
17⅛	14¼	NY Chi & St L	4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	Apr 6
51	42	NY Chi & St Lpf	11	46½	45⅜	45⅜	— ⅜
15⅞	10⅛	NYC Omnibus 2	1	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅛
6	4¾	NY Dock	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	Apr 2
13½	13⅛	NY Dock pf	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Apr 2
⅜	⅛	NY NH & H RR	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
2½	⅝	NY NH & H pf	8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
¼	⅛	NY Ont & West	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 28
30⅝	25	NY Shipbldg(3g)	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	+ ½
23⅜	20⅛	Noblitt-Spk 3½g	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	M'r 24
192	143	Norf&West(10a)	2	152	152	152	Apr 6
14	11⅛	No Am Av (2g)	4	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
10⅝	6½	No Am Co (.36f)	7	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
52⅝	43	No Am 6 pf (3)	3	45	44¾	44¾	Apr 4
53	42	No Am 5¾ pf 2⅞	1	43¼	43¼	43¼	+ ¼
7	4½	Northern Pacific	27	6⅛	6	6	
108½	100	Nor St Pow pf 5	1	100½	100½	100½	Apr 6
11⅛	8⅜	Northwest Airl	2	9	8⅞	8⅞	+ ¼
2¼	1	Norwalk T&R	7	2¼	2	2¼	Apr 6
10¼	8⅛	Norwich Ph .20e	5	8⅝	8½	8½	Apr 4
		O					
8¼	6⅛	Ohio Oil (⅛g)	3	7	6⅞	6⅞	
21½	17	Oliver Farm ½e	1	21	21	21	
6½	2½	Omnibus Corp	5	4	4	4	— ¼
3⅝	3	Oppenheim(.40g)	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	M'r 31
13⅝	11⅛	Otis Elev (.30e)	4	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	Apr 6
6¼	4⅜	Otis Steel	10	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	— ⅛
61	51	Otis Stl 1 pf 2¾k	1	53	53	53	Apr 4
22¾	20	Out M & M (½e)	1	20	20	20	M'r 30
54	44½	Owens-Ill (1½e)	10	45⅝	45½	45⅝	+ ⅜
		P—Q					
8⅞	6¾	Pac Am Fish 1g	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ½
12	7	Pac Fin Cp (1.20)	6	11⅞	11	11⅞	+1
20	16⅞	Pac G & E (2)	1	17	17	17	Apr 6
31	24½	Pac Lighting (3)	2	25¼	25¼	25¼	
18⅛	13¾	Pac Mills (½e)	2	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ¼
2⅛	1⅛	Pac Tin Cons	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Apr 6
5¾	5⅛	Pac West Oil	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
2½	1⅞	Packard M (.10g)	76	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
17⅝	12½	Pan Am Air (1g)	24	13⅛	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
8⅝	7¾	Pan Am Pet ⅛g	1	8	8	8	+ ⅜
1⅝	1	Panhandle (.10e)	9	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	M'r 19
26	22	Paraffine (2)	6	23	23	23	
15⅝	13½	Param Pict (¼e)	12	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	M'r 18
114⅛	103	Param 1 pf (6)	1	105	105	105	
17	15¼	Park & Tilford	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	
2⅛	1⅛	Park Utah (.10g)	30	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Apr 2
29¼	21⅞	Parke Davis .70e	4	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
17½	15½	Parker Rust (1a)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
½	⅛	Parmelee Trans	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
20½	13⅞	Patino Mines ½e	8	18⅝	18½	18½	Apr 1
55½	46¼	Pen & Ford (¾e)	1	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	— ⅜
80½	61¼	Penney (J C) (3)	4	66⅛	65½	66⅛	
2⅝	1⅛	Penn Coal & C	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Apr 2
2	1⅛	Penn-Dix Cem	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Apr 6
44	38½	Penn-Dix pf ¾k	1	41	41	41	M'r 3
13⅛	12⅞	Penn Gl Sand (1)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	M'r 30
24⅛	18⅞	Penn RR (2g)	24	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	
23⅛	19⅞	Peoples Dr (1.60)	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	M'r 25
46⅞	37½	People GL&C(4)	1	37	37	37	— ½
1⅛	⅞	Peoria & East	1	1⅛	1	1⅛	M'r 27
21	15⅝	Pepsi-Cola(2½g)	34	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	5¾	Pere Marquette	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	M'r 27
27¼	23	Pet Milk (1)	2	23	23	23	M'r 30
6	5	Petrol C (.45g)	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅜
6	5	Pfeiffer (1)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
32¾	27¼	Phelps D (.40e)	9	28	27⅞	27⅞	
40½	28½	Phila 6% pf (3)	1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	Apr 6
10⅞	8⅝	Philco Corp(¼e)	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Apr 6
75	55¾	Philip Morris 3a	1	62	61	62	+1¼
107½	104⅞	Philip Mor pf 4½	1	107	107	107	
9	6¼	Phillips-Jones	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	M'r 18
41⅝	32⅝	Phillips Pet (2)	8	33⅝	33½	33⅝	+ ⅛
2¼	1⅝	Phoenix Hos'ry	11	1¾	1¾	1¾	M'r 2
18⅛	15½	Pillsbury (1)	1	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
10⅞	8	Pitt & West Va	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	M'r 21
4⅝	3⅜	Pittsburgh Coal	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
36⅝	30	Pittsburgh C pf	1	30½	30½	30½	Apr 6
6¼	5⅛	Pitt C&I (⅛g)	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	M'r 19
9⅝	8¼	Pitt Forg (¼e)	12	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	M'r 31
5¼	4¼	Pitt S & B (.15e)	3	4½	4⅛	4⅛	Apr 6
6⅝	5	Pitt Steel	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Apr 2
1⅝	1	Pittston Co	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Apr 2
14⅝	12⅛	Plymth Oil 1.20a	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	Apr 6
17	16⅜	Pond Creek 1⅜g	3	17	16⅞	17	M'r 11
5¼	4¼	Poor & Co B	1	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
13	9½	Postal Tel pf	9	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
8½	6⅛	Pressed St C ¼e	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ¼
8¾	7½	Press Stl 1pf ¾g	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅜
29¼	25⅝	Press Stl 2pf 5g	1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	Apr 2
52	42	Proctor & Gam 2	5	46¼	46	46¼	+ ⅜
14½	11	Pub Sv NJ (.30e)	8	11	11	11	— ⅛
111	79⅞	P S NJ 7% pf (7)	1	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	+ ⅞
99½	73½	P S NJ 6% pf (6)	2	75⅜	75½	75½	— ½
86⅝	62	P S NJ $5 pf (5)	2	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜	— ⅜
115	111½	P S El&G pf (5)	2	111½	111½	111½	Apr 1
26⅜	23	Pullman (1)	8	24⅞	24½	24½	
10	7⅛	Pure Oil (⅛g)	6	8⅛	8	8⅛	
101¼	92¾	Pure O 6% pf (6)	1	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	Apr 1
91¼	82	Pure O 5% pf (5)	1	82	82	82	Apr 4
10⅞	9⅝	Purity Bak (¼e)	2	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
9½	8¼	Quaker Oil (¼e)	1	8½	8½	8½	Apr 2
		R					
3⅛	2½	Radio Corp(.20e)	19	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
54¼	47½	Radio pf cv 3½	1	48½	48½	48½	Apr 4
88	85	Radio pf B (5)	2	88	88	88	Dec30
3⅛	2⅝	Radio-Keith-Or	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Apr 6
46½	43⅞	R-K-O pf	1	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	Apr 1
17	15⅛	Raybest-M (¾e)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	Apr 2
11⅛	9	Rayonier (¼e)	1	9	9	9	Apr 6
26⅜	23⅜	Rayonier pf (2)	1	25	25	25	M'r 31
15⅛	12⅛	Reading Co (1)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Apr 2
27½	24⅞	Reading 1 pf (2)	1	27	27	27	Apr 1
23¼	20⅝	Reading 2 pf (2)	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	Apr 2
1⅝	1⅛	Real Silk Hos'ry	4	1½	1½	1½	M'r 17
7½	7	Reliable Strs(½)	2	7	7	7	Apr 6
12⅛	10⅞	Reliance Mfg ¼e	2	11	10¾	11	M'r 11
9⅜	7⅝	Rem Rand (.45e)	5	8	8	8	+ ⅛
61	55	Rem pf ww(4½)	2	55¼	55¼	55¼	Apr 1
4⅛	3⅜	Reo Motors ct	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
19	16⅛	Repub Steel ½e	12	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ¼
86⅞	80¼	Repub S pf A (6)	1	80¼	80¼	80¼	Apr 4
6⅛	5	Rev Cop & Brass	2	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ¼
8⅞	6⅞	Reynolds Metal	5	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
4⅞	3⅝	Reynolds Spr ⅛g	1	4½	4½	4½	Apr 4
27½	22½	Rey Tob B (2)	11	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
9	6⅞	Richfield Oil ⅛g	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
8	7⅜	Ritter Co (¼e)	1	7½	7½	7½	M'r 20
5⅛	3⅝	Roan Ant C .28g	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Apr 1
19½	16	Ruberoid (1⅜g)	2	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ¼
10⅛	8⅜	Rustless (.60)	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Apr 6
⅜	⅛	Rutland RR pf	1	¼	¼	¼	M'r 30
		S					
44	37½	Safeway St (3a)	1	37½	37½	37½	
34⅞	28⅛	St Joseph Ld ½e	2	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	+ ¼
⅜	⅛	St L-San Fran	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr 4
⅞	⅛	St L-San Fran pf	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	Apr 4
19½	15⅛	Savage A(½e)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
16⅝	13⅞	Schenley (1g)	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
89½	79	Schenley pf(5½)	2	81	81	81	Apr 4
36½	30½	Scott Pap (1.80)	1	30½	30½	30½	Apr 6
⅜	⅛	Seaboard Air L	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	Seaboard A L pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr 1
13¼	11⅛	Seaboard Oil (1)	1	11½	11½	11½	
3⅝	2⅝	Seagrave Corp	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Apr 6
57	44¼	Sears Roeb'k 3a	6	50	49⅝	49⅞	— ⅜
6⅝	4⅞	Servel Inc (1)	9	6¼	6	6	— ¼
10	7	Sharon Stl (¼e)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Apr 6
6½	5⅛	Sharp & D (¼e)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
61⅛	55½	Sharp & D pf 3½	1	58½	58½	58½	M'r 31
5¼	4¼	Shattuck (.40)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	10⅛	Shell Un Oil (1g)	2	11	10⅞	11	Apr 6
4⅛	2½	Silver King	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Apr 4
13½	12	Simmons Co(2g)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
1¼	1	Simms Petrol	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	M'r 24
26	24	Simonds S (.40e)	3	24¼	24	24	— ⅜
28½	22¼	Skelley Oil(1½g)	3	23⅜	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
20¾	18½	Smith (AO)(½g)	2	19⅞	19	19⅞	+ ⅞
13⅝	10	Smith & Cor ½e	1	10	10	10	Apr 6
17	14½	Snider Pack (1a)	4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	M'r 27
8⅛	6⅝	Socony-Vac ¼e	16	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅛
2	1⅛	Sou A G&P .10e	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
26⅛	20	So P Rico (¾e)	4	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	
15¼	14⅛	So Greyh L(1½)	2	15	15	15	
20⅞	17	So Cal Ed (1½a)	4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
12⅞	10	Sou Nat Gas (1)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	11½	Southern Pacific	53	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
18⅛	15½	Southern Ry	11	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
35⅝	29½	Southern Ry pf	9	30½	30¼	30¼	+ ¼
50½	34¾	Sou Ry M&O 2a	6	48	48	48	
1⅞	1⅛	Sparks Withing	3	1⅞	1⅛	1⅛	Apr 4
3⅛	2⅜	Spear & Co	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Apr 2
20¼	18⅛	Spencer Kell (2)	2	19½	19½	19½	
31⅜	25½	Sperry Corp (2g)	1	28⅛	28	28⅛	— ⅛
37	32	Spicer Mfg (2e)	3	35	35	35	— ⅛
4⅝	3⅛	Spiegel Inc (.60)	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
38⅞	32⅝	Square D (½e)	6	33½	33½	33½	— ¼
49⅛	41	Squibb&Sons ⅝e	1	41	41	41	Apr 2
113	113	Squibb pf (5)	1	113	113	113	Jan 8
5	3	Stand Brands	11	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
110	96½	Stand B pf (4½)	2	99	99	99	—1⅛
⅛	⅛	Stand Gas & El	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr 6
1⅜	⅞	Stand Gas $4 pf	1	1	1	1	
11½	5¼	Std Gas $6 pr pf	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
13¼	6½	Std Gas $7 pr pf	5	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
22⅞	18	Stand O Cal 1.40	12	19½	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
27½	21	Stand O Ind (1a)	36	22½	22¼	22⅜	+ ¼
42¼	32⅝	Stand O NJ (1a)	32	34¼	34	34	— ¼
33¼	26	Stand O Oh 1½a	6	28	28	28	+ ⅛
34⅝	29⅛	Starrett (½e)	1	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	Apr 1
56⅛	42⅞	Sterling P (3.80)	7	49½	49	49½	+ ⅛
6	5⅛	Stewart W (½g)	3	5⅝	5½	5½	Apr 6
4⅝	3⅛	Stokeley Bros	6	3¾	3¾	3¾	Apr 6
5⅜	4⅛	Stone & W (.60g)	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5⅛	3¾	Studebaker Cp	12	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
55¾	49½	Sun Oil (1)	3	50	50	50	Apr 1
5⅞	4⅛	Sunshine M (1)	11	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
15⅛	12⅝	Superheater (1)	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
1⅜	1⅛	Superior O(.05g)	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Apr 6
13⅞	11	Superior Steel	1	12	12	12	Apr 6
19¾	17⅝	Sutherland (1.20)	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Apr 6
3⅝	3⅛	Sweets Co of Am	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	M'r 6
25	21⅞	Swift & Co 1.20a	10	22	22	22	+ ⅛
24⅝	19⅞	Swift Int'l (2a)	2	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
5¼	4	Syming-Gld .35e	8	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
		T					
4¾	4⅛	Talcott Inc .10e	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	M'r 17
2¼	1⅜	Telautogr (.10g)	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Apr 2
9⅜	7⅜	Tenn Corp (¼e)	1	8	8	8	
11⅜	7⅜	Texas & Pac Ry	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ¼
39¼	30¼	Texas Co (2)	18	33¾	32¾	32¾	+ ⅜
3	2⅛	Texas G Pr .10e	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	Apr 6
34⅝	29⅜	Texas GulfS(2a)	7	31⅞	31½	31⅞	+ ⅜
6⅝	5⅛	Tex PC&O(.40)	2	5½	5½	5½	Apr 6
6	4⅜	Tex Pac L T .10g	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Apr 6
9⅛	6⅝	Thatcher Mfg	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Apr 2
41½	38⅝	That cv pf (3.60)	1	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	M'r 27
3	2⅝	The Fair	2	3	3	3	M'r 10
4⅝	3⅝	Thermoid (.60g)	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	M'r 31
3⅜	1⅞	Third Ave Ry	5	2	2	2	+ ⅛
6⅛	5⅝	Thomp JR (.15e)	1	6	6	6	M'r 27
27½	20⅜	Thompson (½e)	1	22	22	22	
⅛	⅛	Thompson-Star	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr 1
10⅝	8⅛	Thompson-S pf	4	10	9½	10	
10⅝	9	Tide Wat A(.60a)	13	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+1⅛
95½	86	Tide W pf (4½)	1	85	85	85	
34⅛	29	Timken-Det (1e)	3	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	M'r 28
43¼	37¼	Timken R B ½e	2	39	39	39	— ⅛
4⅝	4	Transamer (½)	1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
10⅜	8	Trans & West A	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
12⅝	8⅜	Transue & W ½e	1	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
1	¾	Tri-Cont Corp	1	¾	¾	¾	Apr 6
7	6	Truax-Traer ⅜e	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
11	11	Truscon Steel	1	11	11	11	Apr 4
9⅝	7⅛	Twen C-F (¼e)	8	9⅜	9⅛	9¼	M'r 6
22¾	19¼	Twen C-F pf 1½	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
3½	1⅛	Twin City Rap T	2	3	3	3	M'r 18
6⅜	5½	Twin Coach(¾g)	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
		U					
33¼	28⅞	Underwood(½e)	2	32¾	32½	32¾	— ¼
9¼	8	Union B&P ¼e	7	8½	8¼	8⅜	Apr 6
74⅜	58½	Union Carb 1½e	5	61⅜	60¼	60½	—1¼
13⅜	11	Union O C (1)	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
77½	63⅞	Union Pac (6)	3	73½	72¼	73	+ ½
81½	75⅞	Union Pac pf (4)	3	75⅞	75⅜	75⅞	+ ⅛
11⅜	9	Union Prem(1)	1	9	9	9	M'r 27
30	24⅞	Union T C (2)	5	25	24⅞	25	Apr 6
11⅞	8⅞	United Air Lines	12	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
36⅜	28⅛	United Airc (4g)	9	31⅞	31⅛	31⅛	— ¼
104¾	95	Unit Air pf (5)	1	96⅞	96	96⅞	+ ¼
11⅝	9⅞	Unit Bisc (1)	1	11	11	11	+ ¼
42⅞	37½	United Carb(3)	2	39½	39	39½	Apr 1
20	17¼	Unit-C Fast 1.20a	1	19½	19½	19½	M'r 4
⅛	⅛	United Corp	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
16⅜	13⅛	United Corp pf	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
6¾	4⅞	United Drug	2	5	5	5	
		United Dy'wood	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Apr 4
		United Elec Coal	12	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	Apr 6
35	30	Unit E & Fdy ¾e	4	31	30	30	M'r 30
72½	52¼	United Fruit (4)	8	57⅞	57¼	57¼	— ¼
5½	4	Unit Gas I (.60)	8	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
106½	93½	United G pf (5)	2	95	94⅞	95	Apr 6
13⅛	11	Unit M&M (¾g)	4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	3	Unit Paperbd ¼e	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	M'r 30
3½	2¾	US & For Sec	12	3	2⅞	2⅞	M'r 30
8⅞	8⅞	US Freight (1e)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	M'r 30
48⅛	43	US Gypsum (2a)	5	47	46¾	47	+1
6⅜	5⅛	US Hoffman M	2	5½	5½	5½	Apr 1
34⅛	28	US Indust A (1a)	3	30⅛	30	30	— ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	US Leather	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	M'r 18
10⅜	8⅝	US Leather A	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Apr 6
111	99	US Le pr pf 3½k	1	111	111	111	M'r 25
25½	23	US Pipe & F (2a)	5	24	23¾	23¾	
30	27⅛	US Play Card 2a	2	28	27⅛	27⅛	Apr 4
24⅛	21	US Plywood 1.20	1	22	22	22	+ ¼
1	⅝	US Real & Imp	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
17⅛	13⅞	US Rubber	22	16⅜	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅜
72½	54	US Rub 1 pf		65	64	64	—1
51¼	39⅜	US Smelt (2e)	4	40¼	40	40¼	+ ⅛
71	61½	US Smelt pf(3½)	1	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	+1
55¾	49¼	US Steel (1e)	19	50¼	50	50⅛	
119⅞	112½	US Steel pf (7)	2	114½	114	114½	+ ⅜
24	16⅛	US Tob (.32e)	4	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
1	⅝	United Stockyd	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
⅛	⅛	United Stores A	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr 4
44	42	Unit Strs pf (7g)	2	42	42	42	M'r 11
14⅝	13⅞	Univ-Cyclops ¼e	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	Apr 2
		V					
⅛	⅛	Vadsco Sales	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr 6
11½	9⅝	Van Norm (¼e)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	M'r 31
24⅝	19	Van Raalte (½e)	1	20½	20½	20½	Apr 6
20⅞	17	Vanadium (1½g)	1	17½	17½	17½	— ¼
41⅞	32½	Vick-Chem (2a)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	M'r 31
25½	21	Vic Ch Wks .30e	2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ¼
2⅛	1	Va-Caro Chem	2	1½	1½	1½	
29½	22½	Va-C Ch 6 pf 1g	1	28	28	28	Apr 4
31⅜	25½	Virginia Ry (2½)	1	27	27	27	
29½	27⅜	Vir Ry pf (1½)	2	27¾	27¾	27¾	Apr 6
10¼	8⅜	Vultee Airc (½e)	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ¼
25	24½	Vultee pf (1¼)	2	24½	24½	24½	— ¼
		W					
30⅜	26½	Wabash RR pf	4	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅜
7½	6¼	Waldorf Sys (1)	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
18⅛	16⅛	Walgreen (1.60)	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
102	99	Walg'n p ww 4½	1	99	99	99	
34	31¼	Walker (H) (h4)	1	33	33	33	—1
15½	13⅛	Walker pf (h1)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
4⅞	3¾	Walworth Co ⅛g	2	4	4	4	M'r 26
3⅜	2¾	Ward Baking A	2	3½	3⅜	3½	— ⅛
1⅛	½	Ward Baking B	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'r 25
19⅛	16	Ward Baking pf	2	17¾	17¾	18⅛	Apr 6
5⅞	4⅝	Warner Bros Pic	22	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
1¼	¾	Warren Bros	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
39½	31	Warren Fdy (2a)	1	34	34	34	Apr 2
19	15½	Wash Gas Lt 1½	1	16	16	16	Apr 6
13½	11½	Waukesha M(1a)	1	13	13	13	Apr 6
13½	11½	Wayne Pump(1e)	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	Apr 6
2⅜	1⅜	Webster Eisen	3	2	2	2	— ⅛
20¼	17⅛	Wesson O&S ½e	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ¼
70	63⅜	Wesson pf (4)	2	64	64	64	+ ¼
18	15⅛	W Va P&P (⅜e)	2	15½	15½	15½	
104½	102½	W Va P&P pf(6)	1	102½	102½	102½	
16½	14	West Auto (2)	5	14⅜	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
3⅛	2⅜	West Maryland	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ¼
8⅛	5½	West Mary 2 pf	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	M'r 30
¾	½	West Pacific pf	5	⅝	½	½	M'r 27
27⅜	23⅛	West Union ½e	6	27⅜	26½	26⅞	— ⅞
19⅛	16⅞	West Air Br ¼e	3	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅜
81¾	68	West E&M (1e)	5	70	69½	69½	+ ⅛
29½	26⅞	Weston El I (½e)	3	27	27	27	Apr 2
31⅜	22	Westv Chl (1.40)	1	25½	25½	25½	+ ¼
27⅛	24½	Wheeling Stl ½e	3	25⅛	25	25	+ ¼
14	13⅛	White Dent(.30e)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	M'r 7
15⅝	13½	White Mot (¼e)	4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
3⅜	3	White Rock .10g	2	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
3⅜	2⅛	White Sew Mach	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Apr 2
53	49	White Sew pf ⅛g	2	50	49	49	M'r 6
22¼	17⅛	White pr pf (2)	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
2⅛	1¾	Wilcox Oil	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Apr 2
1⅝	1⅛	Willys-Overland	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
6⅛	5⅛	Willys-Over pf	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
6⅜	4⅝	Wilson & Co	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
73⅝	62	Wilson $6 pf 1½k	1	64	64	64	+2
24	19¾	Woodward Ir ¼e	2	21	21	21	+ ⅛
28	23½	Woolworth .40e	13	24⅛	24	24¼	+ ⅜
21⅜	18	Worth P & M	2	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
57⅛	51	WPM cv p pf 4½	1	51	51	51	M'r 27
54	50	WPM pr pf 4½	1	50	50	50	
62	41	Wrigley Jr (3a)	4	45	44¾	44¾	
		Y—Z					
19⅝	15⅜	Yale & T (.60)	2	18	17¾	18	Apr 6
13⅛	11⅜	Yel Tr & C (1)	2	12	12	12	
7⅛	5⅜	Young S&W (1g)	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Apr 6
37⅛	32⅜	Young S & T (3)	4	34	33⅝	33¾	— ⅛
84	78	Yng Sh&T pf 5½	1	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	M'r 30
12⅞	10	Youngst St (¼e)	2	10	10	10	
11⅛	10	Zenith Rad (1g)	3	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
2⅝	1⅞	Zonite Prod .15g	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) Paid last year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared in 1941; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants; $1941 sale.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Exchange.

Associated Press Quotations

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Sales in $1,000	Treasury	High	Low	2:00
5	2s 53 51 Dec	100.20	100.20	100.20
1	2¾s 60-55	110.13	110.13	110.13
4	2½s 58-56	103.14	103.14	103.14
	Home Owners Loan			
3	3s 52-44	104.12	104.12	104.12
	New York City Bonds			
28	3s 80	103⅜	103⅜	103½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
1	AbitibiP&P 5s 53 st	61½	61¼	61½
2	Adams Exp 4½s 46 st	102½	102½	102½
2	Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	80	80	80
1	Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	65¾	65¾	65¾
5	Alleghany Inc 5s 50	47	47	47
1	Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
15	Am & For P 5s 2030	67	67	67
4	AmIGChem 5½s 49	103½	103½	103½
1	Am T&T 3¼s 66	107½	107½	107¼
4	Am T&T 3¼s 61	107¼	107¼	107¼
13	Am T&T 3s 56	107⅛	107	107
6	Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	107	106¾	106¾
2	Arm Del 4s 55	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
11	AT&SF 4s 95	108¾	108¾	108¾
2	At&SF aj 4s 95 st	91	91	91
3	AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	110¼	110¼	110¼
6	Atl & Birm 4s 33	27	27	27
25	A C Line 1st 4s 52	80⅞	80½	80⅞
8	A C Line clt 4s 52	69¾	69¾	69¾
4	A C Line 4½s 64	63¾	63¾	63¾
4	A C Line 5s 45	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
1	Atl&Dan 1st 4s 48	36¼	36¼	36¼
5	B&O 1st mtg 4s st	64¾	64¾	64¾
52	B&O 95s st A	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞
15	B&O 95 st C	41½	41	41½
7	B&O 200 st D	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
35	B&O 96 st F	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
321	B&O cv 60 st	40⅜	40⅜	40½
25	B&O 4s 48	61⅞	61½	61⅝
31	B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	54⅞	54½	54½
4	B&O S W 50 st	48⅞	48	48⅞
3	Bang&Aroo cn 4s 51	58½	58½	58½
10	BenefIndLoan 2¾s 56	97	97	97
16	Beth Stl 2⅞s 52	104¼	104	104
1	Beth Stl 3¼s 65	105	105	105
3	Boston&Me 5s 67	78¾	78¾	78¾
29	Boston&Me 4½s 70	40¼	40	40¼
3	Boston&Me 4s 60	75½	75½	75½
2	Bos&NY Air Y 4s 55	20½	20½	20½
1	Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	105	105	105
1	Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	98	98	98
32	Buf R&P 57 st	40¼	40	40¼
7	Bur C R&No 5s 34	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
5	Bur C R&No 5s 34ct	7	7	7
5	Bush Term 5s 55	61½	61½	61½
1	Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	107½	107½	107½
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	107½	107½	107½
2	Cen of Ga 5½s 59	6½	6½	6½
15	Cen of Ga 5s 59	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
3	Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
85	Cen Pac 5s 60	58½	58¼	58⅜
22	Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	77	77¼	77¼
9	CRR&B of Ga 5s 42	91	91	91
10	Cen RRNJ 5s 87	20½	20¼	20¼
12	Cen RRNJ 5s 87 Reg	18	17¾	18
5	Cen RRNJ 4s 87	19¼	19¼	19¼
4	C&O 4½s 92	128	128	128
11	C&O 3½s 96 D	102½	102½	102½
77	Chi & Alton 3s 49	21¼	21	21¼
2	CB&Q 2 rfg 5s 71 A	79¼	79⅛	79¼
2	CB&Q 4½s 77	71⅞	70½	71⅞
4	CB&O gen 4s 58	80¾	80¾	80¾
5	CB&O 4s 49	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
1	CB&O 3½s Ill 49	89	89	89
18	Chi & E Ill inc 97	28	27⅞	28
1	Ch Gt W inc 4½s 2038	39	39	39
5	Chi Gt West 4s 88	66¾	66¾	66¾
5	Chi I&L 6s 66	10¼	10¼	10¼
142	CMPS & Pac 5s 75	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛
77	CMPS&P aj 5s 2000	3	2⅞	2⅞
5	CM&SP 4¾s 89F	50¼	50¼	50¼
18	CM&SP 4½s 89C	50½	50¼	50¼
24	CM&SP 4½s 89E	50¼	50¼	50¼
56	CM&SP gen 4s 89	49½	49	49½
15	Chi & NW 6½s 36	41½	41¼	41½
4	Chi & NW rfg 5s 2037	22¼	22¼	22¼
13	Chi & NW gm 5s 87	33¾	33⅝	33¾
81	Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
6	Chi&NW 4½s 2037	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜
2	Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	21¼	21¼	21¼
2	Chi&NW 4s '87	32¾	32¾	32¾
10	Chi&NW 4s '87 st	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞
8	Chi Ry 5s '27	50	50	50
25	CRI & P 4½s '52 A	16¼	16¼	16¼
72	CRI & P cv 4½s '60	2⅞	2¾	2¾
38	CRI & P 4s '88	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛
5	CRI & P 4s '88 reg	23¾	23¾	23¾
82	CRI & P rfg 4s '34	15¼	15	15¼
17	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	106¾	106½	106¾
1	Ch Un Sta 3⅛s '63	101	101	101
2	Ch & W Ind 4s '52	96⅜	96¼	96⅜
1	Childs Co 5s '43	44½	44½	44½
1	Cin Un Term 3⅛s '71	109½	109½	109½
18	CCC&StL 4½s '77	50⅞	50½	50⅞
2	CCC&StL gen 4s '93	72	72	72
11	Clev Un Term 5½s '72	81½	81½	81½
5	Clev Un Term 5s '73	70½	70¼	70½
33	Clev Un Term 4½s '77 C	65⅝	65½	65½
3	Sol & So 4½s '80	23	22¾	22¾
23	Columbia G 5s '52 May	90½	90¼	90¼
16	Columbia G 5s 1961	88	87½	88
1	Con Edis 3½s 46	103¼	103¼	103¼
1	Con Edis 3½s 48	105	104⅝	104⅝
8	Con Edis 3½s 56	104¼	104¼	104¼
2	Con Oil cv 3½s 51	103½	103½	103½
3	Con Rys 4s 54	33½	33½	33½
4	Con Rys 4s 55	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
5	Consol'n Coal 5s 60	89½	89½	89½
11	Consum Pow 3½s 70	109¾	109½	109¾
1	Consum Pow 3½s 67	109½	109½	109½
5	CubaNoRy5½s42rct	30½	30½	30½
4	Dayton P & L 3s 70	105¼	105¼	105¼
17	Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	58	57½	57¾
9	D & R G 4½s 36	18⅛	18	18
27	D & R G 4s 36	18⅛	18	18⅛
6	D & R G West 5s 55	3	2⅞	2⅞
43	D & R G W 5s 55 asd	2¾	2⅝	2¾
27	D & R G West 5s 78	18½	18	18¼
18	Det Ed 3s 70	103⅞	103¾	103¾
10	Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	108⅞	108¾	108¾
9	Erie 4½s 2015	49	48½	48⅝
23	Erie 4s 95	92½	92¼	92⅜
1	Fairbnks Morse 4s 56	107½	107½	107½
85	Fla E Cst 5s 74	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛
25	Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	10¼	10⅛	10¼
2	Francis Sug 6s 56	79	79	79
5	Gen Stl Cst 5½s 49	97½	97½	97½
3	Ga&Ala cn 5s 45	21	21	21
4	GaCar&Nor 6s 34	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
15	Goodrich 4¼s 56	100	100	100
12	Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	102¾	102	102
1	Gt Nor 5s 73	95½	95½	95½
2	Gt Nor 4½s 76D	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜
2	Gt Nor 4½ 77E	85½	85½	85½
28	Gt Nor 4s 46G	98⅛	97⅞	98
16	Gt Nor 4s 46H	97	96¾	96¾
11	G Bay&W debB	8¼	8¼	8¼
7	Gulf M&N 5s 50	92	91⅞	92
6	Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	73¾	73¾	73¾
4	Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝
2	Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	78¾	78¾	78¾

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	Hoe & Co 1st mtg 44	101	101	101
3	Housatonic 5s 37	83½	83¼	83¼
23	Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	42⅞	41¾	42¾
7	Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	47½	47	47½
49	Hud&Man inc 5s 57	13	12⅝	13
7	Ill Cen 3½s 52	46½	46¼	46½
21	Ill Cen 4s 52	53⅝	53	53⅛
12	Ill Cen 4s 53	50	49¾	50
8	Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	49½	49	49¼
28	Ill Cen 4⅜s 66	48¼	48	48⅛
3	Ill Cen 5s 55	57⅞	57½	57⅞
2	Ill Cen StL 3½s 51	54	54	54
5	Ill Cen Louis 3¼s 53	57	57	57
1	Ill Cen StL 3½s 51 reg	49	49	49
5	Ill Cen W Line 4s 53	64	64	64
5	IC&CSL&NO 5s 63 A	52½	52¼	52¼
23	IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	47⅜	47¼	47⅜
4	Ind Ill & Iowa 4s 50	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
25	Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	1½	1½	1½
13	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	19½	19¼	19¼
28	Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	18	17¾	17⅞
9	Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	18⅛	18	18⅛
3	Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	26	25½	25½
2	Int Paper 5s 47	103½	103½	103½
7	Int Rys C Am 5s 72	94	94	94
46	Int T&T 4½s 52	52	50⅝	51⅛
24	Int T&T 5s 55	54	53	54
5	Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2	James F&Clea 4s 59	50	50	50
5	KCFtS&Mem 4s 36	67⅞	51⅝	51⅞
5	KCFtS&M 4s 36 ct	51	51¼	51¼
1	KC South 5s 50	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛
7	KC South 3s 50	63⅝	63¼	63⅛
2	KC Term 4s 60	109⅜	109⅛	109⅜
17	Lac Gas 6s 42A	96½	96¼	96½
5	Lac Gas 6s 52B	96⅝	96	96⅝
12	Lac Gas 5½s 53	78½	78⅛	78½
9	Lac Gas 5½s 60D	78	78	78
1	Lac Gas 5s 42	98½	98½	98½
2	Lautaro Nit inc 75	37¼	37¼	37¼
5	Leh Val H2Term 5s 54	51	51	51
5	Leh Val NY 4½s 50	52	52	52
10	Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	43¼	43	43¼
40	Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	39⅜	39	39
10	Leh Val 4½s2003 st2reg	38¾	38¼	38¼
30	Leh Val 4s 2003 st	36½	36⅛	36¼
2	Leh Val Term 5s 51	60½	60⅛	60½
1	Libby McN&L 4s 55	105	105	105
1	Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	90½	90½	90½
1	L&N 3s 80 St L	80	80	80
8	Lou Gas & El 3½s 66	109½	109⅜	109½
4	Maine Cen 4s 45	85¼	85¼	85¼
12	Market St Ry 5s 45 st	81	80⅞	81
2	McKess&Rob 3½s 56	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
10	Mich Cen 3½s 52	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
1	Mich Cen 4½s 79	65	65	65
1	Mich Con Gas 4s 63	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
8	MidlandRRNJ5s 40	40	39⅞	40
26	M&StL 4s 49	4	3⅞	4
3	MSP&SSMarie 6s 46	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
5	MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	13¾	13¾	13¾
5	MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	13⅝	13¼	13⅜
82	MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	13¼	13¼	13¼
90	M-K-Tex 5s 62A	41	40⅞	40¾
111	M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	22⅜	22	22
64	M-K-Tex 4½s 78	35⅞	35¼	35¾
39	M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	44½	44¼	44½
42	M-K-Tex 4s 62B	33¾	33⅜	33⅝
1	Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1½	1½	1½
1	Mo Pac 5s 65A	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
53	Mo Pac 5s 77 F	31¾	31⅝	31⅝
10	Mo Pac 5s 78G	31¾	31⅝	31⅝
14	Mo Pac 5s 80H	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛
12	Mo Pac 5s 81 I	31¾	31½	31¾
12	Mo Pac gen 4s75	3¾	3⅝	3¾
10	MonongahelaR3¼s66	100½	100½	100½
2	Mont Pow 3¾s 66	104¾	104¾	104¾
7	Mor & Essex 5s 55	45¼	44⅞	44⅞
7	Mor & Essex 4½s 55	39½	39	39½
14	Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	40¾	40½	40⅞
3	Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
2	N O Pu Sv 5s 52A	106⅜	106⅛	106⅛
3	N Orl & NE 4½s 52	80½	80	80½
1	N Orl eTrm 4s 53	79	79	79
5	NO Tex&M 5s 35A	41	40⅞	40⅞
6	NY&GreenwdL5s46	75	74¾	74¾
23	NYC rfg 5s 2013	55¼	54⅞	55¼
67	NYC 4½s 2013 A	50½	50	50½
6	NYC cn 4s 98	53⅛	53	53⅛
1	NYC 3¾s 46	95¾	95¾	95¾
28	NYC cv 3¼s 52	57	57	57
5	NYC&HR 3½s 97	75¼	75¼	75¼
10	NYC & HR 3½s 97 reg	70¼	70¼	70¼
3	NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	54	54	54
27	NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	83	82⅝	82⅜
22	NYChi&StL 4½s 78	69¼	69⅛	69¼
1	N Y Connect 3½s 65	100½	100½	100½
10	NY Dock Co 4s 51	61	61	61
2	NY Edis 3¼s 65	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
6	NY Lack&W 4s 73A	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞
56	NYNH&H cv 6s 48	41⅜	41	41
16	NYNH&H clt 6s 40	55⅝	55	55
27	NYNH&H 4½s 67	39¼	39	39
12	NYNH&H 4s 56	35	34¾	34¾
1	NYNH&H 3½s 54	33	33	33
1	NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞
5	NYO&W rfg 4s 92	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
2	NYO&W gen 4s 55	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
5	NYS&W Term 5s 43	85	85	85
5	NY Tel 3¼s 67	109	109	109
187	NY W&Bost 4½s 46	6¾	6⅝	6¾
1	NL&O Pow 5s 55 A	110¾	110⅜	110¾
1	Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	103	103	103
5	Norf Sou 5s cv 2014	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
8	Norf Sou 4½s 98	74¼	74	74
5	Nor Am Co 3½s 54	100¾	100¾	100¾
26	Nor Pac 6s 2047	69⅞	69⅜	69¾
7	Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	59¾	59⅜	59¾
7	Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	59⅝	59¼	59⅝
4	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	54¼	54	54¼
4	Nor Pac 4s 97	78	77¾	78
37	Nor Pac 3s 2047	45	44¾	44⅞
4	Nor Pac 3s2047 reg	42	42	42
1	Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	109	109	109
2	Ohio Ed 4s 65	108¼	108¼	108¼
7	Oklahom G&E 3¾s 66	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
2	Otis Steel 4½s 62 A	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
3	Pac G&E 3¾s 61	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
5	Pac Gas&El 4s 64	112	112	112
5	Pac T&T 3¼s 66 B	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
4	Para Pict 4s 56	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
7	Parmelee T 6s 44	46	46	46
4	Pen Co 4s 63	103	102¾	103
16	Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	101	100⅞	100⅞
6	Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	106¾	106½	106¾
18	Pen RR gen 5s 68	110¼	110¼	110¼
5	Pen RR gen 4½s 65	104	103⅞	103⅞
18	Pen RR 4½s deb 70	90⅞	90⅝	90⅞
9	Pen RR gen 4½s 81	100¼	100¼	100¼
6	Pen RR 4¼s 84 E	99⅞	99⅜	99⅞
1	Pen RR 3¾s 70 C	86½	86⅛	86½
2	Peoria & E inc 4s 90	6¼	6¼	6¼
15	Pere Marq 5s 56	73½	73¼	73½
2	Pere Marq 4½s 80	64¼	64	64¼
1	Phelps Dodge 3½s	105¼	105¼	105¼
1	Phila Co 4½s 61	97¼	97	97
2	Phil Elec 3½s 67	110¾	110¾	110¾
29	Ph Read C& cv 6s 49	8½	8¼	8¼
5	Ph Read C&I 5s 73	28⅜	28	28
1	PCO&StL 4½s 77	102½	102½	102½
15	Pitt&WVa 4½s 59 B	62½	62½	62½
3	Pitt&WVa 4½s 60 C	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛
13	Portl Gen El 4½s 60	83⅞	83¼	83½
1	Pressed Stl C 5s 51	91½	91⅛	91½
65	Prov Sec 4s 57	7⅞	7⅛	7¾
2	Purity Bak 5s 48	105	105	105
5	Readg 4½s 97A	80½	80½	80½

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
7	Readg 4½s 97B	79¾	79⅝	79⅝
5	Rem Rand 3½s 56	98	98	98
4	Republic Steel 4½s 56	102½	102½	102½
10	Rio Gr West 1st4s39	49¾	49¾	49¾
25	Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	22⅛	21⅞	22
5	Saguenay Pow 4½s 66	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
4	StLIM&S4R&G 33	75	75	75
4	StLPeo&NY 5s48	44¾	44¾	44¾
3	StLPubSvc 5s 59	83½	83½	83½
15	StLSF5s50B	17¼	17⅛	17¼
11	StLSF 5s B 50 ct	17	17	17
63	St LSF 4½s 78	17	16¾	16⅞
39	St LSF 4s 50A	15⅝	15½	15⅝
1	St LSF 4s 50A ct	15⅝	15½	15½
40	St LSW 5s 52	51	50⅜	50½
14	St LSW rfg 5s 90	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜
15	St LSW 1st 4s 89	80	80	80
5	St LSW 2nd 4s 89	74	74	74
3	StP&KC ShL4½s41	11¼	11¼	11¼
3	SA&A Pass 4s 43	100 5-32	100⅛	100¼
44	Seab AL cn 6s 45	11	10⅞	11
21	Sea AL 6s 45 ct	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
12	Sea AL 6s 50 st	17¾	17	17
49	Sea AL rfg 4s 59	8½	8⅜	8½
16	Sea AL rfg 4s 59 ct	7¼	7¼	7¼
23	Sea-AllFla 6s 35 A ct	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
5	SeaAllFla 6s 35 B ct	8½	8¼	8½
3	Shell Un 2½s 54	97¼	97⅛	97¼
6	Simmons cv 4s 52	101	100¾	100¾
13	Socony-Vac 3s 64	105¼	105⅛	105½
1	So Bell T&T 3¼s 62	107⅝	107½	107⅝
7	So Bell T&T 3s 79	105⅝	105½	105⅝
48	Sou Pac 4½s 68	57	56⅞	56⅞
220	Sou Pac 4½s 81	56⅛	55⅞	56
27	So Pac 4½s 69	56⅞	56¼	56½
31	So Pac rfg 4s 55	70½	70	70½
30	So Pac clt 4s 49	64⅞	64½	64⅞
8	So Pac 3¾s 46	85	85	85
124	So Pac 4½s Ore 77	57⅞	57¾	57⅞
10	So Pac SFTer 4s 50	86	86	86
9	South Ry 6½s 56	92	91⅞	91⅞
11	South Ry gen 6s 56	90¼	90	90
23	South Ry gen 4s 56	67¼	67	67¼
2	S W Bell Tel 3s 68	105½	105½	105½
9	T RR A StL 4s 53	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
1	Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	100½	100½	100½
2	Tex & Pac 5s 77B	69¼	69⅛	69¼
1	Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	69	69	69
1	Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	68½	68⅛	68½
3	Third Ave 4s 60	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛
5	Un El Mo 3¾s 71	109¼	109¼	109¼
1	Union Oil Cal 3s 59	100	100	100
3	Un Pac 1st 4s 47	110	109¾	109¾
2	Un Pac 3½s 71	99	99	99
10	Unit Drug 5s 53	91½	91½	91½
10	Un Stockyds 4¼s '51	92¾	92¾	92¾
10	Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	94½	93⅞	94½
22	Utah P&L 5s '44	94½	94	94
5	Va & SW cn 5s '58	74	74	74
5	Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	108	108	108
25	Wabash rfg 5¼s '75	27	27	27
5	Wabash 1st 5s '39 ct	88	88	88
4	Wabash 4½s '78	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
35	Wabash 4¼s '91 wi	38	37⅝	38
30	Wabash 4s '71 wi	79⅞	79¾	79⅞
10	Wab Det&C 5s '41 ct	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
4	Warner Bros 6s 48	100¼	100¼	100¼
41	Warren Bros 6s 41	98¼	96⅞	98
2	Westn Md 5½s 77 A	100	99⅞	100
9	Westn Md 4s 52	90⅜	90	90
14	Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	30¼	30⅛	30¼
2	Western Un 5s 51	85½	85¼	85½
2	Westrn Un 5s 60	82½	82⅜	82⅜
2	Western Un 4½s 50	83	83	83
5	Westinghse Elc 2¼s 51	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
4	Wheel Stl 3½s 66	92⅞	91⅞	91⅞
21	Wis Cen 4s 49	47½	47	47½
1	Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	20	20	20
8	Young S&T cv 4s 48	102½	102½	102½
10	Young S&T 3¼s 60	100¼	100⅛	100¼

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	Antioquia 7s 45 A	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
3	Argentine 4s 72 Feb	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛
2	Argentine 4½s 48	89	89	89
4	Australia 5s 55	52¼	52¼	52¼
4	Australia 5s 57	53	52¼	53
11	Australia 4½s 56	49½	49½	49½
11	Brazil 6½s 26-57	27¼	27¼	27¼
6	Brazil 6½s 27-57	28	28	28
1	Brazil C Ry El 7s 52	28	27¾	28
11	Brisbane 5s 57	50	50	50
17	Buen A 4¾s 77	56¾	56¾	56¾
1	Buen A 4½s Aug 76	57	57	57
11	Canada 5s '52	100¾	100⅝	100¾
5	Canada 4s '60	106	106	106
16	Canada 3s '67	96	96	96
3	Canada 2¼s '44	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
6	Chile 6s '60 asd	14¼	14⅛	14¼
1	Colomb 3s '70	35¼	35¼	35¼
30	Cuba 4½s '77	77	77	77
3	Denmark 6s '42	30¾	30½	30¾
1	Dom 5½s '42	67½	67½	67½
1	Greek 7s 65 pt pd	8¼	8¼	8¼
1	Haiti 6s 52	60½	60½	60½
5	Minas Ger 6½s 59	15	15	15
1	Montevideo 7s 52	75	75	75
15	Panama 3¼s 94 A st	59½	59	59½
5	Peru 7s 59	10	10	10
15	Peru 1st 6s 60	9¾	9¾	9¾
1	Peru 2nd 6s 1961	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
4	Queensld 6s 47	64	64	64
1	Rio de Jan 8s 46	14	14	14
1	Sao Paul Cty 8s 52	15¼	15¼	15¼
5	Sao Paulo St 7s 40	56½	56½	56½
26	Urug aj 3¾s 4s4½s79	55	54¾	55

Total today 6,001,000, previous day 9,629,200, week ago 10,191,000, year ago 10,997,900, two years ago 10,259,000, Jan. 1 to date 679,408,000, year ago 651,718,975, two years ago 470,297,950.

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, April 7

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe†			
Sterling:			
Cables‡	$4.04	$4.04	$4.03
Switz'l'd—franc	.2332	.2332	§
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2385	.4537
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Port'gal—escudo	.0401x	.0401x	.0748
South America			
Arg'tina—peso¶‡	.2378	.2375	.7187
Brazil—milreis¶‡	.0520	.0520	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0400	.0400	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1550	.1550	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.5350	.5350	.6583
Far East			
India—rupee	.3035	.3035	.6180
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8700	.8712	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	§

†Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. **1929 average. xNominal.

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	8⅞	10¼
American Bargain Line Co	9⅞	11¼
American Hardware Co	19½	21½
American Manufacturing	20¼	23¼
American Manufac 5 pf	79¾	..
American Wringer Co	3¼	4¼
†Amoskea, Company	19¾	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	64⅝	..
Appleton Company	28⅛	31
Appleton Company 7 pf	106½	..
Applied Arts Corp	2	2⅞
Arlington Mills	40¼	43¼
Arnold Print Works	9¾	10½
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	21¾	24¼
Automobile Banking Corp A	½	1¼
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	12	13¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	17¾	20¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	104½	..
Berkshire Fine Spinning	8⅛	9¾
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	60¼	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99½	..
Boston Wharf Company	15⅝	17¾
Boston Woven Hose & Rub	27⅞	30¼
Brown Co	1.40	1.90
Crown Co pf	24½	27¼
Campbell A S Co Inc	3¾	4¾
Central Railway Signal A	39¾	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	27¾	30½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	13⅝	15½
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	21¾	23⅞
Domestic Finance Corp pf	22¾	25¾
Draper Corporation	57¼	61¼
Dwight Manufacturing Co	15⅞	17¾
Eastern Corporation	5	6
Eastern Corporation pf	17½	19
Exolon Co	7⅞	9½
Family Loan Society Inc	11½	13½
Family Loan Society pf A	21¾	24¼
Fruit of the Loom	8¼	10
General Fire Extinguished	13⅛	15
General Machinery	29¼	31¾
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	11¾	12⅞
Goodall Worsted Company	14	17
Graton & Knight Co	8⅛	9⅝
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	63¾	68
Graton & Knight Co ur pf	26	28¾
Great Northern Paper Co	30⅝	32⅞
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	56¾	..
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	14½	17½
Harrington & Richardson	3¾	4½
Haskelite Mfg Co	9½	10⅝
Heywood-Wakefield Co	5	6¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	9¾	11¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	16⅝	18½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	22½	24¾
Hooker Electro Chem	19¼	21¾
Hygrade Sylvania Corp	41¼	43¾
International Machine Tool	10⅞	12
Keith George E Co	9⅞	..
Kendall Company	7⅞	9⅜
Kennedy's Inc pf	15⅜	17½
Landers Frary & Clark	22½	24¾
Lincoln Stores Inc	20	22
Lincoln Stores 7	107	..
Ludlow Mfg Associates	76½	81½
Marathon Paper Mills	32¼	35¼
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	46¼	49½
Merck & Co	27¾	30½
Merck & Co 4½ pf	107¼	112½
Merrimack Manufacturing	18¾	21¾
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	70¾	75¾
†Metal & Thermit Corp	22	25
Millers Falls Company	9⅞	11¼
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	4	5
Nashawena Mills	15⅝	17¼
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	53	58
Nashua Manufacturing Co	14⅞	16⅞
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	46¼	50
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	14⅜	16½
National Chemical & Mfg	4⅛	6⅛
National Shirt Shops	5⅞	7¼
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	44¼	48½
Newmarket Manufac Co	36¾	40
Nicholson File Company	32½	35¼
Nonquitt Mills	23¾	27
Ohio Finance	11½	12⅞
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	28¾	31¾
Parker Appliance	12⅜	14¼
Plymouth Cordage Company	84½	89½
Quincy Mk Cold Ctor&W	17⅞	..
Quincy Mkt C S&W 5 pf	60¼	..
Quisset Mill	43¾	..
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	17⅞	19⅞
Remington Arms Co Inc	3¼	4
Saco Lowell Shop Inc pf	20	22
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	45¾	..
Sanford Mills	19⅞	22⅝
Submarine Signal Co	23½	26½
Tampax Inc	3¼	4
Triumph Explosive Inc	3¾	4½
Union Premier Food Strs pf	39¾	43
United Elastic Corp	7¾	9
U S Envelope Company	42¾	46½
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	101½	106½
Valley Mould & Iron Corp	34½	37¾
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	18	..
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	82½	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	17⅞	20
Warner & Swasey Co	19⅝	21⅝
West Point Manufacturing	35¼	38¼
Wickwire Spencer Steel	11⅞	13

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	95½	100½
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	75	80
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	80½	85½
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	51¼	55
Central P&L 7 pf	89½	94½
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	76½	81½
General Water G & E $3 pf	24¾	27¾
Jamaica Water Supply	19¾	22¾
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	101½	106½
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	72½	77½
Kansas P & Lt 4½s pf	87	92
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5s pf	91½	96¼
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	96½	101½
New Rochelle Wat pf	10⅞	11⅞
No States Power Del 5 pf	99½	104½
No States Power Dey 6 pf	45⅜	49½
No States Power Del 7 pf	51⅜	55½
Ohio Power 4½s pf	102	107
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	86½	91½
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	92½	97½
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	75½	80½
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	84½	89
Public Service Ind	8⅛	10
Public Service Ind 5 pf	83	88
Public Service Okla 5 pf	93¾	98¾
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	67½	72½
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	79½	84½
San Diego Gas & Electric	8⅛	10⅛
Sierra Pacific Power Co	16	18⅛
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	106½	..
Tampa Electric Co	17¼	19¼
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	86½	93½
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	79¾	84½
Washington Ry ⅝ Elec units	13⅛	15⅜

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	15	16⅞
Beverly Gas & Electric	33¼	37¼
Brockton Gas Light	3⅞	4⅞
Central Maine Power 6 pf	81½	86½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	91½	96½
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	94½	..
Conn Light & Power	27	29¾
Cumb County Pwr & Lt 6 pf	100½	114½
Eastern Utilities Asso	16	18
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1¼	1⅜
Fall River Gas Works	14⅝	16⅝
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	27½	30½
Green Mountain Power pf	39⅞	44⅞
Hartford Electric Light	40	43½
Haverhill Electric	26¼	28¼
Haverhill Gas Light	7⅞	9⅛
Holyoke Water Power	12¾	14¼
Lawrence Gas & Electric	28¾	31¾
Lowell Electric Light	33⅛	37
Lynn Gas & Electric	60	66
Mass Power & Light pf	10¼	11¾
Mass Utilities Asso pf	20⅞	22⅝
Narragansett Elec pf	49¼	52½
NE Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	9⅛	11
N E Power Assn 6 pf	21⅝	24
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	47⅛	51¼
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	44⅞	48⅝
N E Public Serv $7 pf	7⅞	9¼
N E Public Serv $6 pf	7⅛	9
Newport Electric	16⅞	19¼
Providence Gas	8⅝	9⅝
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	98¼	103½
R I Pub Serv pf	25⅞	28¾
Rockland Light & Power	4⅞	5⅞
Springfield Gas Light	11⅞	13⅛
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	102½	..
Western Mass Companies	15⅝	17⅞

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80)	12⅝	13⅞
Bank of New York (14)	345	355
Bankers Trust (1.40)	33¼	35¼
Brooklyn Trust (4)	51	55
Central Hanover Bk & Tr (4)	60¼	63¾
Chase National (1.40)	22⅛	23⅞
Chemical Bk & Tr (1.80)	32½	34½
Commercial (8)	136	144
Continental Bk & Tr (.80)	9⅜	11
Corn Exchange Bk & Tr (2.40)	28⅜	29⅞
Empire Trust (3)	40¼	43¼
First National (80)	975	1005
Guaranty Trust (12)	198	203
Irving Trust (.60)	8⅞	9⅞
Manufacturers Trust (2)	27¼	28⅞
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	50⅜	52⅜
National City (1)	21⅛	23¼
New York Trust (3½)	60¼	62⅞
Public (1½)	24¼	25⅞
Title Guarantee & Trust	3⅛	3⅞

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	$300	..
First National (2)	30	32
Merchants National (12)	295	325
†New England Trust	$400	..
National Rockland (2)	40	46
National Shawmut (1)	16½	17¾
Pilgrim Trust (8)	180	205
Second National (4)	112	122
†State Street Trust (8)	245	265
United States Trust (.80)	5⅞	7¼
United States Trust pf (.80)	10⅝	11⅞
Webster & Atlas (2)	46	51

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	30½	33
Continental Illinois (4)	61¼	65¼
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	21⅝	23⅝

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	110	114
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	46¼	48¼
Aetna Life (1.20a)	23¼	24⅞
American Equitable (1)	15¼	16⅞
American Insurance Newark (½a)	12⅛	13⅛
American Re-Insurance (1.60a)	38⅞	40⅞
American Reserve	10⅜	11⅞
American Surety (2½)	43⅞	45⅞
Automobile (1a)	31⅛	33⅛
Baltimore American (.20a)	5⅝	6⅞
Boston (16a)	517	537
Camden Fire (1)	17⅛	19⅛
Carolina (1.30a)	24	26
City of New ork (1.30)	19	20⅛
Connecticut General Life (1)	22	24
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	28¼	30¼
Fidelity & Deposit (4a)	107	112
Firemen's Newark (.40)	9⅜	10⅝
Franklin Fire (1a)	23⅞	25⅞
General Reinsurance (2)	35	37
Georgia Home (1a)	21⅝	24⅝
Glens Falls (1.60)	36⅛	38⅛
Globe & Republic (⅛)	5	6
Globe & Rutgers	5	9½
Great American Insurance (1a)	23⅞	24⅞
Hanover (1.20)	21⅝	22⅞
Hartford Fire (2a)	77⅛	80⅝
Home Fire Sec	4⅜	..
Home Insurance (1.20a)	25⅛	26⅛
Homested (1)	15⅜	17⅛
Knickerbocker (½)	7⅛	8⅛
Lincoln Fire	2⅜	3⅜
Maryland Casualty	1⅛	2⅛
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	50	53
National Fire (2)	49¼	51¼
National Liberty (.20a)	5⅛	6⅞
New Amsterdam Casualty (.47½e)	18	19
New Hampshire (1.60a)	40¼	43¼
New York Fire (.80)	12¾	13¾
North River (1)	19⅜	21⅜
Northeast Insurance	4⅞	5⅞
Phoenix (2a)	72¼	75¼
Providence Washington (1)	28⅞	30⅞
Republic Insurance Texas (1.20)	22⅞	24⅞
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	20⅜	22⅜
Rhode Island Insurance	3	4
St Paul Fire (8)	225	233
Springfield (4½a)	103¼	107¼
Standard Accident	44⅜	48⅛

	Bid	Asked
Sun Life (15)	190	210
Travelers (16)	348	358
United States Fid & Guar (1a)	24¼	25¾
United States Fire (2)	40½	42½
Westchester (1.30a)	29⅜	31⅜

a Also extra or extras. e Declared or paid so far this year. g Paid last year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	1.81	1.98
Amerex Holding	13.125	16.625
American Business Shares	2.34	2.56
Axe Houghton Fund	9.39	10.10
Boston Fund	11.28	12.13
Broad Street Investing	17.00	18.28
Bullock Fund	10.45	11.46
Canadian Investment Fund	2.35	2.95
Century Shares Trust	21.07	22.61
Christiana Securities Co	1860.00	1940.00
Commodity Corp	10.20	11.16
Consolidated Investment Tr	28.25	29.00
Dividend Shares	.89	.98
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	14.95	15.89
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	8.64	9.17
Equitable Invest Corp	20.28	21.81
Equity Corp $3 pf	14.75	15.25
Fidelity Fund Inc	12.76	13.73
Fund Investors Inc	13.83	14.83
General Capital	23.03	24.76
General Investors Trust	3.62	3.91
Incorporated Investors Tr	12.39	13.32
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.60	.67
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	.93	1.03

†Keystone Custodian Funds

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
B-1	....	20.34	S-1	....	20.14
B-2	....	23.75	S-2	....	10.58
B-3	....	16.41	S-3	....	8.05
B-4	....	8.23	S-4	....	2.89
K-1	....	13.03	K-2	....	12.66

	Bid	Asked
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	67.80	67.80
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	27.70	27.70
Maryland Fund	3.10	3.75
Mass Invest Tr	14.57	15.67
Mass Inv 2d Fd	6.88	7.40
Mutual Invest	7.18	7.84
Nation Wide Voting	.86	.95
New England Fund	9.55	10.30
Old Colony Tr Assoc	12.00	13.625
Plymouth Fund Inc	.29	.34
Putnam Fund	10.42	11.[illegible]
Quarterly Income Shares	4.30	5.15
Railway & Light Sec	3.875	5.50
Railway & Light Sec pf	93.00	..
Repub Invest Fund	2.55	2.87
Scudder Stevens & Clark	71.10	72.54
Spencer Trask Fund	10.70	11.37
Stand Util Inc	.09	.11
State Street Invest	83.34	87.81
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.34	..
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.58	.66
Wellington Fund	11.96	13.20
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	3.75	4.50
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	1.93	...
Cumulative Trust Shares	3.25	...
Diversified Tr C	2.60	...
Diversified Tr D	3.80	4.35
Foundation Tr Shrs A	2.55	3.05
Fund Tr Shrs A	3.30	4.04
Nation Wide Sec	3.43	...
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	37.50	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.46	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	1.82	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	1.78	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	1.43	...
Superior of Am Tr AA	1.69	...
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	10.00	...
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.00	...
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	.30	.45
First Boston Corp	8.50	10.00

* Ex-dividend. † Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡ Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	91½	96¼
Liberty Aircraft	9⅜	10⅛
Piper Aircraft	3¾	4⅞
Pollak Manufacturing Co	7⅝	8⅝
Taylorcraft	1	1⅞
Taylorcraft pf	3¾	5

Water Bonds

	Rate	Mat.	Bid	Asked
Amer W W & El	5	1975	85¼	88¼
California Wat Ser	4	1961	104¼	107½
Community Wat Ser	5½	1946	...	71
Indianapolis Wat	3½	1966	106¾	109¾
Monmouth Con Wat	5	1956	99¾	102¾
New Rochelle Wat	5	1951	94¾	97¾
New Rochelle Wat	5½	1951	97¾	100¾
New York Wat Ser	5	1951	97¾	100¾
Oregon-Wash Water	5	1957	90¾	93¾
Ser Spr Br W Ser	5	1967	99¾	102¾
So Bay Cons	5	1960	...	87
Union Water Ser	5½	1961	103¾	106¾
West Virginia Wat	4	1961	104½	107½

Boston Stocks

April 7

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
8.75	Bos & Albany	86½	86½	86½	87¾
2.00	Bos Edison	23½	23¼	23½	23⅛
5.00	†BosElevated	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	51½
.70d	Bos Her-Trav	11¾	11	11¾	11
..	Bos & Me prpf	7	7	7	
..	Bos & M st B pf	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1½
..	Bos & Prov	27	27	27	27
.50a	Copper Range	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜
..	East Bos Co	50c	50c	50c	40c
..	E Gas & Fuel	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1.50cd	E Gas & F pf	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	28
..	East Mass A	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	4
.35d	Gilchrist	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
..	Isole Royale	75c	75c	75c	75c
..	Maine Cent	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
1.25a	Narr Rac A	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
1.75d	N E Tel & Tel	91¼	90⅞	90⅞	91
..	North Butte	50c	47c	47c	50c
..	Old Colony RR	16c	16c	16c	25c
.30d	Shawmut Asso	8	8	8	8
.90d	Torrington	25	25	25	24⅛
4.00b	Unit Shoe M	54⅜	53⅞	54⅜	53⅞
..	Utah M & T	32c	32c	32c	32c

* Ex-dividend. † Ex-rights. a Paid in 1941, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1942 on account of accumulations. d Paid or payable in 1942, no regular rate.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Aero Sup B (.15e)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100	Aire Access	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
300	Air Investors	1	1	1
50	Allied Prod (1a)	19	19	19
150	Alum Co Am (1e)	84	83	83
250	Alum Co Am pf (6)	108	108¾	108
50	Alum Ind (.60)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
20	Am Book (½e)	22	22	22
50	Am C P&LA	5½	5⅛	5⅛
400	Am Cyan B (.60)	31½	31½	31½
400	Am Gas & El (1.60a)	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝
150	Am Gas & El pf (4¾)	90	89	89
50	Am Laun Mch (.80a)	21⅝	21⅝	21¾
400	Am Light & T (1.20)	8	7⅞	8
100	Am Mfg (½e)	20½	20½	20½
100	Am Maracaibo	7-32	7-32	7-32
100	Anch Post F	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Appal El Pow pf (4½)	94⅝	93	94⅝
50	Ashland Oil & R (.40)	4	4	4
100	Atl Cst Fish	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
200	Automat Prod	2⅝	2½	2½
200	Babcock & Wil	24½	24⅜	24½
300	Bald Loco pf	31½	31½	31½
100	Barium Sta Stl	1	1	1
200	Beech Aire	8⅝	8½	8½
100	Bellanca Aire	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Bliss (E W) (2)	14	14	14
200	Braz Tr L&P (h.40g)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
700	Brewst Aero (.30g)	7⅛	7	7
200	Brill A	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Brill B	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Brown F & W A (¾k)	9	9	9
900	Buf N&EP pf (1.60)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
100	Buf N&EP 5 pf (5)	78	78	78
600	Bunk Hill & S (1)	8½	8⅜	8½
500	Callite Tung (.15e)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
300	Can Col Airw	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
10	Caro P&L $6 pf (6)	94	94	94
300	Carrier Corp	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
200	Catalin Am (⅛g)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1100	Cessna Airc (1.50g)	12	11⅞	12
50	Cherry-Burrell (1)	9	8⅞	9
50	Chesebrough (4a)	74½	74½	74½
100	Cities Service	2¾	2¾	2¾
50	Cit Svc pf (3g)	36½	36½	36½
100	Clinch Coal	4½	4½	4½
100	Colon Develop	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Colum G&E pf (5)	24½	24	24
100	Colum O&G	¾	¾	¾
100	Comwlths Dis	¾	¾	¾
300	Cons Gas Ut	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Cons Royalty (.20)	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Cons Stl Corp	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
10	Cont G&E pr pf (7)	68	68	68
1700	Cont Roll&Stl (⅛e)	12½	12	12⅝
200	Cooper Bess (½e)	8½	8¼	8¼
350	Copper Range (⅛g)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
100	Courtaulds (.09e)	2	2	2
100	Creole Pet (⅝a)	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
1100	CubanAtSug(1⅛g)	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
100	Dayton Rub (⅛e)	7½	7½	7½
30	Rayton Rub A (2)	20½	20½	20½
100	Dejay Strs (.10e)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Divco Twin Trk (1g)	4	4	4
25	Domin Br H (1.20)	19	19	19
500	Domin Stl & Coal	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
10	Draper Corp (3)	59	59	59
100	Durh Hos B (.10e)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
700	Eagle Pich Dd (.10e)	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
50	E G & F 6 pf (1⅛k)	28¼	28¼	28¼
25	East G&Fprpf (4½)	46½	46½	46½
100	East Sta pf B	13⅛	13	13⅛
100	Easy Wash MB (⅛g)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
500	El Bond & Sh	1⅛	1	1
300	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	44	44	44
13	El Bo & Sh $5 pf (5)	40¼	40¼	40¼
100	Electrographic	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
200	Emerson Elec (.10g)	4½	4½	4½
75	Emp G & F 7% pf	90½	90½	90½
20	Emp G & F 6 pf	83½	83½	83½
25	EquityCorp$3pf(1½g)	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
100	Fairchild Av (1⅛g)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
300	Fansteel Met (¼g)	6¼	6	6¼
700	Ford M Can A (h 1	11⅝	11½	11½
200	Ford Mot Ltd (.11g)	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
200	Gatineau Pow (h.60)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
300	Gen Firepfg (¼e)	14½	14½	14½
10	Gen G&E pf B	75	75	75
10	George Pow $6 pf(5)	81¼	81¼	81¼
400	Glen Ald Coal(.30e)	12⅝	12⅜	12¼
100	Gray Mfg	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	Gt Atl&P nv (2a)	74⅝	74⅝	74¾
500	Gulf Oil (1a)	29⅝	29½	29½
200	Hazeltine (3)	17⅝	17¼	17¼
1000	Hecla Min (⅜e)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
200	Heller (W.E.) (.40a)	5½	5⅛	5⅛
25	Horn & Hard (2)	23	23	23
900	Humble Oil (⅜e)	51⅛	50⅝	51
50	Huyler's pf	7	7	7
500	Hygrade Fd	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
300	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
100	Ind Pipe L (.30e)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
250	Ins Co N Am (2½a)	63¼	62⅝	62¾
200	Int Hyd-El pf	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
5100	Int Pap war	⅛	3-32	⅛
300	Int Petrol (h1)	9¼	9⅛	9¼
200	Int Prod	4½	4½	4½
100	Int Home Eq (.80)	5	5	5
200	Inters Hos M (¼e)	16	15¾	16
200	IronFirem vtc (1.20)	12	11½	12
300	Jacobs (L.)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
10	Kings C Lig pf D	24	24	24
40	Koppers Co pf (6)	88	88	88
200	Lake Shore M (1.80)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
500	Lehigh C&N (.65g)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100	Lone Star Gas (.20)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
75	Long Is L pf	17	17	17
1300	Louis L&E 6 pf .10e)	3¼	3⅛	3¼
400	Memph N Gas (.10e)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100	Mer-C&SprA (2½k)	111½	110	110
100	Mich Bumper	⅛	⅛	⅛
25	Midvale (.60e)	35	35	35
112	Mock J Voeh (¼e)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
100	Molybdenum (½e)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
10	Montg Ward A (7)	139¾	139¾	139¾
200	Mt City Cop (¼g)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
50	Nat City Lin pf (3)	41½	41½	41½
700	Nat Fuel G (1)	9	8⅞	9
50	Nat P&L pf (6)	73¾	73¾	73¾
600	Nat Sug Ref	7¾	7⅝	7¾
75	N E P A 6 pf (2k)	22⅛	21¾	21⅞
100	N H Clock	3½	3½	3½
250	NY & Hon Ros .40e	14⅞	14⅝	14¾
100	NY Shipbd fd sh (3g)	23	23	23
10	NY Wat Svc pf	20	20	20
800	Niag Hud Pow	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10	Niag Hud 2 pf (5)	40	40	40
200	Niles-Bem-P (¼e)	12½	12½	12½
100	Nor Am LP pf	54	54	54
210	N Ind PS 6 pf (3k)	78	77	77¼
20	N Ind PS 7 pf (3½k)	88	87	88
900	Nor Sta Pw A	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
100	Ogden Corp	2	2	2
1300	Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	28⅝	28½	28½
200	Pantepec Oil Ven	3¾	3⅝	3¾
20	Pac Lig pf (5)	90½	90½	90½
100	Pennroad (¼g)	3	3	3
300	Pa-Cent Airl	6⅞	6½	6¾
100	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	86½	84¾	86½
150	PaWat&Pow (4)	43¾	43	43¾
1100	Phoenix Sec	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
150	Phoen Sec pf (3)	36	35	35
400	Pioneer Gold (h.40)	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
40	Pitney-Bowes (.40)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
160	Pitts & Lake E(6g)	51	50½	51
200	Pitts Pl Gl (¾e)	58¾	57¾	57¾
100	Potrero Sugar	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Pratt & Lam (½e)	18	18	18
100	Premier Gld (h.06)	1-16	1-16	1-16
800	Prod Corp	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Prosperity Co B	4¼	4¼	4¼
50	P Sd P&L 5 pf (2½k)	95½	94	94
125	P Sd P&L 3 pf	44¾	43¾	43¾
200	Rwy & Lgt Sec (.15e)	5	4¾	4¾
200	Republic Avia	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
100	Ryerson & Haynes	½	½	½
400	St. Regis Pap	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
300	Schulte (DA)	¼	¼	¼
100	Segal Lock & H	1-16	1-16	1-16
200	Seiberling Rub (¼e)	2½	2½	2½
100	Selected Indus	3-32	3-32	3-32
200	Selected Ind cv	1¼	1¼	1¼
10	Singer Mfg (6a)	136½	136½	136½
100	Solar Aire (.10g)	2	2	2
100	Soss Mfg	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	So Penn Oil (1½)	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
100	So C Ed B pf (1½)	26	26	26
100	Spalding	1	1	1
90	Spalding 1 pf	16	16	16
300	Stand Dredg	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	St Oil Ky	11¼	11¼	11¼
100	Stand Prod	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100	Stdi Stl Sprg	20	20	20
100	Ster Br Strs (.60g)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
250	Stroock & Co	9⅝	8⅝	8¼
200	Transwest Oil	4½	4½	4½
100	Tubize Chat	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
200	Unit Aire Pr (1)	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
1000	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	¼	¼	¼
1100	Unit Gas	⅜	1-16	⅜
150	Unit Gas pf (3¾k)	108¼	107	107
300	Unit Lt & P pf	15½	15⅜	15½
175	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	54⅝	54	54
20	Unit Sh M pf (1½)	40¼	40¼	40¼
200	Unit Specialties	4⅛	4⅛	4½
100	U S Foil B	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	US Lines pf (.70)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
100	U S Rub Recl	2¼	2¼	2¼
300	Unit Wall Pap (.10g)	1	1	1
300	Univ Corp vtc	7⅛	7	7⅛
25	Utah P & L pf (3½k)	49	49	49
300	Venezuel Pet	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
900	West Va C&C (.20g)	3¾	3¾	3⅞
400	West Air Lines	2¼	2¼	2⅛
100	Wolverine T (.15e)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
100	Wright Harg (h.40a)	1½	1½	1½

Total stock sales today estimated 35,000 shares; year ago 114,200 shares.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close
May Wheat				
Chicago	1.24¼	1.23⅝	1.23½	1.23⅝
Minneapolis	1.17¾	1.16⅞	1.17	1.17⅛
Kansas City	1.16⅝	1.15⅞	1.15⅞	1.16⅛
Winnipeg	...	...	.79⅛	.79¼
July Wheat				
Chicago	1.26¼	1.25⅝	1.25½	1.25⅝
Minneapolis	1.19¾	1.18⅞	1.18⅞	1.19¼
Kansas City	1.18⅜	1.17⅝	1.17⅝	1.18⅛
Winnipeg	...	...	.80⅜	.80⅜
Sept. Wheat				
Chicago	1.28¼	1.27⅝	1.27⅜	1.27⅞
Minneapolis	1.21⅜	1.20½	1.20⅜	1.21
Kansas City	1.20⅛	1.19⅝	1.19⅜	1.20
May Corn				
Chicago	.88⅜	.88¼	.88⅛	.88⅜
Kansas City	.83¾	.83½	.83½	.83½
July Corn				
Chicago	.91⅛	.90¾	.90¾	.90⅝
Kansas City	.85⅛	.85⅛	.85⅛	.85⅜
May Oats				
Chicago	.56¾	.56½	.56½	.56½
Minneapolis	.52⅞	.52½	.52⅜	.52½
Winnipeg	.51½	.51⅜	.51½	.51⅜
Rye, Chicago				
May	.78¾	.77⅞	.78⅛	.78⅜
July	.81⅝	.80⅞	.81	.81¼
Sept.	.84¼	.83⅜	.83⅝	.83⅞

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May old	1.90¾	1.91⅝	1.90⅝	1.90⅞	1.91⅛
May new	...	...	...	1.92⅞	1.91⅛
July old	1.92⅞	1.94½	1.92½	1.93⅛	1.93⅛
July new	...	...	...	1.94⅜	1.94⅝
October	1.86⅜	1.87⅝	1.86⅜	1.86⅝	1.86⅞

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	.....	.....	.....	12.82	12.82
July	.....	.....	.....	12.82	12.82
September	.....	.....	.....	12.82	12.82

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	103.5	103.5	103.3	103.5b	103.5
July	103.5	103.5	103.5	103.2b	103.5
Oct.	103.5	103.5	103.5	103.2b	103.5
Dec.	103.5	103.5	103.5	103.3b	103.5
Tops					
May	132.0	132.0	132.0	131.6b	132.1
July	133.6	133.8	133.4	134.2b	134.8
Oct.	135.0	135.0	134.5	134.3b	135.0
Dec.	135.3	135.3	134.8	134.5b	135.0

b—Bid.

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	19.63	19.65	19.47	19.48	19.59
July	19.82	19.82	19.59	19.59	19.76
October	19.97	19.97	19.75	19.75	19.93
December	20.00	20.00	19.80	19.82	19.99
March	20.12	20.13	19.92	19.92	20.11

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May				13.98b	13.98
July				13.98b	13.98

b—Bid.

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May				8.66b	8.66
July				7.71b	8.71

b Bid.

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
June				15.00b	15.00

b—Bid.

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	6.43	6.43	6.43	6.43	6.43

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Eggs

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
†October	32.25	32.55	32.25	32.50	32.15
‡April	30.15	30.50	30.15	30.50	30.00
Potatoes					
November	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.66	2.62

†‡R.s. 18.p.f.

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, potatoes, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Alcohol From Citrus Pulp

WINTER HAVEN, Fla. (AP)—Acting Chemist A. J. Nolte, in charge of the U. S. Citrus laboratory here, has developed a method for the manufacture of an industrial alcohol from juices extracted from citrus pulp in the manufacture of cattle feed. The cattle feed is made from canning plant refuse. Laboratory officials said the process would make possible the manufacture of the alcohol at a price that would warrant production even after the war.

License for Explosives as Fertilizers

WASHINGTON (AP)—Farmers, gardeners and lawn tenders must obtain Federal explosives licenses if they use ammonium nitrate, sodium chlorate or other ingredients of explosives in their pure form as fertilizers, the Bureau of Mines announced. The ruling was described as a wartime measure to prevent sabotage.

Whaler Converted to Tanker

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Shipping Board disclosed it had approved transfer of the tanker Ulysses, converted from a whaling ship, to the Petroleousum Syndicate, an Argentine Government dominated concern, to be used in the transportation of oil products between the Americas.

Tobacco Firms Restricted

WASHINGTON (AP)—Tobacco firms were forbidden by the War Production Board to use lead foil on cigarette packages on and after May 1, regardless of whether they have supplies on hand after that date.

Texas Pacific Reports Gain

CINCINNATI, Ohio (AP)—The Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway Co. reported a 1941 net income of $4,333,757, an increase of $664,323 over 1940.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
1	Am G&E 3¾s 70	103¾	103¾	103¾
2	Am G&E 3½s 60	102½	102½	102½
3	Am G&E 2¾s 50	102¾	102¾	102¾
3	Am P&L 6s 2016	92¼	92¼	92¼
1	Am Writ Pap 6s 61	80	80	80
4	Appal El Pow 3½s 70	106½	106½	106½
9	Ark P&L 5s 56	107	107	107
47	As Elec 4½s 53	42⅞	42¾	42¾
1	As G&E 5s 50	10	10	10
8	As G&E 5s 68	10¼	10	10¼
1	As T&T 5½s 55A	59½	59½	59½
2	Baldw L 6s 50	112	112	112
6	Birm El 4½s 68	101¾	101¾	101¾
2	Can Nor P 5s 53	81	81	81
2	Cen Ill E&G 3¾s 64	103½	103½	103½
5	Cen St El 5½s 54	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
19	Chi Ry 5s 27 ch	50	49½	49½
2	Cities Ser 5s 69	79	78¾	79
17	Cities Ser 5s 50	76¾	76½	76½
3	Cit SP&L 5½s 49	73½	72½	73½
11	Cit S Pow 5½s 52	73	72½	72½
13	Commun P&L 5s 57	102⅜	101⅞	101⅞
40	Cont G&E 5s 58 A	76¼	75¼	75¾
1	East G&F 4s 56 A	84¾	84¾	84¾
4	Elec P&L 5s 2030	76	76	76
4	Fla P&L 5s 54	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
6	Gatineau Pow 3¾s 69	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
3	Gen Pub UUt 6½s 56	100½	100¼	100¼
1	Geo P&L 5s 78	80½	80½	80½
7	Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	90	89⅞	89⅞
30	Ill Pow&L 5s 56C	97½	97	97
1	Ill Pow&L 5½s 57	91½	91½	91½
17	Ill Pow&L 6s 53	102⅛	102	102⅛
1	Ill Pow&L 5½s 54B	98½	98½	98½
1	Ind Svc 5s 50	73	73	73
1	Ind Svc 5s 63A	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛
12	Indnapls Gas 5s 52	108⅛	107½	108⅛
12	Inters Pow 6s 52	34¼	34¼	34¼
4	Inters Pow 5s 57	68¼	68¼	68¼
8	Jer Cen P&L 3½s 65	106¼	106¼	106¼
6	Long Isl Lt 6s 45	101	100¾	101
7	Lou P&L 5s 57	109	109	109
1	Metro Ed 4s 71	108	108	108
2	Milw G Lt 4½s 67	105	105	105
1	Minn P&L 4½s 78	103	103	103
1	Miss P&L Co 5s 57	102¼	102¼	102¼
6	Miss Riv P 5s 51	111¾	111¾	111¾
5	Nevada Cal E 5s 56	89¾	89¾	89¾
8	N Eng G&E 5s 50	47½	47½	47½
3	N Eng G&E 5s 48	48¼	48¼	48¼
8	N Eng G&E 5s 47	47⅞	47¾	47⅞
10	N Eng Pow 5½s 54	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛
2	N Eng Pow 5s 48	71	70½	71
6	Nor Con Ut 5½s 48A	56½	56½	56½
1	Nor Ind P S 3¾s 69	107	107	107
2	Ohio Pow 3¼s 68	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
3	Pac P&L 5s 55	99¾	99¾	99¾
1	Park Lex lshld 3s 64	37½	37½	37½
8	Pen Cen P&L 4½s 77	102¼	102	102¼
2	Pen Wat&P 3¼s 70	106½	106½	106½
2	Pub Sv NJ 6s ct	138⅜	138¼	138⅜
3	Pug Sd P&L 5½s 49	102	101⅞	102
2	Shaw W&P 4½s 67A	96½	95½	96½
1	Shaw W&P 4½s 70D	95½	95½	95½
10	So Cal Ed 3s 65	101¼	101⅛	101⅛
8	Stand G&E 6s 48 st	57¼	56⅝	57⅛
8	Stand G&E 6s 51	57	56½	57
6	Stand G&E 6s 57	57	56½	57
12	Stand G&E 6s 66	57¼	56½	56⅞
9	Stand P&L 6s 57	57⅛	57	57
4	Starrett Corp 5s 50	23½	23½	23½
3	Tex El S 5s 60	106½	106⅜	106⅜
1	Tex P&L 5s 56	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
1	Tide Wat P 5s 79 A	91½	91½	91½
1	Toledo Ed 3½s 68	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
2	Twin CRT 5½s 52 A	78	78	78
6	Unit El NJ 4s 49	112¾	112¾	112¾
4	Utah P&L 6s 2022 A	88½	88½	88½
3	Virg Pub S 6s 46	101	100½	101
4	Virg PS 5½s 46 A	101¾	101½	101⅝
2	Virg Pub S 5s 50 B	101⅝	102¾	102⅝
10	Waldorg-Ast 5s 54	3	3	3
1	Wash Ry & El 4s 51	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
8	Pin R M Bk 5s 61st	47	47	47
31	Russian 6½s 1919	1⅝	1½	1⅝
13	Russ 5½s 1921	1½	1⅛	1½

Total bond sales today—Estimated, 700,000; year ago, 1,400,000.

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted" on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semiannual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividends paid or declared in 1941. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Odd Lots, Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange

Closing Prices

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds Actual in Dollars	Sales	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
43	32	Abr & Str (2e)	30	32	32	32	M'r 28
68	61	Ala & Vicks (6)	90	68	68	68	M'r 2
94¾	89	Alb & Sus (9)	30	89	89	89	M'r 12
73¾	73¾	Allieg&West (6)	30	72	72	72	M'r 14
47	41¼	Am Bk N pf (3)	10	42	42	42	— ⅛
130¾	123¼	Am B S pf (5¼)	20	125	123½	123½	—2
15	15	Am Coal (2g)	20	17½	17½	17½	M'r 26
98½	94⅛	Am CS 6% pf (6)	20	94¼	93¾	93¾	Apr 1
40	35½	Am Inv Ill pf 2½	120	37⅞	37½	37⅞	M'r 25
119	113½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	20	116	116	116	Apr 4
26⅜	24⅛	Am News (1.80)	160	24¼	24	24	— ¼
165	149	Am R & S pf (7)	10	149	149	149	Apr 6
59	53	Am R M pf (4½)	290	57½	57⅛	57½	— ½
35½	29½	Am Ship Bldg 1e	20	31½	31½	31½	— ⅛
144	140½	Am Snuff pf (6)	20	142	142	142	M'r 30
30	26⅜	AnaconW&C ½e	20	28	28	28	Apr 4
112½	111¼	Anchor HGpf(5)	70	110⅞	110	110	—1¼
§91½	87¼	Artloom pf (7)	50	87¼	87¼	87¼	Dec18
95¼	81¾	As Inv pf (5)	90	93½	93½	93½	
116	112	Atlas P pf (5)	20	113	113	113	Apr 2
22	17¼	Austin Nich pr A	10	17	17	17	Apr 6
31⅜	22	Bang & Ar pf	20	26¾	26¾	26¾	Apr 6
30	27	Barker pf (2¾)	10	27	27	27	M'r 13
13¼	13¼	Belgium N R pf	20	13¼	13¼	13¼	M'r 20
30	28	Beech Cr RR (2)	100	29	29	29	Apr 1
12	12	Blooming 27½e	10	10	10	10	M'r 13
69	69	Blumen pf 12¼k	100	70	70	70	+1
95½	85	Bon Ami A (4a)	20	85	85	85	Apr 2
40¾	31⅛	Bon Ami B 2½a	10	33¼	33¼	33¼	+1¼
112½	103¼	Bucy-E 7%pf(7)	20	107	106	107	+2
66	52¾	Budd Mfg pf	10	53	53	53	+1½
24¼	18	Bush pf ct (¾k)	90	23½	23½	23½	+ ½
95	90	Byers pf (7.87k)	30	91	90	90	M'r 27
32	30	Canad Sou Ry(3)	200	31½	31	31½	M'r 25
37	34	Cap Ad pf A (3)	120	36	36	36	M'r 7
89	85⅝	Caro C&O (5)	20	88	87½	87½	Apr 6
121	117	Case (JI) pf (7)	60	119¼	119¼	119¼	M'r 31
93	86¼	Celanese 5pf (5)	30	86	86	86	Apr 6
120⅜	115	Celan pr pf (7)	40	116	116	116	+ ¼
94½	83	Celanese 7 pf (7)	40	84	83¼	83¼	Apr 6
71½	66	Celotex C pf (5)	20	68	68	68	Apr 6
110	90	Cent I L pf (4½)	50	94	94	94	M'r 31
92	85	Cent Rib pf (7)	20	95	93	95	M'r 30
29	23¼	Cert-teed 6% pf	620	28½	28	28½	+1
100	96	Cham P&F pf (6)	30	96	96	96	Apr 2
25	21½	Chile Cop (½e)	10	21½	21½	21½	M'r 16
96½	93	City I&F pf (6½)	10	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	M'r 26
§46¼	42	City Inv (1g)	100	42	42	42	A'g 29
84¼	82¾	Cleve&Pitt(3½)	30	84	84	84	Apr 1
50	50	Cleve & Pitt spl 2	20	50	50	50	Jan 26
112	107⅞	Cleve El 1pf(4½)	100	109¾	109¾	109¾	+ ¼
100	96	Cleve Gr Bpf (5)	10	97¼	97¼	97¼	— ¾
§139	139	CCC & St L (10)	10	139	139	139	Apr26
72	71	CCC &StL pf (5)	10	72	72	72	M'r 10
142¼	139	Cluett Pea pf (7)	50	142	142	142	M'r 31
470	470	Coca-C Int (.90g)	20	470	470	470	Feb25
105	98	Collins&A pf (5)	20	98	98	98	— ½
1¼	¾	Col & South	20	⅞	⅞	⅞	M'r 30
2½	1½	Col & South 1 pf	10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2	1	Col & South 2 pf	240	1½	1½	1½	M'r 30
45½	36½	Col G&E 5% pf 5	20	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	Apr 6
§72	58½	Col G&E5pfB(5)	20	62	62	62	Oct 6
8	983	Con Cig pf (7)	20	88½	88	88½	Apr 2
97⅝	90	Cons C pr pf (6½	30	93	93	93	Apr 2
33¾	25½	Corn Ex (2.40)	60	28¾	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅜
§74	164	Corn Prod pf (7)	60	167½	167¼	167¼	
95⅞	90½	Crane cv pf (5)	30	92	91¼	91¼	Apr 2
§45½	40	Cr C pf ww (2¼)	4	42¼	41⅛	43¼	A'g 5
88½	77¾	Crown Zel pf (5)	30	80	80	80	Apr 6
13¾	10½	Cuba RR pf	100	11½	11½	11½	M'r 5
134	120	Cuban-ASpf3½k	10	132	132	132	M'r 3
98	90	Cuneo Pr pf 4½	200	91	91	91	Apr 6
18¼	14	Curtis P pf (¾g)	10	17¼	17¼	17¼	M'r 26
83⅝	80	Cush' 7%pf 1¾k	10	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	M'r 19
48½	44	Cushman $8 pf	10	48½	48½	48½	
110	102	Day P&L pf (4½	10	105	105	105	Apr 4
§45½	45½	Det Hills (4)	100	45½	45½	45½	M'r 18
21	14	Devoe & R A ½e	170	18	17¼	18	Apr 6
36	32¾	Dix-Vor A (2½)	200	35¼	35¼	35¼	Apr 4
113	112	Duplan C pf (8)	30	112	112	112	Feb26
115¼	111½	Duq L 1 pf (5)	250	114½	114	114½	Apr 6
176	170	East Kod pf (6)	20	170	170	170	M'r 30
111	107⅜	End-John pf (5)	10	109	109	109	M'r 27
83	49	Eng PS $6 pf (6)	10	51½	51½	51½	
§75	75	Erie&Pitts(3½)	10	75	75	75	Feb28
93	95	Fed Light pf (6)	30	86	85	85	Apr 2
11	11	Filene's Sons (1)	20	11	11	11	Feb19
36⅜	30	Follansbee pf (5)	20	35¾	35¾	35¾	+ ¾
§107½	103½	Food M pf (4½)	20	103½	103½	103½	N'v 25
134½	116	Foster pf (3½k)	50	130	130	130	Apr 4
41	40	Frank Simon pf	30	41	41	41	M'r 23
94½	86	Fruehauf pf (5)	10	86	86	86	Apr 4
21	18	Gamewell (1e)	40	19¾	19¾	19¾	Apr 6
119	111	Gen Bak pf (8)	10	111	111	111	Apr 6
127	122	Gen Cig pf (7)	10	123¾	123¾	123¾	M'r 30
102	61	Gen G&E cv pf	10	75	75	75	+3
131¼	122½	Gen Mills 5pf(5)	10	124½	124½	124½	
108	105	Gen Pr Ink pf(6)	10	108½	108½	108½	+1½
105	104½	Gen Ry Sig pf(6)	10	104½	104½	104½	M'r 21
79½	70⅛	Gen St Cast pf 3k	20	74¼	73½	73½	—1⅛
110	108½	Gen Time pf (6)	50	110	110	110	M'r 16
82	79¾	Gold & Stk T (6)	20	82	82	82	Feb13
67	58	Goth Hos pf (7)	30	60	59¾	60	M'r 17
143	138	Gt W Sug pf (7)	10	139½	139½	139½	Apr 6
§54	42	Green B & W (5)	10	52	52	52	Apr 1
76	48¾	Guantan Sug pf	20	63	63	63	— ½
33	30	Hack pf A (1¾)	60	30	29½	30	
106¾	95	Hamil W pf (6)	10	98	98	98	M'r 30
104	100	Hanna $5 pf (5)	10	100	100	100	—1
146	126	Harb-W pf (6)	*20	126	126	126	Apr 2
87	80	Hat Corp pf(6½)	10	82	82	82	Feb 2
158	154	Helme pf (7)	20	156¼	156¼	156¼	M'r 23
128½	125	Hercules pf (6)	40	129¼	129¼	129¼	+ ¾
115	113	Holly Sug pf (7)	10	111½	111½	111½	Feb27
42	32¼	Ill Cen LL (4)	100	41	41	41	
157	155	Ing Rand pf (6)	40	157	157	157	M'r 31
111½	103½	Inter C pf (6)	120	103	103	103	— ½
46¾	41⅛	Int RCA pf 1¼k	10	45½	45½	45½	— ½
95	90	Int Dept S pf (7)	10	90	90	90	M'r 28
132	128	Island C pf (6)	10	128	128	128	M'r 26
125½	122	John-Man pf (7)	20	125	125	125	Apr 6
120¼	117	Kan CP pf B (6)	20	118	118	118	Apr 1
100½	94⅛	Kaufman pf (5)	10	94½	94½	94½	Dec30
§121½	95	Keith-A-O pf(7)	10	95	95	95	Apr 1
105¼	105	Kendall pf (6a)	10	101½	101½	101½	
40½	33	Kinney$5pf 1¼k	20	36¾	36½	36½	
11⅛	8⅛	Laclede Gas	30	8½	8½	8½	Apr 6
30¼	24	Laclede Gas pf	70	24	24	24	
113	106⅛	Lehigh 4% pf (4)	40	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	M'r 30
149	128	Lorillard pf (7)	10	128	128	128	Apr 4
131	129	MacAnd pf (6)	100	131	131	131	Jan 28
7½	4¾	Mar St Ry pr pf	50	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
176	165	Math Alk pf (7)	20	166	166	166	M'r 21
90⅛	90	Maytag 1 pf (6)	10	90	90	90	Apr 4
108	94	McLellan pf (6)	10	94	94	94	
77	69¾	Mead Cor pf (6)	10	75½	75½	75½	Apr 2
26⅞	23	Mengel 5 pf 2½	20	25⅜	25¼	25¼	Apr 6
101	95¾	Mid Stl 1 pf (8)	90	96	95⅜	96	
106¼	103½	Minn-H pf B (4)	10	105½	105½	105½	Apr 2
117½	112¼	Monsan pf (4½)	20	112¼	112¼	112¼	
119	116	Monsan pf B 4½	10	116	116	116	Apr 1
110¾	105	Monsanto pfC(4)	50	105½	105½	105½	Apr 6
29⅝	22⅞	Morris&Es (3⅞)	580	24⅛	22¾	22⅞	—2⅛
63	50	Mullins pf (3¼k)	60	59¾	58⅜	59¾	M'r 30
111½	108	Murphy pf (5)	10	111½	111½	111½	M'r 17
24½	17	Nash Ch&St (2g)	20	22	22	22	+ ½
72	60	Nat Gyp pf (4½)	50	62½	62¼	62½	Apr 4
146	129	Nat Ld pf B (6)	10	129	129	129	
70	63	Nat S 6 pf (1½k)	20	63	63	63	
75	71	Neisner pf (4¾)	40	73	73	73	M'r 16
109	104	Newb'y 5% pf(5)	10	105	105	105	+1
110	107⅛	NY&Harlem (5)	10	107½	107½	107½	Apr 1
109	107½	NY & Har pf (5)	100	109	109	109	M'r 10
54	45	NY Lack&W (5)	20	50	50	50	Apr 6
115	108	Nor&Wes pf (4)	10	111	111	111	+ ½
96	96	Northern Cen(4)	10	96	96	96	Jan 31
38	35	Northwest T (3)	10	37½	37½	37½	M'r 26
25	20	Nor T & R pf	20	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	Apr 4
79	59	Omnibus pf (8)	60	74½	74	74	Apr 6
142	132	Otis Elev pf (6)	20	133	132¼	132¼	M'r 24
48	45⅛	Outlet Co (4)	70	48	48	48	Apr 2
§120	120	Outlet pf (2½e)	10	120	120	120	M'r 28
6½	4¾	Pacific Coast	130	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Apr 6
21¼	18	Pac Coast 1 pf	10	19	19	19	+ ¼
13	9¾	Pac Coast 2 pf	30	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ¼
101	83½	Pac T & T (7)	50	84	84	84	Apr 6
148	121	Pac T & T pf (6)	30	124	123	124	+1
100	90	Paraffine pf (4)	10	90	90	90	M'r 6
108½	106½	Penn Gl pf (5)	90	106½	106½	106½	M'r 13
29⅞	22⅞	Pere Marq pf	40	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	Apr 2
51¾	43⅛	Pere Marq pr pf	10	43¼	43¼	43¼	— ⅜
76⅜	55⅛	Phila Co pf (6)	100	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	Apr 6
78	70	Phil-Jon pf 1¾k	10	74	74	74	Apr 4
56	45	Ph'nix H pf 6¼k	10	48	48	48	M'r 17
§78	37½	Pirelli (4.675e)	100	37½	37½	37½	Jul 3
§109⅜	109⅜	Pitt CC&StL(5)	50	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	Oct 9
68	60	Pitt Coke pf (5)	10	62	61	62	Apr 4
165	165	Pitt Ft Wayne(7)	10	165	165	165	Feb19
175	174	Pitt Ft W pf (7)	20	174	174	174	M'r 21
61	51½	Pitt Stl pf B	10	54	54	54	Apr 6
33⅛	24⅛	Pitt Steel 5% pf	10	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅜
70	64	Pitt S pr pf 2⅝k	10	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	
1940	Sale	PittY&A pf (7)	20	164	164	164	M'r 31
119	115	Proc & G pf (5)	130	118½	118	118½	Apr 6
123	99	P S NJ 8% pf (8)	240	102	100	102	+1
3⅜	2½	RR Sec Ill C Stk	20	3	3	3	Apr 6
50	39	Real Silk pf (4k)	100	50	50	50	Apr 1
16⅛	11⅛	Reis & Co 1 pf	70	12	11⅛	11⅛	M'r 23
48	38⅛	Rens & Sar (8)	10	46½	46½	46½	Apr 1
100	96½	Rep Stl cv pf (6)	300	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	M'r 26
129⅜	118	RevC&Bpf 10¼k	30	116	115	115	— ⅜
74	63⅝	RevC&B5¼pf5¼	60	63	63	63	
85¼	79⅝	Rey Met pf (5½)	20	80	80	80	M'r 13
54	50	Rey Tob (2)	10	50	50	50	Apr 6
47	41⅜	Rustless pf (2½)	110	41⅞	41⅜	41⅜	Apr 6
110	107	Safe S 5% pf (5)	30	108	108	108	M'r 24
4¼	2	St L Southwest	40	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	M'r 23
6½	5	St L South pf	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	M'r 31
116	114	Scott P pf (4½)	50	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	M'r 16
109½	106½	Scott P $4 pf (4)	10	107½	107½	107½	+ ½
60	53	Sharon Stl pf (5)	50	54⅛	54¼	54¼	Apr 6
33⅛	31⅞	Sheaffer Pen(2a)	10	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	M'r 23
100	87⅞	Sloss-Shef(1½e)	510	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	Apr 2
112	110	Sloss-Shef pf (6)	10	110	110	110	Apr 6
144¾	126	So P R Sug pf(8)	10	128	128	128	N'v 18
§69	60	Spear pf (5½)	90	65	65	65	+ ½
60	49	Spicer M pf A(3)	10	56	56	56	+1½
45½	37	Spiegel pf (4½)	190	38½	36	38½	Apr 6
114	110	Square D pf (5)	30	111	111	111	+ ½
126	118	Sun Oil pf A 4½	40	118¾	118½	118½	Feb 2
32¼	32¼	Tal ptc pf (2¾)	30	32¼	32¼	32¼	Apr 6
50	41	The Fair pf	50	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	+ ⅛
34¾	30	Therm pf (3)	10	31½	31½	31½	Apr 4
67½	61⅛	Tri-Cont pf (6)	70	64	64	64	Apr 6
40¾	21¼	Twin City R T pf	30	36¾	36¾	36¾	+ ½
108	100½	Un E Mo4½pf4½	80	102¼	102	102¼	+ ¼
112¾	108⅜	Un El Mo pf (5)	10	108¾	108¾	108¾	M'r 26
112	104¾	United Bis pf (5)	30	106	106	106	
50	38	Unit Dye pf 1¾k	90	39½	39	39	Apr 2
87	78	US & F S pf (6)	20	78	78	78	+ ⅜
22⅞	17	US Distribut pf	80	23	22¾	23	M'r 31
173	168	US Gyps pf (7)	30	168½	168	168	M'r 28
39⅞	34¼	US H M pf (2¾)	10	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	M'r 30
46½	39¾	US Tob pf (1¾)	50	39¾	39¾	39¾	—1
52½	45	Univ Leaf T (4)	20	44	44	44	M'r 27
150⅛	146	Univ L T pf (8)	30	146	146	146	Apr 4
159	148	Univ Pict 1pf 4k	10	148	148	148	+ ¾
29¾	22	Vadsco Sales pf	20	23½	23½	23½	M'r 24
115¼	112½	Van Raal 1 pf(7)	20	113¾	113¾	114¾	Feb19
55	53¼	Vick Sh&Pac (5)	140	53½	53½	53½	A'g 20
§66	66	Vic Sh pf (5)	20	66	66	66	+ ⅛
115½	112	Va El&P $6pf(6)	10	112½	112½	112½	M'r 26
19	14	Va Iron C&C pf	40	16½	16½	16½	
96	90	Vulcan Det 1¼e	30	91½	91½	91½	M'r 17
138	120	Vulcan D pf (7)	170	125	130	130	M'r 11
74	69	Warner pf (.96k)	20	69¾	69⅝	69⅝	Apr 6
24¾	19	Warren B ev pf	50	23	22	23	+ ⅛
§80	80	Webster E pf	20	80	80	80	Feb24
91	43	West P El A (7)	50	43	43	43	
104	61½	West PE 7%pf(7)	10	67	67	67	
93	52	West PE 6%pf(6)	120	57¼	57	57	+2
113½	104⅝	W Penn P pf 4½	180	106	105¼	106	+ ⅛
127	118½	West E&M pf 1e	10	120⅛	120⅛	120⅛	— ½
106½	103¼	Westv C pf (4½)	20	103¼	103¼	103¼	Apr 4
1940	Sale	Wheel & L E (4)	20	60	60	60	N'v 5
93	88	Wheel&Lpf(5½)	20	91½	91½	91½	Apr 6
69½	63½	Wheel pr pf (5)	20	65	65	65	
§115	109½	Wisc El P pf (6)	10	115	115	115	N'v 26
120	120	Worth P&M pf A	10	120	120	120	M'r 25
117	111	Worth P&M pf B	20	118½	118½	118½	M'r 25
104	90	Wright Aero (8g)	10	90½	90½	90½	+ ⅜
120¼	111½	Yell T 7% pf (7)	10	120	120	120	M'r 19

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) Paid last year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared in 1941; §1941 sale. (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Exchange.

General Says Trained Army Is Initial Step for Victory

NEW ORLEANS, La. April 7 (AP)—When the present intensive training period for the Army is complete and its men are ready to fight with the finest weapons in the world, the first steps toward final victory will begin, a General declared here today.

Maj. Gen. John H. Hester, commander of the 43rd (New England) Division, spoke over Radio Station WWL.

He said his men had been methodically drilled in military tactics from the scouting art of the American Indian to the use of the speediest automatic weapons in modern mechanized warfare that should satisfy the citizenry on

General Hester declared that through intrepid preparation the United States Army, ranking 17th in comparative strength with armies of other nations in 1934 after Hitler began his rearmament program, faced the vast task of expansion to 15 times its regular strength which then was looked upon as a myth.

That task is being accomplished, progress made toward combatting the Axis forces.

he said, and "it is to the Army we are building now and our superb Navy that a dozen wartorn nations look for deliverance. We will not fail them."

General Cautions

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, Commanding General of the Army Services of Supply, cautioned that "anything less than total effort in this total war is not enough."

General Somervell spoke before the Military Order of the World War at an Army Day observance.

"In this war as in all the others we have fought," General Somervell said, "we Americans must contrive to have not only the heaviest artillery, the fastest pursuit ships, the most powerful bombers, the best trained, best armed, best officered fighting men, but we must contrive to get them where they are most needed and get them there fast.

"This we will do, and I am confident, to the best of our ability."

'Seal Lips, Protect Ships' Is Keynote As National Navy Mothers Convene

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 7 (AP)—The nation's Navy mothers, some with eyes still moist from word that their boys have been killed in action, rallied behind a rigorous campaign today at the opening of their national convention, keynoting it with the slogan: "Seal your lips and protect our ships!"

The slogan will be one of several spread throughout the country by 250 clubs representing 25,000 members of the National Association of Navy Mothers.

If enemies have trained their ears on hotel lobbies with the hope that 500 visiting mothers will do plenty of talking, they're wasting their time.

Heretofore at the annual roll call, each mother proudly arose to tell of her son's whereabouts and accomplishments. This feature has been dropped.

There will be clusters of chatting women around the lobbies. But if the little guy with the big ears listens in, he'll only hear mothers discussing their Red Cross work. Oddly enough, this strict silence is a reverse of the purposes of the organization, whose growth stemmed from a mother's daily chat with neighbors about her sailor boy.

Mrs. Emma Jones recalls her backfence banter 13 years ago in McAllen, Texas. She and her neighbors had something in common to talk about, for they had boys on the sea, just like her Jimmy. Mrs. Jones obtained names of other Navy mothers in the town and soon 17 women were meeting to discuss the welfare of their sons.

That nucleus began expanding when Mrs. Jones wrote to an official Navy magazine for information on sailor life. Her letter was published. Dozens of letters came to her, asking about the Little Rio Grande Valley club.

Four years later, the club had grown into a national association. Mrs. Jones now is National Judge Advocate.

Eliot Brands Dies 'Prime Source Of Nazi Propaganda'

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP)—Representative Thomas H. Eliot (D) of Massachusetts demanded April 4 that funds for the House investigating committee headed by Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas be cut off, saying this would be one way "to silence one prime source of Nazi propaganda."

In an address, Mr. Eliot condemned the action of Mr. Dies on March 29 in charging that 35 employees of the Board of Economic Warfare were affiliated with Communist Front groups. He asked:

"Did you listen to the broadcast from Berlin last Tuesday night, ganda broadcast to North America? Did you hear that Nazi quote your wild accusations and speak your name in tones of praise? And did you applaud, Martin Dies, when that Nazi called Franklin D. Roosevelt an 'arch-enemy of America'? What kind of a game is this, Mr. Dies?"

Mr. Eliot said that "this Dies Committee plays at exposing Axis spies, and is proven strictly phony. It promises investigations of native Fascist groups and nothing ever happens. Instead of exposing Communist activities, it smears the character of loyal and decent Americans."

Earlier in the day the Executive Director of the Board of Economic Warfare, Milo Perkins, asked Mr. Dies to furnish the Board with a full list of the 35 employees. Mr. Perkins wrote Mr. Dies that in the Congressman's letter to Vice-President Wallace, head of the Board, Mr. Dies gave the names of only 10 persons. Mr. Perkins said that the Vice-President requested the name of the remaining 25 "so that these cases too can be investigated promptly."

Martin to Buy For South Africa

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP)—The Union of South Africa announced today that John Martin of Johannesburg would hereafter be the Union's purchasing commission in the United States, with the existing South African purchasing commission being abolished due to altered circumstances since the United States entered the war.

Mr. Martin will be assisted by a personal staff consisting of H. T. Andrews, at present assistant secretary in the Department of Defense; Emil Frank Horn, the Union's Consul in New York; and Edwin Arthur Bambury, a member of the present purchasing commission. George Swingler, a member of the present commission, will be consultant and representative of the Director-General of War Supplies.

Geraldine to Give Poppy to President

EATON RAPIDS, Mich., April 7 (AP)—The National Home for Veterans of Foreign Wars last night designated five-year-old Geraldine Raynolds, one of its wards, to present to President Roosevelt April 9 the first 1942 "buddy" poppy.

The poppies are sold annually by the organization to aid in financing its benevolences and each year one of its wards hands the President the first flower.

Spartanburg Plans For Music Festival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—"A Tree on the Plains," an opera by Paul Horgan, poet, and Ernst Bacon, dean of the Converse College School of Music, will have its first performance at the Spartanburg Music Festival, May 1-3. A new quintet for strings by Edwin Gerschefski, also of the Converse music faculty, will also be presented.

The festival is presented on a platform that requires "no imported stars, no guarantors, no debts, no performances of hackneyed works, and no prejudices against the American in music."

"A Tree on the Plains" is a folk opera. The League of Composers commissioned it so that colleges and little theaters might have a vehicle for displaying the voices that America is producing.

The festival programs will also demonstrate again that Camp Croft has become an integral part of Spartanburg in culture as well as in citizenry. Participation last year by soldiers contributed much to the presentation of Gilbert and Sullivan's "Pirates of Penzance" and other concert performances. This year, too, men in khaki will take time out to join the city in song.

Full War Assistance By Cherokee Nation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHEROKEE, N. C.—Participation in the United Nations' all-out war activities by remnants of the once mighty Cherokee Nation is 100 per cent.

After the assault on Pearl Harbor, Chief Jarrett Blythe and the Council voted to invest $10,000 of their tribal funds in Government was securities. As to actual fighting, already approximately 100 Indian youths from the reservation have entered the armed services, and more are ready to answer the call to the colors. More than half of the 100 preferred to volunteer without waiting for their numbers to be called.

The Cherokees now are engaged in an extensive "victory garden" campaign, so they will not have to import vegetables for home consumption. The tribe voted $600 for the purchase of seeds, in order to give impetus to the garden campaign.

Unity Unbroken

NEW YORK (CBS) — The Bishop of Copenhagen, H. Fuglsang-Damgaerd, has expressed the solidarity of the Danish Church with the Nazi-persecuted Lutheran Church of Norway in an interview published in a Danish paper, the British Radio reported recently.

BBC quoted Bishop Fuglsang-Damgaerd as saying that the unity of the Scandinavian churches is unbroken and stronger than ever. "This Easter our thoughts turn particularly to the Norwegian Church, for we are tied to it through strong and intimate bonds," he said.

"The Norwegian people, the Norwegian Church are for us an incentive toward true love among men and deeply felt prayer."

Local Classified
United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line for one insertion; 30c a line for three insertions within seven days; 25c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

REAL ESTATE

QUINCY, MASS.
A sightly location on Presidents Hill, 7-room house, maid's room on 3rd floor, 3 complete bathrooms, hot-water heat with oil burner; 2-car garage; over 20,000 feet land; a real buy at $13,000. M. R. LYONS, Realtor, #1359 Hancock Street, Quincy. President 0788.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

Looking for a Summer Home or Camp?
Attractive places by the sea, in the mountains and the country will be advertised on a special REAL ESTATE and SUMMER PROPERTY page to be published WEDNESDAY APRIL 8 in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. Consult these advertisements for interesting rentals and sales. You can review in a few minutes the values available and save yourself time and effort searching for the location you want.

FOR SALE OR RENT

SUMMER COTTAGE on Glen Wild Lake, Butler, N. J. (8 miles Paterson)—Six rooms, comfortably furnished. MRS. CORA LAYER, 1762 Madison Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. ES. 5-3476.

APARTMENTS TO LET

N. Y. C., West Bronx, 2333 Loring Place—4½-5; sunny; convenient Eleventh Church, opposite Park; select tenancy; $45 up.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C., 57th Street East (Sutton Place Colony)—Lady will share elegant apartment; 3 large, light, airy rooms and reception hall; each room with separate entrance; references exchanged. PLaza 5-8968.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Comfortable room overlooking Fenway; private bath; quiet home; reasonable. 58 Fenway, S. 10. Entrance on Hemenway St.

N. Y. C., 101 W. 55th St.—Large, attractive room, 1 or 2 women; excellent location; kitchen privileges. CI. 7-6300 (14-A) after 2.

N. Y. C., 15 Sheridan Square—Bed-sitting room with full kitchen, also pleasant room for business girl. Tel. CH. 4-7805.

SUMMER RENTALS

COTUIT, Cape Cod—Cottages $300 up; elec. ranges and refrig.; free golf, tennis with same. Ask MR. FOWLER, 700 Center St., Jamaica Plain, Mass. Arn 6500.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED

FARM OR COUNTRY HOME (with Christian Scientist) wanted for young man needing special care and attention—within 500 miles of N. Y. City; reply in detail. Write Box L-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

MOVING AND STORAGE

DEFENSE WORKERS AND GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES, call NOBLE R. STEVES for quick, efficient removal of household goods to any distant city—local moving or storage. 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Tel Tal. 2400.

WANTED—Return load from Pittsburgh, Pa. or en route.
WM. McDONALD & CO.
79 Dartmouth Street, Boston Com. 3388

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 807 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2290.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WESTERN New York insurance company requires casualty engineer, particularly acquainted Workmen's Compensation, beyond Selective Service age; submit particulars airmail. M. E. Mosher, Chief Engineer, 44 Lakeview Avenue, Jamestown, N. Y.

COUNSELORS, co-ed camp; state qualifications; must be Christian Scientist. Communicate with Mrs. Dunn, 88 Carteret St., Glen Ridge, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

GOOD housekeeper and driver, Christian Scientist, available for full-time work. Write Box M-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SOLOISTS WANTED

AUDITIONS now open for soloist. Write Music Committee, First Church of Christ, Scientist, 3 Green St., Lawrence, Mass.

WANTED—Christian Science soloist for small church, man or woman; state experience. Apply to chairman Music Committee, First Church of Christ, Scientist, Waterbury, Conn.

ANTIQUES

VIOLIN—"Joseph Guarnerius secit Cremonae anno 1727" grandfather's violin to settle estate. Box F-12, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING

APRIL is brake and light inspection month. Get your sticker here!
HOOVER MOTORS Park Sq., Boston HUB. 7100

CAMERA SUPPLIES

CAMERAS Bought, Sold, Exchanged, 24-Hour New Developing and Printing Service. RALPH HARRIS CO., 47 Bromfield Street, Boston. Lib. 7142. Mail orders filled promptly.

FURNITURE

DESIRE to give to responsible Protestant for 1 month's storage charge and moving nearly enough furniture for housekeeping in one room. Write Box S-5, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

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MATTRESSES RENOVATED Col. 9632
1 day service, we go anywhere
DORCHESTER MATTRESS SERVICE

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FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait — Boston's Finest Pen Shop
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CROKER-EVANS, 41-27 MAIN ST., FLUSHING N. Y. Authorized Agent for All Standard Brands since 1924. Telephone Fl. 9-8056.

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Exclusive with us in BOSTON
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RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

RUGS ORIENTAL AND DOMESTIC, WASHED, REPAIRED, BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED
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ORIENTALS Hand washing, repairing, permanent mothproofing.
For free estimates call Com. 1285
Warren S. Bazirgan, 212-240a Newbury St., Boston

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★ Spraying PRUNING—FEEDING INSPECTION GRATIS ★
HARTNEY-AMALIA, Inc.
Boston, Ken. 0185—No. Shore, Manchester 300

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MAIDS' AND NURSES' UNIFORMS
JOSEPHINE FOLEY
30 Temple Place, Boston, 9th Floor LIB 2273

WANTED TO BUY

ART PROPERTIES BOUGHT FOR CASH
We Buy Furniture, Antiques, Silver, Books, Bric-a-Brac, Jewelry, Linens, Pianos, Paintings, Rugs, Carpets, Crystalware. Complete Homes, Apartments and Estates. Will call anywhere. Strictly confidential. Good price paid. Merchandise wanted immediately.
CROWN ART, 128 W. 22 St., N. Y. Tel. Chelsea 2-7180

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD, 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1251.

BIG cash prices for worn fur coats. Also men's used clothing bought. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4400.

CASH! FOR LADIES' WORN FUR COATS ALSO MEN'S USED CLOTHING!
I. M. Fur Co., 1 W. 34, nr. 5th, N. Y. WI. 7-7869.

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GRamercy 5-1818, N. Y. C.

When You **Purchase Goods** Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BARROW-IN-FURNESS — For sale, nice 5-bedroomed house, garage, small conservatory; good garden of moderate size. Apply STEEDMAN, 29, Cedar Court Road, Torquay.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND

BISHOPS OFFLEY MANOR—On Shropshire borders; attractive house; delightful country; nr. Eccleshall, Staffs. Adbaston 247.

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR) BURNBRAE
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B	I	R	D		P	E	N	R	O	D
A	■	H	O	D	■	R	U	E	■	A
L	A	I	R	■	B	A	T	T	E	R
B	A	N	A	N	A	■	R	E	S	T
O	R	E	■	■	R	■	I	■	S	
A	■	S	H	E	R	M	A	N	■	F
	O	■	A	■	I	■	■	E	W	E
A	N	E	W	■	E	U	C	L	I	D
P	E	T	A	L	S	■	A	L	T	O
E	■	T	I	E	■	A	M	I	■	R
S	L	E	I	G	H		P	E	L	A

ENGLAND

BRADFORD *(Continued)*

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MANCHESTER 3

ENGLAND

MANCHESTER *(Continued)*

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ENGLAND

SHEFFIELD *(Continued)*

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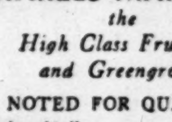

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Dinner Dates for Soldiers

(Kansas City Times)

The morale building effect of a good Sunday dinner is being discussed rather widely in the downtown hotel and apartment house district, following the initial success with some 75 Air Corps soldiers.

Late last week the soldiers arrived here from Jefferson Barracks to attend a 10-week training school and were assigned quarters at the Commonwealth Hotel. The hotel, a neighborly establishment of permanent guests occupying apartments, houses many persons in the show business who know very well the depression of being a stranger in town.

When the permanent guests noted the soldiers sitting disconsolately in the lobby last Saturday afternoon, they agreed community action was demanded. Without formal leadership, men and women living in the hotel began inviting the soldiers to Sunday dinner. Some asked only one or two, while those in the larger apartments invited more. Three women, Mrs. Henry Johnson, Mrs. Dave Crandall, and Mrs. John Flynn, banded together to feed nine—the largest group and a representative cross section of the soldiers.

In the nine were three Jewish boys, three Irishmen, an Italian, a Pole, and a Swede. Most of them were from rural districts in the East and several were from upper New York State. Like the guests at the other apartments, all were young and a little homesick.

"They certainly enjoyed the dinner," Mrs. Flynn said. "We had a large beef roast, vegetables, salad, two kinds of dessert and two cakes. They ate it all.

"When the meal was over, they said, 'Now we'll take care of the dishes; we know all about this K. P. business.'"

Mrs. Flynn added that the soldiers quickly proved their efficiency as kitchen police.

"They didn't break a single plate," she said.

The other hosts to the soldiers were equally pleased with the deportment of their young guests. In every apartment the soldiers readily volunteered for K. P. duty and insisted on at least drying the dishes when their other assistance was declined.

The womenfolk were not the only ones to participate in the hospitable program. One man used his car to take the soldiers to the Y. M. C. A. for a swim. Another used his machine to take several of the boys to church. A third, an accordion player, played for the dinner guests, going from apartment to apartment.

No soldier that day remained uninvited. A final check-up to be sure no one was missed was made at 3 o'clock in the afternoon as the last dinners were starting. The lobby was empty of soldiers.

If the visitors enjoyed the hospitality of the permanent guests, the day also brought satisfaction to the hosts.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Chemical Gardens May Be Grown?

Various chemicals may be used to form decorative "gardens" in bowls of water or of water-glass. A bit of experimenting will produce submerged replicas in miniature of trees, shrubbery, and ornamental moss resplendent in peacock hues.

One type of chemical garden is "grown" in a water-glass solution. Water-glass is sodium disilicate and is formed by melting white sand with sodium carbonate. Dissolved in water, it forms a thick sirupy solution and is much used as a means of sealing and preserving eggs.

For the chemical garden, the water-glass should be diluted to about one-half its normal strength. After putting the dilute water-glass in a glass bowl or tank, small crystals of different chemical salts are dropped into the solution in such a way as to come to rest on different parts of the bottom. Suggested crystals include zinc sulphate; manganese sulphate; cadmium nitrate; ferrous sulphate; cobalt nitrate; copper sulphate, etc.

If the container is left undisturbed, each of the metals will send out its own characteristic "growths" of distinctive form and color, and your chemical garden is an accomplished fact. Further color may be added to the solution by the use of potassium bichromate or permanganate.

Water-glass is readily obtainable in most hardware stores, but in case you would prefer to "grow" your garden in plain water, that, too, can be accomplished. To your bowl or tank of ordinary water add a few lumps of coal and a miniature bridge or building, if you have one handy.

Then add such simple chemicals as salt, bluing, iodine, ammonia, etc., and your coal and submarine architecture will soon become coated with a fungus-like deposit resulting from the crystalline precipitation of the chemicals. Bright colors are obtainable by adding such chemicals as iron sulphate for green; copper sulphate for blue; sulphur for yellow; potassium dichromate for red, etc. It takes about a full 24-hour day to produce a permanent chemical garden of this type.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

SOME CHEMICAL GARDEN INGREDIENTS

Daily Quotation

GOODNESS is a special kind of truth and beauty. It is truth and beauty in human behavior.—H. A. OVERSTREET

Who Is This?

(Can you identify the individual described in the following brief biography? If you succeed after reading the first paragraph, credit yourself with 100; the second, 75; the last, 25.)

All the pictures of this celebrated naturalist show him with a long, white beard. So, if you are going to try for a high score in the game of identification, concentrate on a long, white beard and a head of somewhat tousled white hair. He was born in 1837 on a farm in New York State. In the course of time he became a teacher in a country school and later became a clerk in the Treasury Department in Washington and, after that, a national bank examiner.

(Score . . . 100)

No business ever really interested him, so, when he was 46, he built a house on the banks of the Hudson, where he lived the peaceful contemplative life he loved and devoted himself to cultivating fruit and writing.

(Score . . . 75)

They say that he must have been a writer by instinct, for at the early age of 14 he was writing essays and, when he was 24, he had one published in The Atlantic Monthly, after which he became a frequent contributor to magazines and newspapers. Among his best known works are, "Whitman, a Study," "Ways of Nature," and "Camping and Tramping with Roosevelt."

(Score . . . 25)

(Answer Appears Elsewhere on This Page)

Daily Anecdote

Now If I—

Absorbed in his poetry, Tennyson would often sit in silence while those about him discussed topics of the day. It was obvious that, much of the time, his mind was far away from the subject.

On one occasion, conversation turned to the House of Lords, and the comments were not entirely complimentary. Tennyson broke in, "Now if I—" Then he halted himself abruptly and returned to his silence.

But one of the group, anxious to hear Tennyson's opinions, persisted, "What were you going to say, sir?"

Tennyson smiled slowly as color rose into his face.

He replied, "I was just going to say what I would do if I were a lord, and then I remembered that I am one."

Party Fun

Lettergrams

A lot of party fun can be had with lettergrams, which are messages written with letters instead of words. Figures also may be used. While the use of words is not forbidden where absolutely necessary, their use should be kept to a minimum.

Provide each player with pencil and paper, and give them an example. There is a well-known rhyme that will do excellently:

Y Y U R
Y Y U B
I C U R
Y Y 4 Me,

which is interpreted, as most of us know:

Too wise you are,
Too wise you be.
I see you are
Too wise for me.

Give the players ten minutes to work out their lettergrams. Then have each sign his own creation, collect them, read them, and judge them, if prizes are to be awarded.

Players may explain, if necessary, just what their lettergram refers to. For instance:

"When a man who waited in a cafe for a bus was asked if he had paid his bill, he replied:

O I O U
4 O I 8
U C I **came**
In here 2 w8."

Meaning: "Nothing I owe you, for nothing I ate. You see, I came in here to wait."

Here is one that was titled "Advice":

This 1 0 2 win a priiiii:
2 tttt bbbb is not yyyy.

(This one ought to win a prize: to tease bees is not wise.)

This one needed no title:

4 U I W8
Y R U L8?
4 T 4 2
I W8 4 U

(For you I wait. Why are you late? For tea for two I wait for you.)

Banana Plants

The quick-growing banana plant produces its fruit within 15 months after the root-stock is planted; after this it is cut down for it will not bear again.

Who Is This?
Answer: John Burroughs.

Monitor Camera Club from Allen L. Sutter, San Francisco

The Lookout

In Lighter Vein

Doubting Daughter

Irvin Cobb found it easy to convince his readers that he was funny, convincing his 6-year-old daughter, Elisabeth, was another thing. At school one day, Elisabeth was questioned by her teacher.

"And what does your father do for a living?" asked the teacher.

Elisabeth had to confess that she didn't know. When she came home, she immediately put the question to her mother.

"Why, daddy's a humorist, dear," said Mrs. Cobb.

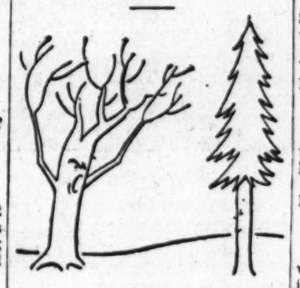
"What's that?" asked Elisabeth.

"Well, a humorist is one who says and writes funny things," explained the patient mother.

"Huh!" snorted Elisabeth. "He doesn't seem very funny around here!"
—Milwaukee Journal

Definition of Sympathy

Sympathy is what one girl offers another in exchange for details.—The Keel.



Tit-Bits

". . . and I won't be called Baldy, see?"

Previous Precaution

"When George proposed to me, I refused him at first just to see what he would do."

"But wasn't that dangerous? Supposing he'd rushed off without waiting for an explanation?"

"Well, he couldn't have done that. You see I'd taken the precaution to lock the door."—Exchange.

Reasonable

Brown: "Why has Jones carried that mortgage on his house so long?"

Smith: "Because he can't lift it, I guess."—Pathfinder.

Evidence

Playwright: "That suit you're wearing looks as if you had slept in it."

Critic: "I have. I wore it last night to the opening of your play."
—Laughs.

A Verse for Today . . .

The LORD *hath heard my supplication; the* LORD *will receive my prayer.*
—Ps. 6:9

Brevities

Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: It takes 26 sheep to keep each American soldier clothed. Of course, it would take more if the sheep were on a 40-hour week.

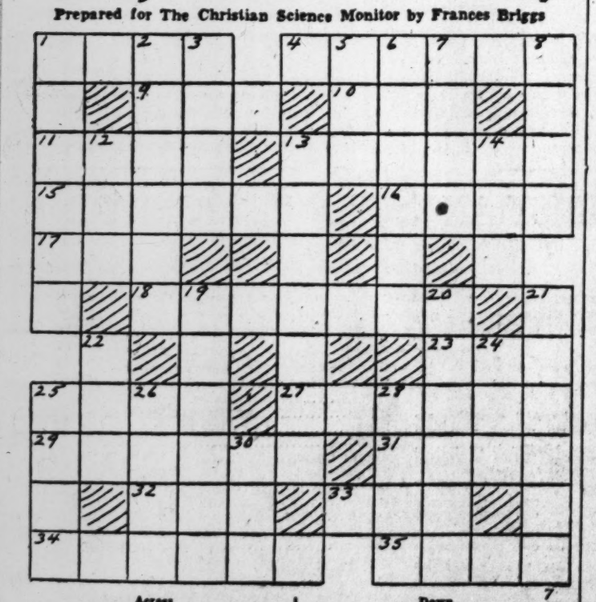
Kansas City Star: "And Columbus," says Erma, "thought he had a problem, getting only three ships across the ocean."

Detroit News: After we've walked around, crossing out "defense" wherever it is found and writing in "offense," then what?

Chicago Daily News: As we now look over the various theaters of war, it comes to us that none had an asbestos curtain.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—The European nutcracker is what?
4—Who is boy hero of a Tarkington novel?
5—Coal scuttle is what?
10—What is a European, strong-scented, perennial woody herb?
11—Bed of a wild beast is what?
12—Who might hit a Texas leaguer?
15—If you ate a plantain, it would be what?
16—What musical character stands for silence?
17—Where is John Day River (abbr.)?
18—Who succeeded Grant as commander of American Army?
23—What would you call a female Shropshire?
25—Over again.
27—Who was a famous Greek geometrician?
29—What are the leaves of a corolla?
31—What is Puck's singing voice in "Oberon"?
33—To bind.
35—What is French for "friend"?
34—You would associate a jingle with what vehicle?
35—What is Chinese wax?

Down

1—Who was the Spanish adventurer who discovered Pacific?
2—What river is mentioned in Longfellow's "Children's Hour" (poss.)?
3—Who is Mr. Spenlow's daughter in "David Copperfield"?
5—Age.
6—A red-yellow color.
7—What is a net or network?
8—What is a javelin?
12—What is a river of Switzerland?
13—Who wrote "The Professor's Love Story" (poss.)?
14—What suffix forms feminine nouns?
19—Kilauea is located on what island?
20—Who "was a lady" in Foster's well-known song?
21—What hat got its name from a drama?
22—Unity.
24—One distinguished for quick repartee is called what?
26—What are manlike monkeys?
30—What suffix forms diminutives?
28—What is a collection of tents, huts, or other shelters?
30—Limb.

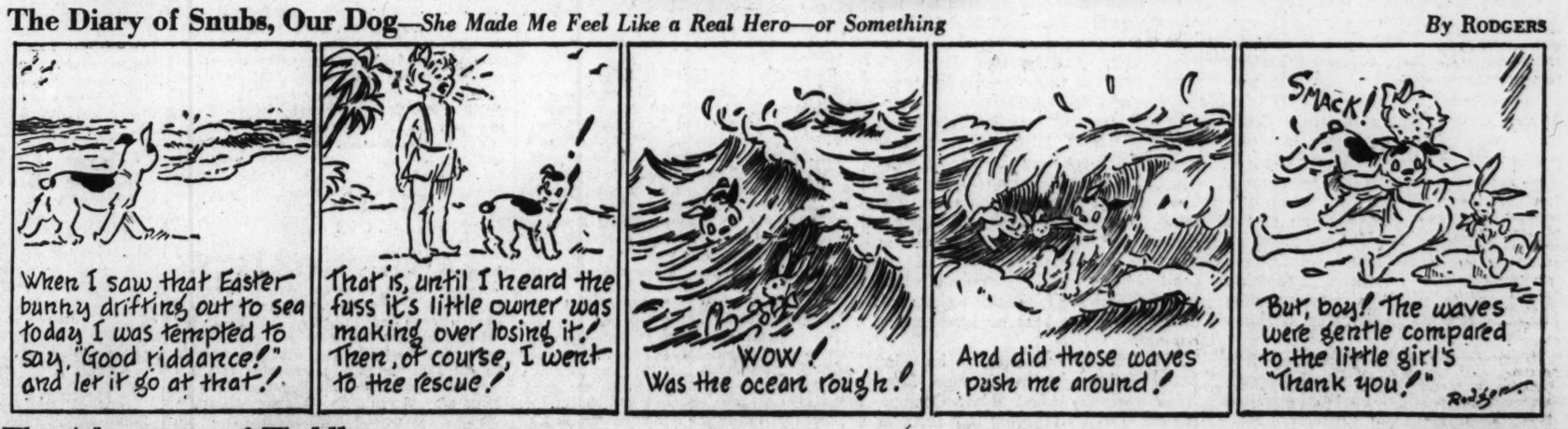
(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*This Spot Reserved for Spotters*

By LE PELLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*She Made Me Feel Like a Real Hero—or Something*

By RODGERS



The Adventures of Waddles—*Voices of Welcome*

By THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Ways to Curb Profits

America is quite thoroughly resolved that this shall be everybody's war. The people of the United States are willing to pay the necessary price of defense, but they do not propose that the ordinary civilian and soldier shall pay an outrageous price to the maker of munitions, whether corporation or wage-earner, for arms with which to defend his freedom.

This is basically the sound sentiment which is finding expression, albeit somewhat incoherently, in the efforts of the United States to find effective curbs for profits and wages in the war industries. There is no question of what is desired to be done, but it is of utmost moment that the measures adopted shall accomplish what the country intends. If ill-adapted methods are used, the effect may be to hamper the very production everyone wishes to speed.

Commendably, Congress wishes if possible to stop excess war profits at their source. Here, however, a confusion creeps in between the profit on capital investment and the profit on an individual contract. The two have very little more in common than the fact that both happen to be expressed in percentages, just as corn and oats are both ordinarily measured in bushels.

The true index of excess profits is the percentage per year on necessary capital investment or in comparison to ordinary times. To limit arbitrarily the profit per transaction may have very little reference to annual profits; it may involve a great deal of cumbersome bookkeeping which eats up man-hours; at best, it represents mainly an expression of sentiment or policy on the part of the legislative authority.

If such a limitation is to be attempted, probably the best plan is the amendment by Senator Robert A. Taft to provide a five-man board of review to adjust contracts as nearly as possible to yield not more than 5 per cent on capital investment. Otherwise, to fall back on recapture by excess profits taxes has at least the merit of being measured by net annual profits rather than by profit per transaction.

Alongside the limitation of profits, one concern of Congress is to place also some effective and reasonable ceiling on wages. This will be the more justifiably accomplished if corporation profits are at the same time assuredly controlled. Public sentiment clearly demands an over-all curb on the rise of profits, wages, and prices.

Orders Still Are Orders

In attempting to reform the old-style boss who would fire a man for joining a union, it was probably inevitable that the Wagner Act and the National Labor Relations Board would raise a number of borderline cases. It is not always an easy matter to determine just what was the controlling motive when a man has been discharged.

Knowing they are now immune from dismissal for union activity, a few employees the last few years have abused this protection as badly as the anti-union employer once abused his authority. They have assumed that they were immune from discharge for any reason, and that they could hold their jobs however badly they performed them or even if they refused to work in moments of great responsibility.

The United States Supreme Court has refuted this supposition in a decision of considerable importance. It has held that "a rebellion by seamen against their officers" still is mutiny notwithstanding any provision of the Labor Relations Act. It has voided an order of the NLRB which would have compelled the Southern Steamship Company to reinstate workers who went on strike aboard a ship at Houston, Texas.

Two months ago a case came before the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals in Chicago in which an employee had been discharged from a furniture company in Wisconsin. Judge Sherman Minton, a former ardent New Deal Senator, found that the man had refused to do a routine job to which he was assigned by his foreman and that he had refused to come to work early to enable his fellow workmen to vote in an election of the union that defended him. The judge held he had no valid claim to the reinstatement which the Labor Board had ordered.

These decisions set a wholesome boundary to rights under the Wagner Act. Productive employment still calls for obedience to reasonable orders of the employer who is paying a wage and for a sense of responsibility to the public in essential services.

Men Wanted—Up to 98

On April 1, The Detroit News published a "Wanted—Male Help" advertisement which read:

Wanted:

A-1 toolmakers, experienced jig and fixture inspectors. Age limits, 45 to 98 years.

But it was no April Fool joke.

"That 98 years," said Albert F. Koepcke, personnel director for the United States Naval Ordnance plant of the Hudson Motor Car Company, "is no misprint. It means what it says. If an A-1 toolmaker or jig and fixture inspector is still able to work or to instruct younger men, we want him for war work even if he is 100. We don't want men staying away because they may think they are too old."

If a policy of employing older men for all-important war work is sound, certainly blanket discriminations against workers over 40, or even over 60 or 70, in peacetime occupations seem to be unjust, if not unwise.

Bataan

Civilians in all the United Nations have had a special feeling for the defenders of Bataan. Not only has that mountainous little peninsula captured the imagination as an island of resistance, standing above the sweeping tide of Japanese conquest; through the marvels of radio millions have for months felt that they were almost living and fighting beside heroes who, according to military experts, are beyond hope of any early relief.

Intimations of a more desperate stage of attack and defense carry therefore, one might say, a personal as well as a military meaning. It is not the first time the Japanese have made gains on Bataan by sheer numbers and the reckless sacrifice of men. Also, General Wainwright seems to have the MacArthur idea of always counterattacking. But there are indications that new methods of scoring on the enemy are harder for the defenders to find. Their resources do not increase, while Japan has added not only a new general but thousands of troops and squadrons of bombers.

The amateur strategist cannot help toying with hopes that if speed boats took MacArthur out others can get back in with the most essential needs or that a way can be found to fly in some planes for the defenders. But the experts are not optimistic. Despite the fact that much of the territory of the Philippines remains in American and Filipino hands any general movement to drive out the Japanese is beyond American strength at that distance. Relief even of Java—1,500 miles nearer Allied bases in Australia—is not yet possible.

Air power alone can only provide sorties. Sustained reconquest appears to wait on naval power still in the shipyards. We must hope for relief of the Philippines, but military men believe that the earliest help is likely to come through striking at Japan by way of China or Russia. They believe victory in Burma—and on the factory front at home—is our best present contribution toward winning the Battle of Bataan.

Cushioning the Future

Reports from the farming areas indicate that American farmers are not repeating the mistakes of 1914-18. Last year the national farm income was approximately $11,000,000,000. It is estimated that the farm income this year may exceed $13,000,000,000.

In the last war, farmers were asked to grow wheat. Millions of acres of virgin sod were turned over in what has since become known as the Dust Bowl of the Great Plains area. The boom prices and increased income caused an inflation of land values. Farmers in certain sections of the country had a gambling orgy with land values. When the inevitable adjustment came, large numbers of farmers lost heavily.

This time farmers seem to be using better judgment. The Federal Land Bank and the Land Bank Commissioners recently reported that farmers' special and advance payments on loans amounted to $112,683,000. This was in addition to the regular payments of $92,393,000. In a recent four-month period, borrowers from the Farm Security Administration increased their repayments by 75.4 per cent over the same period last year.

Farmers of 1942 seem to know that when income is high, it is time to pay debts, put the house in order, and save for a day when income may be less.

And then there is the stenographer in the front office who can't decide whether it is more patriotic to erase and save paper, or to use a clean sheet and save the eraser!

Our Readers Say—

After the War—Two-Way Passage?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I, too, have read Louis Adamic's book, "Two-Way Passage," and was greatly impressed with the thought he sets forth that men and women in the United States who, themselves or their ancestors, came from Europe could go back and help them straighten things out when the war is over. There will be new governments to be set up, people to be fed and clothed, homes and businesses to be built up again. Why not let these people who have a warm spot in their hearts for their homeland go back to help them?

Here are people, experienced in the ways of democracy and longing for something to do to help, and there are people who need help so much, and who would welcome and accept this help from America—the Promised Land, where so many of their sons and daughters have gone.

I wish everyone could read this book, which includes the history of all of us here in the United States, and sets forth some new ideas about things we have complacently taken for granted for too long. It pleads for more understanding of the various races and cultures in our midst. It declares that these people are a vital part of America and should be so regarded.

I have for many years read The Christian Science Monitor, and am learning to appreciate more and more its Christian point of view. I feel that I am a citizen of the world.

Riverview, Fla. (MRS.) J. S. MEADOWS

"Patriotism Above Price"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The excellence of The Christian Science Monitor hardly needs further emphasis; nevertheless, I should like to add a few words to the many which have already been said and written in praise of your most valued newspaper. I wish to single out for an accolade the editorial captioned "Patriotism Above Price." It ought to be widely reprinted and posted on the bulletin boards of every war industries plant in the country. Julio de Castro's deeds and the parallel you have drawn from the example of physical and spiritual devotion, which he displayed, should serve to point the way to victory.

Wood, Wis. GUY D' AULBY

Flags for Blackout Signals

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Out here on the western front we have not as yet found a way to stop all submarines from prowling around at night, but I found a way to put a crimp in some of the land prowlers the night "the gentlemen from Japan" attacked near Santa Barbara.

In the blackout some cars failed to stop when signaled by the wardens, so I took a five-foot pole and at one end tacked on a piece of white cloth two feet by three feet and then stood at the side of the street with the signal pole held at arm's length. The no-stop cars would then have to hit the signal flag to get by. They stopped.

It works, wardens. Try it out.

Santa Barbara, Calif. GEORGE T. CARR

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Clamping Down

The Bookshelf

Toward a Permanent Peace

It has often been said that in World War I, the forces of democracy won the war but lost the peace. Commander Stephen King-Hall, who served in the Royal Navy for twenty-two years before indulging in what proved a temporary retirement, believes that Britain and America should win this time in such fashion as to insure that the next peace will "stay stuck." This he believes can be done only through achievement of a conquest of the minds, not alone the bodies, of the enemy.

TOTAL VICTORY (New York: Harcourt, Brace. $2) gives the blueprint of plans already familiar in general outline to readers of Commander King-Hall's "K-H News-Letter" started six years ago. In 1939 the Commander became so dissatisfied with official British propaganda that he spent £4,000 in sending five successive news-letters into Germany addressing individuals in their own language and achieving much infuriated attention from Dr. Goebbels and others as well as a great deal of publicity in the press of the world.

Such an exploit was precisely in the line of the total victory toward which Commander King-Hall feels that the democracies must aim. He has no idea that there is any way to dodge the necessity for a military victory, and he says that it is vital to win the war; but "it is equally vital not to repeat the mistakes of 1919-39 and lose the peace through supposing that military victory by itself inevitably produces that Total Victory without which our civilization will not survive and human society will have to regard self-destruction as its final achievement."

By definition, Total Victory is described as "the *willing co-operation* by the enemy in the peace settlement." The author finds that "the object of war is that of making the enemy change his mind," but such voluntary acceptance can be brought about only by the formulation and carrying through of a scheme clearly beneficial to all concerned. He does not minimize the difficulties of changing the viewpoint of the Germans, regarded in the plural rather than in the light of that moral creature which the individual can be and often is. But he is sure that the Nazi movement, at any rate, is "a vested interest in war and crisis . . . bound—by its very nature—to wither away in the soil of assured peace." Commander King-Hall would give a guaranteed security.

Checking over the factors required to conquer Germany, the author finds that military elements alone lack weight for total victory.

Herr Hitler, he says, has tried to copyright certain economic changes and developments bound to come—"it is as if the Nazis had the effrontery to claim that spring was a Hitlerian invention and that in order to enjoy it men had to submit to the abandonment of all their spiritual liberties." It is up to the democracies to show that it is not necessary to have the Gestapo and other evils to achieve conquest over poverty and prevent wild swings between boom and slump. The democracies must seize an ideological initiative, and show that they can give their own far better New Order.

As for the fighting, that must be brought to an end by armistice with a non-Nazi German Government; there must then be an armistice period, with the peace safeguarded fairly but firmly; and finally, there must be a peace organized "on permanent moral, political, social and economic foundations." Eventually some form of international league should operate permanently, and Commander King-Hall recommends that this time it should be based on economic rather than political considerations. R. G.

Down the Middle of the Road

Arm the Conquered Peoples

By Erwin D. Canham

If you are a newspaperman and somebody comes into your office with a plan to win the war, you either listen with polite skepticism or call the office-boy to escort the visitor back whence he came. Either it is a scheme to turn on a mysterious ray that will stupefy all Germans and Japanese, or a trans-Arctic tunnel that will end up in Berlin. Such plans just aren't news. But now the impossible has happened. Man has bitten dog. A plan to win the war has come in, and it deserves the most serious consideration of the governments and the military authorities.

Its author is M. André Chéradame, a distinguished refugee from France who has fought Pan-Germanism for forty years, who helped to balk pro-German activities in France before World War One, who promoted the Salonika expedition of that war, and who traced the coming of the present conflict down through the last two decades. Here is M. Chéradame's plan:

* * *

Factories in the United States should be set to work at once to make as many as possible—up to 16,000,000 for example—small arms of the type of a Mauser pistol. These efficient weapons, with a moderate quantity of ammunition, should be dropped in packets by parachute over the conquered countries of Europe, from heavy bombers. To build enough bombers so that the arms-packets could be dropped during a period of a week or two would require considerable time, as would manufacture of the small arms—say, two years to prepare the whole project.

The essence of the Chéradame plan is that the final downfall of the Nazi armies can come through the arming of the conquered. He does not propose this action as an alternative but in addition to other possible military measures: commando raids, air bombardment, an invasion force, etc. But he believes that finally the armed peoples of Europe will give the decisive touch.

There are, roughly, 165,000,000 people in conquered Western Europe, and if Hitler should march to the Urals there are perhaps 100,000,000 more in European Russia. These are held down by no more than 12,000,000 mobilized or mobilize-able Germans, of whom a substantial part are locked in conflict with the Russians.

But, says M. Chéradame, take the worst of all possible hypotheses. Assume that Hitler may succeed in driving the Russians back to the Urals, and even join with Japan through the Middle East and India. Assume even that Britain should fall. It would still be possible to arm the slaves by long-range flights from the United States. And the slaves would still want to be free.

Some of the small arms would fall into German hands, but so thinly spread out are the occupying troops that it is a fair assumption that the big majority would reach the subject peoples. Likewise, citizens of all the conquered countries are now being trained in Britain for military duty and could also drop by parachute to lead the insurrections.

German efforts at reprisal might well be fearful, but again the striking power of 16,000,000 weapons dropped to conquered peoples within a few days would be very great, and widespread guerrilla warfare rather than unimpeded reprisals by the Germans would seem the likely result.

The construction of arms and heavy bombers—which could be used for bombing after their packet-dropping was finished—would be a considerably lesser task than to build battleships or to transport and land tanks. It would be much easier than to convoy, land, and maintain an expeditionary force. Indeed, to arm the populace would set up a sort of inanimate expeditionary force.

There are, doubtless, many weaknesses in the plan. It is not a panacea, and should not be attempted until other circumstances of the war make it right, and the Germans are as hard-pressed as military conditions make possible. But the plan is certainly worth the gravest study. In men, materials, money it offers vast economies. And it utilizes the one weapon—the captive "little man" of Europe—which farsighted people have thought all along would finally win the war: when armed.

* * *

Perhaps M. Chéradame's plan has already been examined by the military experts. That it has not been discussed by the American or British people is apparently the result of a strange circumstance. M. Chéradame brought not only this plan to this office. He brought a *dossier* he has already submitted to the Dies Committee, charging that his American publisher—the reputable firm of Doubleday, Doran & Co.—has not adequately promoted his book, "Defense of Americas," in which the plan was elaborated.

M. Chéradame, as a freedom-loving guest of the United States, asks that an inquiry be made into the circumstances by which his book, published in French in Montreul, sold 8,525 copies by the end of 1941, whereas the book in English sold in the United States after six months only 1,334 copies.

Alas, many another author must have thought his publisher, for some unnatural reason, was also trying to keep down sales! These are times when such suspicions are bound to flower. But whatever their justification, it is high time that the Chéradame plan should be studied with utmost care by the experts, and even discussed by the public. It is now fully elaborated in his newest book, "La Clef du Monde et la Victoire," just published by "Editions de la Maison Française, Inc." New York. It won't do any harm, either, if the Germans know and meditate on the consequences of armed slaves.

The Wide Horizon

A Southern Front?

By Dean Carl W. Ackerman

Of the Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism

In an address at Doylestown, Pa.

Events of war are forcing upon us a new perspective of Latin America. Each and all of the twenty American republics are today friendly nations on our southern flank. Whether they remain friendly or neutral or become danger zones in the future depends upon world events and our own policies. . . .

Recently I returned from a journey down and up the East Coast of South America with grave concern with respect to our own activities. On a 14,000-mile journey I studied the situation in the Argentine, Brazil, Uruguay, and Trinidad. I traveled as an educator, not on a Government mission. Last week, as a private citizen, I made a complete report to our Government. On this occasion I wish to make a public report. . . .

I believe these facts are generally applicable and must be taken into consideration by public opinion at home:

1. We must recognize as a nation that we have a southern flank, as well as one in the Orient and in the North Atlantic.

2. We must recognize the possibility that this flank may become a southern military and naval front.

3. We must recognize that no single American republic and no group is prepared without our aid to defend itself against a "blitz" attack by Axis forces. . . .

* * *

I regret to report that some of the things we have been doing in recent months have not been in keeping with the traditional character, dignity, and stature of our nation.

We have been sending too many cultural missionaries from Hollywood, who have been creating the impression in Latin America that we are engaged in a movie-war. . . .

For years many of those countries have been dependent upon our shipping, and the submarine warfare along the Atlantic seaboard has paralyzed commerce along both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of South America.

We promised Brazil construction machinery for the building of air and naval bases, and we did not deliver the machinery. We called these our bases, when they were on Brazilian soil and were built by Brazilian labor. They belong to Brazil. . . .

South American friendship is not only due to the traditional character of our diplomacy, but to the far-sighted and inexhaustible devotion to duty and to the faith and courage of our career diplomats. . . .

Our southern flank today is being guarded by friends who, in spite of military and naval unpreparedness for modern war, are eager to remain friendly. Since my return I have been shocked by statements here at home that Argentina is pro-Axis. This is not true. Argentina is pro-Argentine. . . .

The recent arrests of Nazi and Japanese agents in Brazil does not mean that Brazil is dominated by the Axis. Brazil is pro-Brazilian. Both of these great nations are our friends, and they will remain friendly if we fulfill our role of friendship. . . .

* * *

Argentina today is supplying vast quantities of meat to both Great Britain and the Soviet Republics, as well as to the United States Navy. Argentine farmers are almost doubling their production of sunflower seed to provide thousands of tons of edible oils essential to the fighting forces.

From Brazil we need manganese, rubber, quartz and other minerals and products which we cannot obtain anywhere else. Without Brazilian quartz we cannot manufacture a single submarine detector.

To be realists we must not expect our Good Neighbors to turn our southern flank into a southern front until and unless we are prepared to aid them with colossal quantities of war materials, until we are prepared to deliver those materials and the other essential commodities these nations need to sustain a war economy.

Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, and Brazil are our friends today. Let us keep their friendship by performances. If we do, we shall not need to export propaganda which at best is no more than a substitute for the Nazi and Fascist exploitation which has been suppressed. Latin America does not need and does not want more propaganda, does not need or desire more cultural missions. Latin America needs and should have our economic aid and co-operation. By this means we shall not only safeguard our southern flank, but we shall build the foundation for the future peace, prosperity, and solidarity of the Western Hemisphere.

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